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PHILHARMONIC AUDITORIUM, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The sessions of the Thirteenth Annual Convention of Rotary International were held in the Philharmonic Auditorium at 5th and Olive Streets, Los Angeles, which was also the location of the Convention Headquarters and the center of activities during convention week.

PROCEEDINGS

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL
CONVENTION

OF

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

JUNE 5-9, 1922

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ROTARY INTERNATIONAL
910 South Michigan Avenue
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THE CONVENTION IN FIGURES

Registration

Total number Rotarians registered	3,809
Total number of women and guests registered.....	2,049
	<hr/>
Grand total registration	5,858

Representation of Clubs

United States	843
Canada	41
Great Britain and Ireland.....	54
Cuba	7
South America	2
Australia	2
China	1
France	1
India	0
Japan	0
Mexico	1
New Zealand	0
Norway	0
Panama	1
Philippine Islands	1
Porto Rico	2
South Africa	0
Spain	0
	<hr/>
Total number of Clubs Represented.....	956
Percentage of Total Club Membership Represented.....	77%
Number of Officers Present	32
Number of Delegates Present	1,321
	<hr/>
Total Vote in Convention	1,353

THE GROWTH OF ROTARY

	Number of Rotary Clubs on July 1, 1920	Number of Rotary Clubs on July 1, 1921	Number Rotary Clubs affiliated July 1, 1921, to July 1, 1922	Total number of Rotary Clubs in the World	
				Total number affiliated	Total number awaiting affiliation
United States.....	677	868	206	1074	7
Canada.....	38	47	14	61	.....
British Isles.....	28	35	50	85	10
Cuba.....	6	6	2	8	2
Panama.....	1	2	.....	2	.....
Uruguay.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
India.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
China.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Porto Rico.....	2	2	.....	2	.....
Philippine Islands.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Hawaiian Islands.....	1	2	.....	2	.....
Argentina.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Spain.....	.....	1	1	2	.....
Japan.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
France.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Mexico.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Australia.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
New Zealand.....	.....	2	1	3	.....
South Africa.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Newfoundland.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Peru.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Norway.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Denmark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	757	975	278	1253	20

Total number clubs affiliated 1 July, 1921..... 975
 Number of clubs affiliated 1 July, 1921, to 1 July, 1922..... 278
 Number of clubs organized but not affiliated 1 July, 1922..... 20
 Total number organized clubs in world1273

Gain in affiliated clubs in one year..... 278
Gain non-affiliated clubs in one year..... 20

Total gain in organized clubs in one year... 298

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL ROTARY CONVENTION

PRELIMINARY CONVENTION ACTIVITIES

SUNDAY—ROTARY CHURCH SERVICES

Many of the churches in Los Angeles conducted special services the Sunday morning preceding the opening of the convention. The general text was "Service Above Self—He Profits Most Who Serves Best", the sermons emphasizing the principles and practices of Rotary.

MONDAY—ARRIVAL AND REGISTRATION

The City of Los Angeles, bedecked in gay and festive attire, with an abundance of flags and Rotary emblems, hospitably greeted the visiting Rotarians as they arrived in the city Saturday, Sunday and Monday, coming from the four corners of the earth. The majority of the visitors arrived on Rotary District Special Trains, many of these special trains having carried their delegations across the Continent, and every train having been royally entertained by the Rotary Clubs located in cities enroute.

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS AT PHILHARMONIC AUDITORIUM

The Convention Headquarters was located in the Philharmonic Auditorium at 5th & Olive Streets, which was the center of Rotary activities for the entire week.

All the sessions of the convention were held in the Philharmonic Auditorium and the administrative offices of the convention were located elsewhere in the Auditorium Building. The offices of the Secretary of Rotary International and the Headquarters of the Credentials and Hotel Committees were located in Choral Hall on the 2nd Floor of the Auditorium. In this building, in the Banquet Hall in the subway, was also located the Registration Headquarters where delegates and visitors registered and received their official convention badge, convention program and other convention literature. In the lobby of the Auditorium, readily accessible to all visitors, had been erected a large booth at which was located the Information Committee. The offices of the Convention City Executive Committee had been moved temporarily for convention week from the Hotel Hayward to the 5th Floor of the Auditorium.

MEETINGS OF INTERNATIONAL BOARD AND COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

During the forenoon of Monday the Board of Directors of Rotary International met at the Alexandria Hotel. At the same time there was also held the meeting of the Chairmen of International Committees in the Assembly Room of the same hotel. Both of these meetings were followed by an informal luncheon.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE ON PROPOSED LEGISLATION

The Committee on Proposed Legislation met Monday afternoon from three to five p. m., in Berean Hall in the Philharmonic Auditorium. There were approximately one hundred members in attendance.

The membership of this committee is composed of the past officers, past committee chairmen, and the current officers and committee chairmen of Rotary International. The committee is not an organized body and does not report to the convention or otherwise conflict with the Constitution and Resolutions Committees, the purpose of the meeting being simply to afford an opportunity for securing the consideration of the present and past officers of Rotary International for matters concerning which it is proposed to legislate at the coming convention.

President McCullough presided at the meeting of the committee, which opened with an automatic roll call. Chairman Samuel B. Botsford briefly outlined the report of his Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. This was followed by the presentation and discussion of the several resolutions to come before the convention. The meeting developed a profitable exchange of ideas among those present.

GOLF TOURNAMENT

The Golf Tournament at the Wilshire Country Club, Monday, attracted many golf enthusiasts. There were eighty-eight entries. One round of eighteen holes was played and the prizes were awarded to those turning in the lowest net scores. The first prize was the cup presented by the Rotary Club of Clarksburg, W. Va., which is competed for annually. The 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th prizes were silver cups presented by the Rotary Club of Los Angeles. The names and scores of the winners will be found in the report of the Committee on Award of Trophies which was presented to the convention Friday afternoon.

OFFICERS DINNER

The dinner of the International Board to the officers, committee chairmen, distinguished guests of the convention and their ladies, was held at the Hotel Maryland in Pasadena, Monday evening at 7 p. m. Those who attended this dinner were called for at their hotels and motored to Pasadena by the members of the Rotary Club of Los Angeles.

President McCullough presided at the dinner and the program included the introduction of the delegates from overseas, who made short responses which received the hearty appreciation and applause of those present. Rotarian Charles F. Bulotti of San Francisco delightfully entertained the officers and their guests with several vocal solos.

The dinner was followed by a reception to the International Officers, tendered by the Rotary Club of Pasadena to which had been invited the registered convention attenders. An attractive feature of the reception was the most enjoyable entertainment given by the songsters, Spanish dancers and other principal actors from the famous Mission Play at San Gabriel.

Proceedings of the Session of TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6th

As many of the six thousand registered visitors as could crowd into the Philharmonic Auditorium greeted with cheers the opening prologue of the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the International Association of Rotary Clubs. So great was the crowd that the members of California Clubs courteously withdrew so that visitors could take their places in the hall.

Before the pageant and while the delegates were assembling, there was informal singing by the various delegates and the entire convention sang the official convention song, "In California (I'm Waiting For You)," written for and dedicated to the Rotary Club of Los Angeles by Rotarian Warner Van Valkenburg:

Where the hillside lights are gleaming,
By the balmy, restless sea,
In the land of orange blossoms,
Girl of Mine, Oh, come to me.
As the silver of the moonlight
Tells as ne'er was told before,
To my soul a soft voice whispers,
"You're the one I'm longing for."

CHORUS

I am waiting in old California
For the girl of my dreams to come true;
In the land of the golden sunset
I am watching and waiting for you.
In my heart, dearest one, there's a treasure,
It's the face of a girl I once knew,
I can see your wondrous love-lit eyes,
I'm watching and waiting for you.

As the official organist, Rotarian Walter S. Skeele of Los Angeles, played the overture from Tannhauser as a prelude, the lights in the auditorium were slowly lowered, and when the music ceased there appeared on the stage a misty blue light through which could be seen fleecy clouds drifting across an indiscernible background and the Rotary Prologue, "Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow" was begun. The prologue was written and presented by Norman K. Whistler, stage director of the California Theater of Los Angeles, whose services were lent Rotary by Fred Miller, manager of the California Theater.

The prologue was in the nature of a series of visions with a spoken monologue showing in living pictures the story of the progress of Rotary from its beginning. As the name of each country in Rotary was given in

the monologue, which was read from the stage wings, the organist played appropriate music and there appeared on the misty stage the vision of a man dressed in the native costume of that country.

PROLOGUE.

Fellow Rotarians: California is the land of Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow, in Rotary as well as in world history. It is the home of Rotary and Rotarians and in bidding you welcome here we are greeting you in your own house. Just as in history the sum of the achievements of the yesterdays with the activity of the todays, make the potentials of the tomorrows—so it is in Rotary.

The fertile fields of California, first caught the seed of Rotary, as it was blown by the wind of chance from its Chicago birthplace and with three of the first four clubs formed after the original organization in the Illinois metropolis, gave ground for the formation of the association which now claims your allegiance and has brought you here. Therefore California may be justified in the pride with which she claims a part in the achievements of Rotary.

Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow! What magic there may be in those words.

For our yesterday we will go back to the creation. In the beginning God made man and created him in His own image. Since then, man's cry has been for light or spiritual enlightenment of the many trials that have beset him, in his attainment of a "Brotherhood of Man," actuated on the principles of acquaintance, friendship and understanding, without regard to religious faith or political creeds. This understanding of our fellow man should encompass all and bar none. Such a power for world fellowship, and understanding can best be summed up in the words of Him who said: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." That precept, my friends has been in the possession of the civilized world for over two thousand years, but the application of those principles to a man's business, to his community and social life has never been entirely successful.

A tremendous power for world fellowship and understanding has lain dormant within our reach for long, long years, until that something called Rotary, under the banner of "Service Above Self" and actuated by the principles of acquaintance, friendship, and understanding, with the radiating influence of inter-club communication, was conceived. Is it any wonder that such an idea was to either meet with instant failure, or tremendous success?

Little did President Emeritus Paul Harris and his group of friends realize that the club they formed in Chicago seventeen years ago to formulate these principles of practical service to their fellow man, would in such a short time encircle the world as it has today.

Rotary derived its name from the original Chicago Club, where the meetings were held in rotation at the various members' places of business. Rotary now has a membership of over eighty thousand which is represented internationally by over twelve hundred clubs whose community service wherever they may be located, is a power that can always be relied upon to help further any commendable effort which may come to their notice.

The spirit of Rotary having been fostered in America fills all Rotarians of America with a patriotic pride and it is with great pride that your fellow Rotarians of America extend to their associates from overseas a hearty welcome and the hospitality of our nation and city.

The principles of that great force we of this continent call Americanism, which knows no national boundary lines, lend themselves so readily to the spirit of Rotary that the seed once planted in our hearts and minds prompted by the common bonds of fellowship and joy in the service of our fellow man, were soon felt by our neighbor on the North and at Winnipeg, Canada, in Nineteen Hundred and Ten the first Canadian Rotary Club was formed, its influence for friendship and service adding materially to the harmonious relationship that has always existed between the United States and Canada, giving two Presidents to Rotary International, and fostering a relationship which forcefully emphasizes the possibility of a Brotherhood of Man through the fact that these countries have a boundary line of more than three thousand miles, which has never known a fort or any other form of armed protection nor has the need of such protection ever been warranted, since our national existence started.

From Canada across the Atlantic to the British Isles that something called Rotary traveled, and at Dublin and London the first Rotary Clubs were formed. Since then in Wales and Scotland the spirit flourished so that at present there are eighty-five clubs comprising the British Association of Rotary Clubs and cementing more tightly the bond of relationship all English speaking peoples hold toward each other.

It is impossible for a member of the British Association of Rotary Clubs to think of Rotary, without recalling one of the most inspiring occasions in their history, the Convention which was held at Edinburgh last summer. Whatever may have been accomplished or whatever they may have thought of Rotary, the coming to their district of so many Rotarians from all parts of the world gave them a new perspective and a tremendous incentive to broaden and increase the effective work of their

clubs. Just as the warm-hearted British hospitality extended to visiting Rotarians at the Edinburgh Convention gave new meaning to Rotary precepts in this country and Canada there still lingers pleasant recollections in the memories of all fellow Rotarians who attended.

Thus men of many lands and different races, were drawn together, and as they returned to their homes, inspired by the lofty ideals of Rotary, they went about their business with a determination to co-operate as never before in attaining the aims of Rotary. The force exerted by Rotary thus became world wide in its operations of acquaintance, fellowship and understanding.

Four years after Rotary established itself in the British Isles, the winged spirit settled in another island home at the opposite side of the world. In nineteen fifteen we find Rotary established in the Hawaiian Islands, the willing self-annexation of these Islands to America speaking again so forcibly of a Brotherhood of Man.

The following year Rotary traveled from Honolulu to Havana, Cuba, where it is now represented by ten Cuban Rotary Clubs and where Rotary has played a prominent part in civic movements that were of great importance from a local standpoint.

From Cuba to San Juan, Porto Rico, was but a short span and two years later the first Rotary Club was formed in San Juan, and true to the spirit of Rotary its progress has been steady and rapid. At present this Club's interest has been centered on a scholarship fund financed entirely by the members of the club.

From Porto Rico to Uruguay is a longer jump, but three months later, in July Nineteen Eighteen, at Montevideo was formed the first Rotary Club of South America, whose members take an active interest in its welfare and have been instrumental in establishing among the civil authorities a greater sense of their responsibilities.

After Montevideo Rotary revealed itself to the Philippine Islands. At Manila in January of the following year the first Rotary Club in the Orient was formed. The Rotarians of the Philippines have played a great part in the history that has been recently made. Major General Leonard Wood, the new Governor General of the Islands, made his most important address just prior to his inauguration, before a regular meeting of this Rotary Club, and Lord Northcliffe, the famous English newspaper editor, made his only speech before this club on a trip around the world.

From Manila the spirit of Rotary spread to China, the cradle of knowledge, where the precepts of Confucius for centuries gave a striking example of the ancient possibilities of a Brotherhood of Man. At Shanghai in July Nineteen Nineteen was formed the first Rotary Club of China, and the ancient philosophy of Asia was fused with the western spirit of

service so that in this corner of the world the two became one, the Rotary principle of service being the standard under which the fusion is made.

At the same time the Shanghai Club was formed we also find the movements of Rotary necessitating the formation of a club at the Isthmus of Panama and at Panama City was formed the first club where the activities of Rotary have done a great deal toward civic improvements. The Rotary Club of Christobal Colon recently had the honor at one of its luncheons of entertaining a man whose name is a household word, the world over, Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, who gave an interesting talk which alluded to his invention, the telephone.

From Colon to India, the home of the world's oldest civilization, Rotary next asserted itself, and at Calcutta in September Nineteen Nineteen was formed the first Rotary Club of India, which has already made for itself a very important place in the community it serves. India with its habit of self analysis brought something new to Rotary, The Club Critic, whose business it is to criticise the progress of the work and developments of the club, as well as the shortcomings of its members. He reports four times a year, at a special meeting held for that purpose, and has been found to be a most useful official.

The friendly influence for good exerted by the Rotary Club in Uruguay was soon felt by the people of the Republic of Argentina and in November Nineteen Nineteen at Buenos Aires was formed the first Rotary Club of Argentina, whose last message to their fellow Rotarians of the United States was: "We would like to have the members of the clubs of the United States to know how much we have appreciated the help, and encouragement we have gotten from them."

There is something about that spirit of unselfish service that appeals strongly to the Latin temperament, and in October of the following year the first Rotary Club of Spain was formed at Madrid, a slight recognition of the gratitude that America owes to Spain and Queen Isabell for having made Columbus' discovery of America possible. Rotary has slowly taken a firm hold in Spain and the Rotary Club of Barcelona, which has been organized within the last year, has already entered upon a very active career.

That same month and year, October Nineteen Twenty, also served to introduce Rotary to Japan at Tokyo. The Tokyo Rotary Club was formed and its members not only endorse and approve of the universal precepts but are living up to them, and another club is now being formed in the ancient City of Osaka. President Yoneyama of the Tokyo Club said there might be two things of special interest to fellow Rotarians to know that have taken place in the last year. The first one was their delegation to the Washington Conference, and the second Viscount Shibusawa's party, which

came here in connection with The Good Relations Movement. Each of these missions included Rotarians in its membership. This was not done designedly but the fact showed that Rotary in Tokyo is a live movement, and that Japan's best minds are in the movement.

The force exerted by Rotary for making acquaintances through fellowship and service next led to the organization of a Rotary Club in Mexico. The Mexico City Rotary Club though only organized a year ago, has made a special feature of work among the children and thru its efforts in the short time of five weeks a complete playground was fitted out, and dedicated to the poor children of the City of Mexico. With the return of peace and prosperity to this Republic, they look for a rapid spread of Rotary in their country.

From Mexico the spirit of Rotary moved to France, where the Rotary Club of Paris was brought into being last year at about the time of the visit of the International Officers, who placed upon the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the bronze Memorial Wreath of International Rotary, Paris hopes some day to be one of the great headquarters of Rotary in Europe, and fellow Rotarians may be assured that Paris will do her best to be worthy of this great honor.

The cordial relations of Rotary were next felt by the great Trans-Pacific Commonwealth of Australia and at Melbourne in May Nineteen Twenty-One was formed the first Rotary Club of Australia, with Sidney following almost immediately. Both clubs have made themselves effective agencies for civic betterment.

We again find a simultaneous organizing of clubs as the same month that brought Melbourne into Rotary also served to bring New Zealand's largest cities, Wellington and Auckland, into Rotary. The Wellington Rotary Club has gone in strongly for boys work, and has recently issued a pamphlet, calling attention to the need of building up among the younger generation a desire to become useful and constructive citizens.

From Australia and New Zealand to South Africa is a long jump, but not when you stop to consider the progress that Rotary has made, and at Johannesburg in July 1921 was formed the first Rotary Club of South Africa, whose members declare that South Africa offers a most fertile field for the spread of Rotary principles and they feel that the next year will see a substantial growth in membership and clubs.

The wheel of Rotary is now being worn on coat lapels in almost all sections of the globe, and it is not surprising to note that a request for a Rotary Club was to come from so far North as Newfoundland, Britain's oldest colony in the new world, and at St. Johns, the oldest city on the American Continent and famous for many other reasons, including its unexcelled Codfish, on the evening of November the Twenty-Third Nine-

teen Twenty-One was born the Rotary Club of St. Johns, an event that marked a new epoch in the welfare activities of their country, and an event also destined to make a new mark in the annals of Rotary.

And so Rotary goes on. Even as we sit in this hall, as representatives of clubs fully organized and affiliated, there are groups of men in all parts of the world only awaiting the receipt of their charter to officially join our forces in the spirit of universal service. The hardy Norseman have organized a club at Kristiania, Norway, that only awaits the stroke of a pen to make it Rotary. In the ancient land of the Inca's—in Lima, Peru, another group awaits its charter. At Capetown, South Africa, in Hongkong, China, at Copenhagen, Denmark, at Santiago, Chile, and Amsterdam, Holland, the message of Rotary has found willing ears and the process of organizing is going on and on.

And so we have witnessed the progress of Rotary, since its inception at Chicago, Illinois, in Nineteen Hundred and Five and are assembled here for your International Convention.

It is high time for a new conscience, an international conscience. The world in which we live is a pretty good world and we owe it allegiance. We have at times overstressed the national view point. May we not advantageously cultivate a broader perspective through the Spirit of Rotary?

The Prologue closed with the vision of a beautiful woman representing the Spirit of Rotary, who spoke the Epilogue from an appropriate throne.

EPILOGUE.

Of all human ideals the most transcendental is that embraced in the words "Brotherhood of Man." For ages it has been life's highest, brightest and most alluring vision for the attainment of which devoted men and women have been willing to lay down their lives. Religion, Philosophy and Law have all sought to make it real, and yet it sometimes seems as far from human grasp as it was the day, when the eyes of man first began to turn skyward.

The accomplishments of Rotary to date have been impressive, indeed. Its spontaneous spread from one country to another has been without precedent. There is a reason for such a remarkable success. It lies in the fact that Rotary has placed its dependence upon the most dependable attribute of man—friendliness. Doubts and suspicions disappear when friendship enters.

Brotherhood of Man is friendship, all inclusive, and Rotary therefore believes that in cultivating friendship, the means it has used in seeking the advancement of its ideal, Service, it is assisting to make

actual the highest and mightiest of all human conceptions—Brotherhood of Man. Rotary believes that there is a super-power capable of preventing war and that it is sometimes called Friendship, sometimes Love.

Here then is to Rotary. May it advance in every nation and may its spirit fill the hearts and minds of all men, the strong and the weak, the rich and the poor, the high and the low, to the end that in God's own time, sacred friendships may take the place of all traditional enmities and the day of a permanent peace finally dawn. (Prolonged Applause).

There was some informal singing by the audience for a few minutes and then the curtain rose and the officers of the International Association of Rotary Clubs and Rotarian William Stephens, President, Rotary Club of Los Angeles, and others were disclosed seated upon the stage. President Stephens stepped forward to the center of the stage and rapped for the assembly to be in order.

President Stephens: At this time, it is my pleasure to introduce to you Rotarian Rev. Joseph A. Stevenson, First Presbyterian Church, Santa Ana, Cal., who will open the meeting with prayer.

Rotarian Rev. Joseph A. Stevenson (Santa Ana, Cal.): Let us all pray. Almighty God, Our Heavenly Father, we come from many lands, we come to one God. Lay Thy hand upon our hearts and our minds and our souls and make us to be reverent toward Thee. We bless Thee for the ties that have united us, for the common purpose that has brought us together here. We have felt the pull of Divine Love. We have felt the force of Divine Power, and we have felt the uplift of a Divine Purpose, for we believe that Thou, O God, hast been in all this great movement. Make us to be conscious today of our need of Thee. Give us a conviction of Thy Presence and Thy Power. May the motto of this convention be written, not merely upon our banners, but upon our hearts. God forbid that we should lightly call Our Father, and then be indifferent to the need of any brother. God forbid that this should be a convention of empty words, but may it be a convention of vast, mighty, moving impulses and as we go forth, may we go forth having been uplifted into the sunlight of higher levels and having been endowed with that Power that comes from on High, that like magnets, we may have a part in the uplifting of all mankind and may we go forth with a mighty faith in the dignity of our manhood, with a confidence in the sacredness of our mission and with a purpose that cannot be daunted. As we go forth in this world that has been so bitterly divided by selfishness and scarred by war and debauched by lust, may we go forth to imbue

with peace, with purity, with co-operation, in the spirit of Him who said, "I came not to be ministered unto, but to minister". Give us wisdom and power that we may blaze the trail for human kind into that better land where the sword shall be beaten into plow share and the spear into pruning hook, and the sword shall not be lifted up by nation against nation any more forever. O God, give us joy in the fellowship of this convention, give us peace in the conviction of a great mission and give us the consciousness of the fulfillment of a Divine Purpose; and to Thy Name, shall be the honor, the praise and the glory, now and forevermore, Amen.

President Stephens: You have heard this morning in the Prologue that Rotary started in Chicago. It was nearly three years after its birth before it sought other fields. The infant began to kick loose from its binding strap and reached the Pacific Coast—a long trip for an infant. Rotary has flourished here and the Rotarians of this District have been looking forward the past few years with earnest hopes that the consummation of a great desire which we have had might be granted. The event has happened. In Rotary, there is no yesterday or tomorrow, only today. To those of you who are living in this great country of ours, it is unnecessary to say the word "Welcome". You are merely visiting a part of your garden. You have come to your playground. To those of our friends from across our borders and from overseas, we extend a sincere and hearty welcome. We are overjoyed that you have traveled this far to give us the opportunity of shaking hands with you. You also have come to your playground. This Coast is known as the playground of the world. Let us prove that that is true this week, because wherever Rotarians are, they are not Rotarians if they do not find a playground even in their serious moments.

For the little things that we might have done and have been unable to do, forgive us. To those who left their trains before we could get there the other morning, I want to say that it was our regret that we were a few minutes late. I know you needed your hot cakes and had to come up town and get them. We didn't anticipate that you were such early risers. We never get up in California before four in the morning. (Laughter). You are here and we are very happy. I hope, and I feel sure, that as you shake hands with us you also will feel happy. If we offer you service, accept it. If we fail to do so, demand it. I assure you that there is not a Rotarian in this District who today is not happier than he has been in the last seven years. Now that you are here the sun doesn't need to shine, because the brilliance of Rotary will shine and reflect back from the clouds. We are

not only happy but proud to be the hosts of a Convention of International Rotary. (Applause).

It is now my distinct pleasure to introduce Rotarian William A. McConnell, Dublin, Ireland, Governor 24th District and President British Association of Rotary Clubs. (Prolonged Applause).

Rotarian Wm. A. McConnell: Ladies and Gentlemen, and Fellow Rotarians: I think it is correct to say that hitherto the duty of responding to the welcome of the host city has been entrusted to one of those leaders in Rotary who has held the highest office in our organization, a leader ripe in experience and richly endowed with the gift of eloquence. Indeed, I will go farther and say that some of them are men of considerable good looks, perhaps I should say all of them, lest to some there would be invidious distinction. Even in Rotary in which there are no barriers, this departure in custom, gives one a full debt of responsibility in undertaking this duty, and if personal expression may be allowed at the moment, there is a feeling of a little curiosity as to whether, by the bridging of seven thousand miles, there was possibly any thought in the minds of the Program Committee of the peculiar fitness of things in associating my native city, Dublin, the capital of Ireland, of which you have seldom heard, with this city of Los Angeles, which up to this event was an almost unheard of place. It is one thing to undertake with light heart and with a heavier gavel, the leadership for the limited period of twelve months of those elements of doggedness and devilment which go to make up the constituents of the District known in Rotary as Number 24. It is not such a light duty to endeavor to voice here today your sentiments and your feelings in response to this address of welcome. I ought, perhaps, to assure you at once that every Irishman is not capable of the maximum of platform output.

We assure you, President Bill Stephens, and your fellow members of Los Angeles, and all the Rotarians of California, of our sincere appreciation of your welcome here and we thank you in all sincerity and in the spirit of true comradeship. Great as is this gathering, we remember that we are but representatives of the larger body of our membership who for various reasons have been precluded from coming here at this time, that we are representatives, as we have been reminded this morning, of the larger body of eighty thousand of our brothers who meet with us week after week in over twelve hundred cities and towns of the world. We know that in every one of these twelve hundred cities, there is today kindly thoughts for our happiness and kindly hopes that our deliberations here will be of great success and for the lasting benefit of mankind.

We who are privileged to be here in person have come, some of us great distances from every portion of the world. We have been impelled by good will. We are actuated by service and we are bound in friendship, a friendship which binds the hearts of all the world, and however widely apart we may apparently be throughout the year, our common work and our unity of purpose keep us near, and it is a good thing that once a year we are brought face to face in close communion in pursuance of our common work and unity of purpose. Unity of purpose—in these days of unhappiness and discontent, of unrest, of class hatred, political depression, sectarian strife—and God knows how sadly bitter these may be even in some of the fairest portions of a world which has been made so bright and beautiful—it is a great thought and a wonderful thing that we can come together in our work of Rotary unitedly.

We meet in this city with a beautiful name, Los Angeles, the city of the angels. It were well if men would sometimes not so easily forget, but on the contrary would much more readily remember that man was made just a little lower than the angels. What a commentary the columns of vice and crime contain in our press today! To what depths of degradation will man bring down his fellowman? The muckrake of portions of our press reach wide and deep through human squalor, human sordidness, sorrow, misery and frailty. The press today is one of the most privileged of our institutions and by virtue of that very fact its responsibilities are great. In fact, many of us will agree that its responsibilities today are no less great than the responsibilities of the voters, and it would be a great thing if even one-half of the space in the columns of our press devoted to sensationalism and squalor could be devoted to thoughts that would uplift man to a plane which is only a little lower than the angels, to a plane which would unite people in the brotherhood of man. Rotarians, there is a brotherhood of man, and, though men may speak with a thousand tongues, there is but one heart and the whole world over recognizes its language of goodwill, sympathy and love.

Just recently, during the celebration of our 17th anniversary, we enunciated, more emphatically than ever, our belief that the Golden Rule offers the most complete solution of all the problems, or any of the problems of the age, whether social, industrial, or governmental. The Golden Rule is not the rule of gold. We who do not live in this country hear that it contains gold—much gold, but whatever, after all, can gold achieve of itself? Gold has been hardily earned with sweat and toil. Much of it has been blood bought. What are its dividends to be? Are the dividends to be more gold and more gold?

Would it not be better far if we pursued a crown of happiness, a crown which in all verity proves itself truly to be a golden crown.

You perhaps would forgive those who have crossed the sea for the first time to visit this great country if they were to permit one or two personal impressions to escape them. Coming into New York Harbor, one naturally wonders what Columbus thought when he reached this land. Whether he found New York Harbor or not, I dare say he must have been delighted with Rockaway Beach, etc. At one time, I thought it would have been a great thing to have been Columbus, but on reflection agreed that it would not because like the mummy of your song, Columbus has been dead quite a long time—at any rate, he had the misfortune to come from Genoa. We thought your Washington conference a great thing. We did not realize what is the finest thing in the world, your hospitality and welcome, but you may take it from me that the impression of those who have journeyed a great distance with me is that your hospitality, your welcome and your kindness could not be exceeded anywhere else in the world.

We do not know whether Chicago or New York is really the greatest city in the world. We do not know really if any particular part of the desert is the finest desert in the world. We hope there is no competition over deserts. I was forcibly reminded that I wasn't in my own country. I am a teetotaler when not drinking, and at Dodge City, which produced the finest band on the route I took, it was the only band, they gave out sacks of flour, the finest sacks of flour I ever saw. We wondered what they gave us flour for, but crossing the desert it was great to take a spoonful of flour and swallow it as a thirst quencher.

After the great impressions of the Grand Canyon, we at last have come to this "sun-kist" land. This land which those who love it call the Golden West. It is a land showing on every hand the goodwill of brotherhood, but we cannot forget that the winds that whisper here in the tree-tops waft to every country the same message, and that these waves on the shores of California, tell the same story to the shores of other countries. Stars that shine over your land shine over my land, shine over every land in this great world of ours. And at this time should we not resolve to show our appreciation of our welcome here by strengthening our determination to follow faithfully our ideal of Service above Self. The whisper of the winds, the voice of the waves and the singing of the stars, singing as they do to all mankind of the work of the Great Creator, can only permit just one answer, just as they give one message. Can we not derive great stimulation and inspiration from our surroundings here? We have the golden

sunlight and as these great gifts gleam so very brightly for us this week, we surely recognize that the shadows in the world are few, and altho those we may make for ourselves are many, let us believe that by facing the golden sunshine of life, these shadows shall fall behind.

We stand today at the portals of a new year in Rotary. Let us, as true Rotarians, strong in faith, fervent in hope, constant in love and believing in our ideal of service, endeavor to determine that this year shall be another year of service and opportunity. Let us learn to apply with greater wisdom our gift of life and time. Let us, in our belief that altho the grass may wither and the flowers fade, the Golden Rule will still abide, and that through our efforts the great era of peace and service will be brought nearer to all mankind, so that we shall truly see golden days, fruitful of golden deeds with joy and love triumphant, remembering always that years are the gifts of God. (Applause).

President Stephens: You have all seen a regiment at ease, awaiting something, and then you hear some voice shout: "Attention!" and immediately the soldiers jump to attention. They are awaiting their Commanding Officer. At this moment we are in the same relative position. It is now my distinct honor and privilege to introduce to you our leader, our Commanding Officer, Crawford C. McCullough, of Fort William, Ontario, President of the International Association of Rotary Clubs. (Prolonged applause as the assembly rose to its feet).

President McCullough: President Stephens of the Los Angeles Club and fellow Rotarians: The Thirteenth Annual Convention of the International Association of Rotary Clubs is now duly convened for the transaction of business. I have nothing to add to the response to your welcome, which has been made so eloquently by our good friend, William McConnell, of the British Association. I think he has voiced in the most expressive and beautiful language the thoughts of all of us as we sit here today. Since we have come here even though it be only yesterday evening or this morning, we have experienced the warm fellowship which inspires Rotary throughout the world and which seems to have flourished at its best here in California. (Applause). I believe that we are about to have a great convention. The making of this convention is in the hands of you men who face me. It is your convention. It is your opportunity to build for the future of Rotary and I trust that we will at all times throughout the several sessions keep in mind the responsibility which each of us, as a Rotarian, has in assuring that this convention will go down in history as the greatest which Rotary has ever had. Without further remark, we will turn immediately to the following of our program and will all join in a

good fellowship song. We will be led by Rotarian Frederick Carberry of the Milwaukee Rotary Club. (Applause.)

Rotarian Carberry (Milwaukee, Wis.): We will stand and sing first, one verse of our great "America", then one verse of "God Save the King", and then "The Long, Long Trail".

The assembly joined heartily in the singing of the songs as announced by the leader.

President McCullough: Nothing like a little music to limber us up and get us in good humor. I will call on the Chairman of the Program Committee, Rotarian Albert S. Adams of Atlanta, Georgia, Past President of International Rotary. (Prolonged Applause.)

Chicago Delegation (singing): I'm going to get well. I'm going to get well. If you can live with a face like that, I'm going to get well. (Laughter).

Rotarian Adams: I am glad something is going to make the Chicago delegation get well.

Ladies and fellow Rotarians: You have before you the printed program of the Convention. I want to call your attention to the fact that we have tried to give you a Rotary Convention. Every speaker on the program is an active Rotarian. (Applause.) Many of these men are coming to this convention to deliver their messages to you at a great sacrifice on their part and I bespeak for them your enthusiastic attendance at the sessions of the Convention and ask that you give them the same sort of a hearing that you would if we had obtained men with more noted names, but who cannot talk to us in the language of Rotary that we know; and now, Mr. President, I move you, that the program as printed be made the order of the day for this convention. (The motion was seconded.)

President McCullough: It is moved and seconded that the program as printed be adopted and be made the order of the day. All in favor will say "Aye." Contrary "No." The "Ayes" have it and it is so ordered.

This, you will understand, means that in order to change the hour or sequence of any events on the program, it will be necessary to have a two-thirds vote on the part of the convention.

I will call on the Secretary-General, Rotarian Chesley R. Perry, to make some important announcements at this time. (Applause).

Secretary-General Perry: President McCullough has directed me to announce that the time and place for the election of officers at this convention are as follows: 8 A. M., Friday, June 9th, Banquet Hall,

Philharmonic Auditorium, Los Angeles, and that he, the International President, has appointed as the Election Committee, Rotarians Edwin C. May of Pittsburgh, Pa., Chairman; Alex Grice of Norfolk, Va.; and Edwin Robinson of Sheffield, England.

The International President has directed me to announce that he has made the following appointments for the Credentials Committee: Chairman, Elliott Wyman of Los Angeles; R. P. Bennett of Shreveport, La.; Charles Martin of Sheffield, Ala.; E. A. Francis of Marshalltown, Ia.; Jas. S. Ryan of Calgary, Alta.

Also that the following are his appointments to the Committee on Resolutions: Chairman, Charles Wm. Bailey of Clarksville, Tenn.; Herbert C. Wilson of Worcester, Mass.; T. J. Davis of Butte, Mont.; John Gauld of Hamilton, Ont. and Harry S. Fish of Sayre, Pa.

Attention is called to the twenty-minute reservation of seats for delegates at each session.

The gavel which President McCullough is using comes with this message:

"A spot just outside the limits of Johnson City, Tennessee, marks the location of the tree on which was carved: 'D. BOON CILLED A BAR ON IN THE TREE YEAR 1760.' This valley also marks the birthplace of the first white child west of the Allegheny Mountains. Therefore, we are glad to present to this convention, at a time when it is convened on our extreme West Coast this gavel made of D. Boon's tree in the hope that it may be used at this meeting and later preserved as a memento of the occasion at International Headquarters. Johnson City Rotary Club." (Applause)

Telegram from Portland, Oregon:

"It breaks my heart not to be with you. Please give my love to all Rotarians and their ladies and tell them that we are looking forward with much pleasure to seeing them in Portland next week. Best wishes for a most successful and memorable convention.—Pete Snedecor." (Applause.)

Telegram from Winnipeg, Man.:

"Sorry not to be present but am with you in spirit. Give my best to the bunch.—Leslie Pidgeon." (Applause.)

Telegram from Edinburgh:

"Best wishes for successful convention. Love to you all.—Tom and Kitty Hunter." (Applause.)

President McCullough: At this stage in the program the President is presumed to give an address. Without any preliminaries I will proceed to do so:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

By Crawford C. McCullough

A year ago when in memorable convention at Edinburgh you honored me with the highest gift at your command, I spoke to you of the sense of responsibility with which I entered upon the conduct of my high position. I made you but one promise. It was that I would give of my best.

Today we again meet in convention, and with my year of service now almost entirely behind me in place of before, I greet you with the confidence of one who has kept his promise. (Applause.) I greet you, too, with the same sense of responsibility with which I received the trust you reposed in me a year ago. This moment is also one of great joy, since it again brings me face to face with so many of you whose personal friendship I hold so dear and permits me to greet this great gathering of earnest men and women, servants all in a great cause.

Within International Rotary twenty-six nations are now represented. Last year we met in a beautiful and historic city of the old world, and today we meet in an equally beautiful and history-making city of the new. The setting only has changed and though six thousand miles of land and ocean intervene between the meeting place of last year and that of this, the great heart of Rotary is the same, the hand clasp is as firm and the golden current of fellowship makes continuous contact from new to old and old to new and round the world and back again.

The annual convention serves two purposes; it is an opportunity for this great International family of Rotary Clubs to meet in friendly council and through their chosen representatives to discuss the diverse experiences of a year of usefulness, to renew old friendships and to make new, and in the warm contact of human fellowship to exchange helpful experiences and gain fresh inspiration for the collective task of carrying Rotary around the world.

Each successive convention gives Rotary a fresh grip upon essentials, reinforces confidence and surcharges all her vibrant forces with new faith and new vision.

It is conceded that travel is a great educator and that we learn more from men than we do from books. To reach this place of meeting some have voyaged the seas and crossed continents. Some have come singly and some in small groups, while many have made the journey in special trains in the intimate enjoyment of several days of close companionship. Now at last at our destination, this

great convention fuses in the warm fellowship of service, the North, the South, the East and West. Here men from many climes and even of different tongues commingle in an atmosphere of friendliness, pledging anew their faith in mankind and the eternal purposefulness of life.

The second purpose which this annual convention serves is as Rotary's only legislative body. Policies are here determined and ways and means devised to co-ordinate the work of all clubs, wherever they flourish, to accomplish the objects of Rotary.

This meeting is another mile post along the pioneer trail which Rotary is blazing, and in declaring this convention now opened I invite the active participation of every Rotarian here present in the work that we have to do and in the social events which have been arranged for our pleasure.

Let me urge your constant and faithful attendance at all sessions. Important moments are generally unheralded and that moment may be most important which is least expected.

The program has been prepared with great care and with the earnest purpose of providing sufficient time for all needful discussion and of making this great gathering a source of mutual help and lasting inspiration.

We are here on Rotary business; concerned with things that have to do with organization only to the end that Rotary, a living and vital force, may progressively push on to more sincere endeavor and more intensive practice of attainable ideals.

Rotary makes continuous appeal to man's imagination; yet these are matter-of-fact times in which we live—an age in which men demand to know why as well as how, and when as well as why. Because she provides a practical means whereby men may give expression to their noblest impulses and purposefully apply their best thoughts, Rotary continues to attract and hold allegiance.

Rotary presents no new system of ethics, no fantastic creed or routine rule of thumb. Based upon immutable truth she demands only that men be friendly with one another and that they count no day complete which does not yield a good deed done. (Applause.)

The year now closing has been one of progressive growth. A year ago this association comprised almost one thousand clubs, today this number has been increased to more than twelve hundred. So great and rapid increase is no cause for boasting, but rather, for serious introspection. In numbers there is strength only if each be strong, so if this accretion of member clubs does other than increase the spiritual power of the Rotary movement we do but fail in our success.

In the reception of new clubs we are increasingly endeavoring to discharge our responsibility. Never in our history has greater care been taken to insure that each new club acquires at the very outset a clear conception of what it represents and what it is organized to do. Neighboring clubs, in the true spirit of fellowship, are lending helping hands to make the pitfalls less numerous, the path to stability less precarious. This responsibility of parenthood is reflexly injecting firmer faith, truer optimism and more vivid realization of fundamentals into the life of the parent club itself.

Early in the present administrative year I had the honor of submitting to the Board of Directors a program of activity. This received endorsement and has served as the basis of co-operative endeavor. It contained nothing new, nor attempted anything spectacular. It aimed only to focus attention upon fundamentals and point to what would seem to be a practical way for increasing the power of Rotary as a living force.

The Rotary idea itself is unique; so is its basis of membership; likewise its methods.

A Rotary Club is not what anything else is, and the moment it simulates something else it loses its distinctiveness and in effect ceases to be a Rotary Club. (Applause.) A Rotary Club's only business is with the practice of Rotary ideals.

Membership by classification fixes personal responsibility. To be the sole representative in a Rotary Club of an honorable trade or calling is an opportunity to shoulder responsibility.

To be true to one's responsibility, one must be true to himself and herein is the foundation of all Rotary usefulness.

Throughout the year the Advisory Committee on Classifications has been giving close and practical study first, to broad principles; and second, to practical methods whereby this fundamental feature of Rotary organization may be better understood and more effectively put into practice. The work of this committee will be presented to you and will, I believe, constitute an enduring contribution to the stable growth of Rotary.

Once personal responsibility is fixed, attendance at Rotary Club meetings becomes a *sine qua non*. Rotary is nothing if it is not an active force; Rotary has no favours to give, but only rewards to be won. Rotary can only find expression through the thoughts and deeds of living men. It can only thrive on fellowship and friendliness. So attendance becomes the dynamo of Rotary activity. I make bold to say that we owe to our high attendance average more than to any other factor the place which our clubs have earned and consistently maintain as exemplars of service and producers of men.

Four years ago, with less than four hundred clubs, our average attendance was less than fifty per cent; today, with treble the number of clubs, our average is almost eighty-five. (Applause.) The productive capacity of Rotary has been in direct ratio to this remarkable record of attendance.

Attendance in itself is but a means to an end, but it is a chief means. No man can contribute to Rotary of his best nor receive the full measure of what she has to give unless he be regular in attendance at the meetings of his club. Even the occasional absentee is a drag on the wheel of Rotary progress.

For men to crave companionship is as natural as to desire to live. Most men *are* companionable, and those who are not are only so because of artificial circumstances under which they have either elected or been forced to lead their lives. Lonesomeness is a misfortune and usually a product of selfishness.

The spirit of play is the heritage of youth; for growth and development play is as necessary as is food and sleep. And who, pray, are the men of today, but the grown-up youth of yesterday, and who will essay to exclude the spirit of play from the life of the earnest man? All work is not play, nor can we ever make it so. Much of it is drudgery, and many necessary tasks are distasteful. It is well that this is so else life would become uninterestingly easy and the zest for meeting and conquering difficulty would yield to soft indifference.

Recognizing that the complexity of modern civilization has created a tendency to specialization and isolation, Rotary offers to men an opportunity to associate on equal and friendly terms, wherein the spirit of giving replaces that of getting, wherein a man is of value for what he is and not for what he has. This is fellowship—the precursor of friendship, the leveler of false distinction, the remover of misunderstanding, the antidote to prejudice and the destroyer of hate. The most patent need of these competitive and disjointed times is true fellowship of man with men, institution with institutions, nation with nations.

So Rotary offers what the world most needs, and if we Rotarians will be but faithful students in the school of Rotary practice we shall ourselves be joyful men and we shall have secured for our beloved Rotary a permanent place as an arbiter of dispute and a creator of friendliness and of friendship.

Rotary's justification in the present and her hope for the future consists in the survival values which she is today creating. The world is indifferent to platitudes, is tired of vaporous idealism, is surfeited with words and high sounding phrases. At no time in history have men been so impatient of non-essentials. They are only interested in profession as it squares with performance. These are hopeful signs.

It is an inspiring thought to realize that you and I are living repositories of the good name and fame of Rotary wherever it flourishes. Likewise it is a sobering thought and one which requires certain personal knowledge of what our membership in Rotary implies, of what we really believe and what we are endeavoring to do.

A favorable sign of the times is the intense desire of Rotarians to know more about Rotary. I observe that those club meetings which live longest in the memory of the members are those which carry to the mind and heart greater knowledge of Rotary ideals and the practical manner of their application.

Education is not only the most desirable, but indeed the most needful of our collective pursuits. For knowledge is power and Rotary's potential can only develop into full power as Rotarians learn to interpret it in practice.

It is a human tendency to allow one's mind to ride on the wings of fancy—to imagine the impossible, to dare the unattainable and indulge in building pleasant castles in the air, even though they quickly dissipate in the cold breath of reality. It is well to hitch our wagon to a star, so long as we know our star and are sure that the wagon is stout enough to withstand the shock of hard bumps and serviceable enough to take us to our destination.

The old doctrine of "the survival of the fittest" has a new meaning in these modern times of intense activity in industry, commerce, science and art. For who are the fittest? There was once a time when the ready answer was: "Those who can protect themselves the best and destroy an opponent the fastest." It is not so long ago that this was an accepted philosophy of life. I hear men sometimes speaking with an easy confidence of cooperation as if it were a natural human instinct. In point of fact it is not. Men have had to learn to cooperate and it has taken long ages marked by periods of oppression and bloodshed and war to bring men to know that in sharing one another's burdens they insure the safety and contribute to the happiness of all and become, in truth, the fittest who survive. (Applause.)

That great complex of human endeavor which we know as modern business is today a chief determining factor of all progress, security and happiness. All the world is one great inter-locking mechanism of industry. Science, invention and discovery have bridged oceans and linked continents so that he who was yesterday a stranger is today our neighbor.

Every honorable vocation is an opportunity to contribute to the total of human welfare and happiness, and there is no work so humble that it is unproductive.

All *just* exchange of goods or products or service must be mutually advantageous to buyer and seller, to producer and consumer. Business success is not fairly won nor can it hope to endure unless it returns profit on capital and labor invested, but Rotary believes that profits are not all measured in terms of gold and silver. If goodwill, respect and friendship are excluded, man may become as rich as Croesus and still be as poor as poverty. (Applause.)

Rotary holds that willing and honest service rendered is the basis of all worthy enterprise, and genuine competition is in the quality and quantity of service rendered rather than in profits to accrue. We practical men of affairs who are proud to call ourselves Rotarians have asserted our faith in these Rotary principles, but "faith without works is dead." Loyalty and honesty demand that we conduct our business affairs so that men will heed—and heeding understand.

The collective effort in which Rotary is now engaged to secure the adoption by trade and professional associations of codes of correct business practices has met with outstanding success. During this convention we shall have opportunity to hear from the Association's Committee on Business Methods with how great success. May I here say that I am convinced Rotary has never undertaken any service which is more worthy of her or which gives promise of more lasting returns.

"Every great and commanding movement in the annals of the world is a triumph of enthusiasm," said Emerson. No one can contemplate the growth of Rotary and its inwardness without acutely realizing how large a part enthusiasm has in its onward progress. It is this patent evidence of enthusiasm by practical men of affairs that arrests the attention of the onlooker, stimulates his curiosity and causes him to investigate. And one of the finest commentaries upon the soundness of the Rotary idea is that its enthusiasm is cumulative—those Rotarians who are the greatest enthusiasts for Rotary are those who have been longest in Rotary.

To be a Rotarian is to be a good citizen; to be a good citizen is first of all to be a true patriot, to love one's country to the point of sacrifice, to take one's part and to discharge one's duties as a full partner in the business of government.

Our Rotary Clubs are training schools in citizenship, and so long as they remain true to their purpose they are creating values which will endure. Let them contribute men of vision who approach the consideration of public topics with open minds, with candor and with honesty; men who will listen to opposite opinion and realize that it may be honestly formed and sincerely stated; men who do not mistake obstinacy for conviction nor prejudice for opinion; men who orientate themselves as living parts of a great social structure; honorable, clean, compassionate men

with love in their hearts and the courage to stand by sincere conviction if the whole world should mock.

Government moves only so fast as public opinion impels it, and public opinion is only the collective expression of the convictions of thinking men and women. No man is without influence, and the true citizen is he who makes use of opportunity by devoting his talents, whether they be great or small, to making the world somewhat better for his having lived.

No work in the production of constructive citizenship can be complete unless it concerns itself with the human material of which the citizen of tomorrow is made. The stability of tomorrow will depend upon the faithfulness and vision which we put into the tasks of today.

So if we would build for permanency, let us devote ourselves to the boy. No investment of time, or talent or money, will bring greater return and no personal service will yield sweeter reward to him who serves.

Rotary's place in work with boys has been securely won and no other single activity in which Rotarians are engaged has been quite so appealing and none more resultful. (Applause.)

I have been addressing you only on those fundamentals upon which it has been the earnest endeavor of the present administration to concentrate attention. If we be sure of underlying principles we shall be fortified against error and equipped to meet and solve most problems that present.

May I here pay tribute to the loyalty, faith and unselfish—yes, in many instances, sacrificing service of the presidents and officers of our clubs, our District Governors, our International Standing Committees and my fellow Directors on the International Board. Rotary expresses the true spirit of co-operative effort in higher degree than any organization that I know. It is an inspiration to have a part in its administration, because wherever one looks in the workshop of Rotary he is met with the vision of practical men giving practical expression, unostentatiously but purposefully, to the ideal of “service before self.”

Whatever progress has been made during the past year, and I believe it to be considerable, has been from within rather than from without and the glory and honor of it all belongs least to those of us who have been entrusted with high office, but is in all truth the possession of every individual Rotarian who with firm purpose and high resolve has set himself to demonstrate through deed his faith in the doctrine of friendliness and unselfish service.

I observe a not infrequent tendency to regard Rotary in the light of a great organization rather than that of a great social movement. This I believe is due to two causes: First, because of man's genius for organization and second, because the enthusiasm generated

through successful collective accomplishment obscures the source of inspiration which made the accomplishment possible.

The world is already over-organized and no parts of it suffer more in this regard than do the English-speaking democracies. For them organization has become almost an obsession, with the result that there is much superficial thinking and ill-timed action, an appalling amount of misapplied energy and worst of all an increasing tendency to refrain from taking that intelligent interest in government which is the primary obligation of the good citizen.

Voluntary organizations have their place in community and national life, but their number need only be few, if we have a citizenry imbued with an innate sense of personal responsibility to neighbor, to state and our common humanity. If church and school and home will with vision and singleness of purpose become co-partners in the task of building character and equipping it with knowledge, the world will shortly rid itself of this surfeit of waste motion.

If in the glory of success, we should forsake the paths of humility, forgetting that the values which Rotary creates are more spiritual than material, we shall steer a course that will eventually wreck our treasure ship upon the specious rocks of opportunism.

Rotary, the great movement, has now and needs but the simplest form of organization, for the strength of the whole movement must always vest in the truths upon which it is founded and these in turn must find their primary expression through the deeds of living men. The primary force to carry Rotary ideals into action is the unit Rotary Club.

Rotary's needful organization should serve but two purposes: first, to insure that the unit Rotary Club be strong and vigorous with free scope to interpret with vision and initiative the truth and ideals of Rotary within the community which it serves. Second, to insure such cohesion of all unit clubs, and such concert of action as will on the one hand preserve the ideals and purposes inviolate, and on the other project its principles into the social and economic life of all nations.

Without unity I see no certain future for Rotary, but with it there is no height to which she may not aspire and no limit to the scope of her purposeful accomplishment.

As only another powerful organization in an already over-organized world, I see Rotary divested of anything that is unique and shorn of the power which is her's by virtue of her unselfish interest and active participation in every agency which makes for peace and progress.

This afternoon this convention will be asked to consider and decide upon a new Constitution and By-Laws.

The men who comprise the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws have rendered a very great service, consummating thereby the cumulative effort of many years of earnest thought and hard work. I doubt if it could have been possible to include upon a committee of thirty-one members more representative contribution of thought or more distinguished experience in Rotary service.

The problems which confronted the committee were many and varied, and be it said with honor and with pride that each was approached with fine sincerity, frankness and determination to reach the right solution.

The work of the committee has been true to Rotary's highest tradition. It would be utopian to expect that the result will completely satisfy every shade of opinion. It must be remembered, however, that no constitution or set of by-laws should be finite. They should be flexible enough to permit of amendment when new and unanticipated circumstances make such advisable.

We shall always be under heavy obligation to the chairman and members of this committee and I believe if this convention in the same broad and generous spirit which at all times governed thought and action throughout the many protracted sessions of the committee, will ratify their work the present administrative year will have marked an epoch in the forward progress of Rotary.

And now may I speak to you for a few moments of the engaging tasks with which your International Board of Directors is constantly concerned. To be an International Director is to work under an ever-present sense of heavy responsibility and in approaching the solution of every problem with which he is confronted he acutely realizes that his decision must be one of sober judgment and such as will keep faith with the whole body of Rotarians who have honored him with their confidence.

The administration of a so unusual organization as is Rotary is extremely exacting, demanding and receiving the expenditure of a greater amount of time, energy and thought than would be willingly contributed by any group of business men to any other call than that of service to Rotary.

Your board must function in a dual capacity. These fellow Rotarians whom you have trained for leadership and when the time came, have so signally honored, are entrusted by you to faithfully guard our common ideals, to direct and guide according to policy which the clubs year by year lay down in convention assembled, to administer these co-ordinated policies, to extend the Rotary movement throughout the commercial centers of many countries, and to conduct the business and financial affairs of a going concern whose combined income and outgo now approximate a half million dollars a year.

The men we choose for this task are not supermen but of ourselves, not leisured men but men actively engaged in business or profession, not men of special privilege but men who retain their membership in Rotary only because each fills a classification in the Rotary Club of his home city.

These men are not attracted to high position because of hope of personal power or lust of decorative office, for even if such were the motive the democratic simplicity of our organization would make realization impossible.

No man-made judgment can ever be infallible but I believe that the history of this International Association shows that each succeeding administration has carried on with loyalty and has built well. It has been the constant aim of the present administration to merit equal place with those which have preceded.

Is it necessary to assure you that we have fairly and honestly and faithfully given of our best? Today we come before you humbly conscious of how inadequate must be the service which any man can render to his fellowmen, and in particular, to this great loving and living movement which we know as Rotary.

In a few days our term of service will have ended, another group no less willing and it may well be much more competent, will take up the task where we left off. We will then resume our places in the ranks and grateful for the experience and the vision which we have obtained because of the confidence that you have reposed in us, we pledge ourselves to more humble but no less purposeful service to the great cause of Rotary.

No report would be complete which did not bear grateful testimony to the efficiency and loyalty of our headquarters staff. Secretary-General Perry and the men and women associated with him are giving such willing and faithful service as only Rotary itself knows how to render.

Every Rotarian may well be proud of our central service station and the high type of Rotary men and women who comprise the staff.

Rotary is a monument to no one man but of all who serve. Few have earned such an enduring place in the esteem and affection of Rotarians the world over as has the man who from the beginning of the Association has been its secretary. Rotary will never know its debt to Chesley Perry. (Applause.)

What has the future in store for Rotary, and what is Rotary's ultimate place in the world? This depends upon you and me and all of the eighty-one thousand men who today are proud to call themselves Rotarians. We are builders not for today, but for all time. Sure of secure foundation, certain of materials, shall we be equally certain of the structure which we are rearing? So long as we remain true to fundamentals, true to ourselves and true exemplars of service and goodwill we may march on to

meet the future with the serene confidence of men who dare to do and doing dare.

This Rotary movement is but in its youth. The day is not far distant when within the encompassing circle of its rugged wheel shall be numbered all the nations of the earth.

Let us waste no time in idle dreams, nor indulgence in complacency. Nor let us take ourselves too seriously lest, missing the leaven of humor, we lose our way.

The great tasks of the future may well be the present tasks of today.

To be useful, to be happy, is to love and to serve. (Prolonged applause.)

Rotarian August Janssen (New York, N. Y.): I move you that the President's address, which is an inspiration for all Rotarians, should be printed and a copy of same furnished to every Rotarian here assembled. (The motion was seconded).

President McCullough: It has been moved and seconded that a copy of the presidential address be printed and furnished to every Rotarian here assembled. Are you ready for the question? All say "Aye." Contrary "No". The "Ayes" have it and it is so ordered.

At this time, fellow Rotarians, it seems to us very appropriate that we should for a moment remember those Rotarians who have been active in the great work of Rotary, but who have been called by old Father Time and are no longer with us. Among the greatest of Rotarians are the men now living, but honored with them are many not now with us. At this time, I shall call upon Rotarian Charles F. Bulotti of the Rotary Club of San Francisco for a song, at the conclusion of which, we would like all Rotarians and ladies here assembled to bow their heads for one minute in silent recognition of the contribution made to the great work of Rotary by those honest and true souls which have gone before.

Rotarian Bulotti sang Mendelssohn's "If With All Your Heart" at the close of which the entire assembly stood for a moment with bowed heads.

President McCullough: Before we adjourn, I want to make a personal appeal. I want to appeal for prompt attendance after the opening of our sessions and for constant and faithful attendance. We can make this convention a truly great power in our lives and future of Rotary if we will do this, and we will add to our collective effort if we will be here promptly on time and if we will stay throughout the sessions. I appeal to you for your support in this regard because it will make for the easy handling of the convention and assure that we get the best possible result.

We will now stand adjourned until this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Proceedings of the Session of TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 6th

President McCullough: The Convention will come to order. When speaking to you this morning, I called particular attention to the fact that in Rotary we had perhaps the finest exhibition of co-operation that obtains in any organization that we know. The work that we do in Rotary from year to year is only made possible because of the loyal, hard, efficient service-giving work that is yielded by many men in Rotary, and because no man in Rotary is so humble that he cannot contribute his part. However, to some of us comes the responsibility of leadership and one of the finest things we have in Rotary is that splendid loyalty I always have had from all the officers working toward the same end, so I am particularly happy this afternoon to be able to present to you the men who have been honored with leadership and who have worked with me and our Board of Directors in the past year.

Let me introduce first, the First Vice-President of International Rotary, Ralph W. Cummings of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. (Applause.)

The Second Vice-President, William Coppock of Council Bluffs, Iowa. (Applause.)

Third Vice-President, H. J. Lutcher Stark of Orange, Texas. (Applause).

The other member of the Board, Past-President Estes Snedecor of Portland, Oregon, is detained and is not here with us.

Secretary-General, Chesley R. Perry. (Applause).

Rufus F. Chapin, of Chicago, Illinois, Treasurer of the International Association. (Applause).

George W. Harris of Washington, D. C., who is here, there, and everywhere, International Sergeant-at-Arms. (Applause).

We will now introduce to you the District Governors. May I just say here, and I speak from experience, having been a District Governor myself, that I do not believe that there is any office in Rotary which offers so great a field for service, or which is, perhaps, quite so important as that of District Governor. The office of District Governor brings a man very close to the hearts of a very great number of men and it is through him, perhaps more than through any other agency, that Rotary administration is working. I have much pleasure in presenting in turn the District Gov-

ernors who are present. Some have not been able to come to this Convention.

District No. 1: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Eastern Quebec, R. Downing Paterson, of St. John, New Brunswick. (Applause.)

District No. 2: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, Herbert C. Wilson, of Worcester, Massachusetts. (Applause).

District No. 3: Eastern New York and Northern New Jersey, J. Lyle Kinmonth, of Asbury Park, New Jersey. (Applause).

District No. 4: Western New York and part of Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec, Hart I. Seely, of Waverly, New York. (Applause.)

District No. 5: Eastern Pennsylvania, Southern New Jersey, Eastern Maryland, Delaware and District of Columbia, Ed. L. Stock, of Washington, D. C. (Applause).

District No. 6: Western Pennsylvania, Western Maryland, West Virginia, Roy Neville, of Sharon, Pennsylvania. (Applause.)

District No. 7: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Joseph Turner of Roanoke, Virginia. (Applause).

District No. 8: Georgia, Alabama, Florida, John A. Turner, of Tampa, Florida. (Applause.)

District No. 9: The Upper Peninsula of Michigan, Southern Peninsula of Michigan, and adjacent part of Ontario. George E. Barnes of Flint, Michigan. He is not able to be with us.

District No. 10. Ohio. Robert Patterson of Dayton, Ohio. (Applause.)

District No. 11: Indiana, C. H. Wills of Kokomo, Indiana. (Applause).

District No. 12: Illinois. Charles A. Taylor of Harrisburg, Illinois. (Applause).

District No. 13: Kentucky and Tennessee. T. Graham Hall of Nashville, Tennessee. (Applause).

District No. 14: Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Carl Faust of Jackson, Mississippi. (Applause).

District No. 15: Wisconsin, Upper Peninsula of Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota. Alfred H. Zimmerman of Wausau, Wisconsin. Not here with us today; detained on account of sickness.

District No. 16: Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska. Luther A. Brewer of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. (Applause).

District No. 17: Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma. Ross E. Burns of Joplin, Missouri. (Applause).

District No. 18: Texas. George C. Holmgreen of San Antonio, Texas. (Applause).

District No. 19: My own home district, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba, Western Ontario, Joseph A. Caulder, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. (Applause).

District No. 20: Montana, Idaho, West Wyoming, Utah, T. J. Davis of Butte, Montana. (Applause).

District No. 21: Eastern Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico. Harvey D. Parker of Greeley, Colorado, is here but not on the platform.

District No. 22: Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Alaska, Ernest L. Skeel of Seattle, Washington, is not here; detained by illness in his family.

District No. 23: Nevada, California, Arizona, Hawaii. Charles B. Bills of Sacramento, California. (Applause).

District No. 24: England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales. William A. McConnell of Dublin, Ireland. (Applause).

District No. 25: Cuba, Dr. Carlos Alzugaray of Havana, Cuba, is detained, not with us, but we have a large delegation from Cuba.

It is now my pleasure to introduce to you the past presidents of the Association whom we have with us. The first president, as you know, was Paul P. Harris of Chicago, Ill., and you will hear a message from him very shortly.

The second was Glenn C. Mead of Philadelphia, Pa., who was with us last year at Edinburgh, but is not present this year.

Russell F. Greiner of Kansas City, Mo., the third president, is seated in the audience. (Applause).

The fourth president, Frank L. Mulholland of Toledo, Ohio, is seated in the audience. (Applause).

The fifth president, Allen D. Albert of Paris, Ill., is not with us.

The sixth president, Arch C. Klumph of Cleveland, Ohio, is here on the platform. (Applause).

The seventh president, E. Leslie Pidgeon of Winnipeg, Canada, is not with us.

The eighth president, John Poole of Washington, D. C., is not with us.

The ninth president, Albert S. Adams of Atlanta, Ga., is here on the platform. (Applause).

I have also some other distinguished guests, whom I would like to have the Convention have the opportunity of meeting at this time. If these gentlemen will come forward when their names are called we shall all be able to see them and can all get better acquainted.

Marcel Franck of Paris. (Applause).

W. A. Osborne, Immediate Past President and First President of the Rotary Club of Melbourne, Australia. (Applause).

Herbert P. Coates of Montevideo, Uruguay, an active member of the Committee on Extension. (Applause).

H. Edmund Bullis, Secretary Rotary Club of Manila, Philippine Islands (not in the audience).

Vivian Carter, Secretary of the British Association of Rotary Clubs. (Applause).

Alexander Wilkie, Past President of the British Association and the man who was responsible in such a large degree for the success of the convention last year in Edinburgh. (Applause.)

Kenneth Muir Simpson, Immediate Past President of the Club of Glasgow, Scotland. (Applause).

Arthur Chadwick, Immediate Past President of the Rotary Club of London, England. (Applause).

Garza Galindo, Vice President of the Rotary Club of Mexico City. (Applause).

Harford H. Montgomery, Past President of the Rotary Club of Belfast, Ireland. He is here but not in the hall at the present time.

R. A. Dodds of the Rotary Club of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England. (Applause).

Frank White, President of the Rotary Club of Scarborough, England. (Applause).

Leonard W. Lankester of Southampton, England.

D. Sibbering Jones of the Rotary Club of Cardiff, Wales.

We have, ladies and gentlemen, a very representative delegation from the British Clubs this year to return the compliment paid to them last year. I think I am safe in saying that the distribution of these delegates covers for the most part the various sections of the British Isles. We are glad to have them with us, and glad to be able to return in some measure the hospitality extended to us last year when in their beautiful country.

A lot of fellows up here would like all British delegates to stand up. (They arose in various parts of the hall amid prolonged applause).

Do you think you could sing a little more?

Rotarian Carberry: One of our old ones, "Love's Old Sweet Song." Into it, now, men!

President McCullough: Will the entire Cuban delegation stand up so we can see them?

The Cuban delegates and their ladies responded to this invitation by marching to one of the boxes near the stage, each carrying a small Cuban flag

and the entire delegation joined in singing the Cuban national anthem before taking their seats.

The assembly greeted the demonstration of the Cuban delegation with prolonged applause.

President McCullough: I want to introduce to you at this time, the various chairmen of our International Committees. These are the men who, with their committees, have done very strenuous work during the past year in order to make this a successful administration. These men gathered from clubs throughout the world and appointed in groups of not more than five, have been collaborating to the end that we will get the message of Rotary and the different phases of Rotary activity to the different Clubs.

The first is the Chairman of the Committee on Education, R. Jeffery Lydiatt of Calgary, Alta. (Applause).

Guy Gundaker of Philadelphia, Pa., Chairman, Committee on Business Methods. (Applause).

H. E. Van de Walker of Ypsilanti, Mich., Chairman of the Committee on Boys Work. (Applause).

Fenton R. McCreery, Flint, Mich., Chairman, Committee on Extension. (Applause.)

Harry B. Craddick of Minneapolis, Minn., Chairman of the Committee on Publicity. (Applause).

Arthur G. Pierce of Pittsburgh, Pa., Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Classifications. (Applause).

Samuel B. Botsford of Buffalo, N. Y., Chairman of our Constitution and By-Laws Committee is having a meeting of his committee. He will be presented to you this afternoon. (Applause.)

The Chairman of the Convention City Executive Committee is Carl E. Rosenberg of Los Angeles. Where is Carl? Outside working, the Chairman of the Program Committee says. (Applause).

The Convention Secretary is Bill Graham of the Headquarters Office. I presume he is outside working. (Applause).

The other Committee Chairmen are at work too:

The Registration Committee, Carl J. Gordon of Los Angeles.

The Credentials Committee, Elliott Wyman of Los Angeles.

The Hotel Committee, Harry S. Mason of Los Angeles.

The Award of Trophies Committee, Fred E. Peterson of Los Angeles.

The Resolutions Committee, Chas. W. Bailey of Clarksville, Tenn.

We are now arrived at the time set in the program for receiving the report of the Secretary-General and I now recognize Chesley R. Perry of Chicago, Ill. (Applause).

Secretary-General Perry thereupon read his annual report, the full text of which will be found elsewhere in this book. (See Index.)

President McCullough: Treasurer Rufus F. Chapin, of Chicago, Ill., will now give the annual report of the Treasurer of the Association. (Applause).

Treasurer Chapin thereupon read his annual report, the full text of which will be found elsewhere in this book. (See Index.)

President McCullough: May I have a motion for the reception of the reports of the Secretary-General and the Treasurer? We will take them both together.

A motion was duly made, seconded and carried that the report of the Secretary-General with the Auditors' report attached and the report of the Treasurer be received.

President McCullough: Every year at this time, we have never felt that the convention was getting a good start unless we heard from the President Emeritus, Paul P. Harris. It has been a good many years since he has been able to attend in person. We are again to be favored by a message from him. It is always one that carries with it his own personality and leaves with us something that endures. This message will be read by the Secretary-General.

Secretary-General Perry thereupon read the message which had been sent to the convention by Paul P. Harris, and which was as follows:

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT EMERITUS

Paul P. Harris

To My Friends of Rotary, Greeting:

It is a wonderful thing to have friends, many good, staunch and loyal friends. They warm the heart and brighten up life's pathway.

Friendship is a culture, and friendliness is the mark of refinement of nature. Friendship has many ways of expressing itself—politeness, courtesy, affability, geniality, kindness and thoughtfulness. It is always constructive, as definitely and certainly so as enmity is destructive. Enmity is elemental. The enmity of a moment at times undoes the friendliness of a generation, as a bullet from a bandit's gun can snuff out a beautiful life upon which loving hearts depend or the discharge of heavy ordnance demolish a superb cathedral and yet friendship usually wins in the long run because enmity is self destructive.

Rotary is the door to friendship. Let us throw it open to every people.

What a notable struggle it has been from primitive man of the bloody club and his gibbering rage; and whence are we bound and why? Our goal is the brotherhood of man and we are going in that direction.

There was a time when friendship stretched to its utmost possible tension, could embrace only a pitiful few, a family group perhaps. Then the minds and hearts of men began to expand and though full of suspicions because of the violation of traditions involved, man came slowly, reluctantly, hesitatingly to the point of loyalty to clan but all of the rest of the world was darkness.

And the minds and hearts of men once more expanded. They suppressed suspicions, jealousies and hatreds and there was born that spirit which we reverence yet, the love of country and for that love men were content to live and die. It was a far cry indeed from the man of the bloody club to him who was willing to give his all for his country but he who thinks that man has reached the height of his estate learns no lesson from history.

When we look back and think, we wonder at the persistence of man's desire for friendship. As rapidly as the means of gratifying one ambition for an enlargement of the circle of friends have materialized other and larger ambitions have presented themselves. In fact the progress of civilization itself has been, has it not, largely a quest of friendship.

Nations as well as individuals may become surfeited with some things, but we have yet to learn of the nation possessed of too many friends.

Is it not true that most of the signal mistakes of history have been in the failure of diplomatists to realize that psychology influences the affairs of nations just as it influences the affairs of individuals.

The school boy bully fights frequently and in the long run fares badly for he has few sympathizers. The bellicose nation soon comes to grief.

Nations fatally miscalculate when they conclude that fear is a more impelling motive than love.

Poets have sung the beauties of friendship and of brotherly love until the sentimental has obscured the practical but if there is in this world a policy which pays, be its application to the individual or to a nation, it is the policy embraced in the words "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do ye unto them." Friendship is a living force, not a mere indulgence. Friendship is something more than conviviality. If it were nothing more than

conviviality, Rotary might well turn back for precept and example to the roistering days of long ago. Friendship like happiness is frequently elusive when directly sought while it as frequently comes to men unsought when they are working together in a worth while cause.

The best minds of the most advanced nations are addressing themselves to the task of finding ways and means to establish universal and permanent peace. Utopian? May be, but we have already travelled a long, long way from him of the bloody club.

Rotary occupies a position of matchless strategic importance of which good use must be made in aid of this most laudable purpose. Let us make the utmost of our opportunities to cultivate personal friendship with men of other nations. I would love some day to be able to truthfully say that I have friends in every civilized country of the globe. If neither you nor I live to realize such a blessing, perhaps those of the next generation may. The desired result can be achieved only by putting aside national differences and cultivating a charitable disposition toward civilizations essentially different from our own.

Having started the march there is of course only one logical and proper objective and that is that every nation be ultimately gathered together under one huge flag, the flag of universal brotherhood, and man will never be content to cease his efforts until that one great objective is achieved. Does it not seem probable that this majestic undertaking constitutes the one supreme test to which God has subjected his creatures.

Today, a wireless message may be flashed around the world in less time than it took the man of the bloody club to get a thought through his own stupid brain.

The extraordinary significance of recent electrical discoveries will be eclipsed by others yet to come. Time and space have been wiped out as factors in the opposition of man's communion with his fellow men.

It was my privilege on one occasion to simultaneously address from Chicago the members of the Rotary Clubs of New York and San Francisco. The time is not far distant when Rotary speakers will simultaneously address the members of one thousand Rotary clubs scattered throughout the United States and Canada. The radio service will be used on occasions such as the celebration of the birth of Rotary, and eventually it will be possible to attend Rotary conventions without leaving home.

And yet all of the achievements of men, startling as they seem, are as nothing compared with the wonders of the universe around and about us.

Yonder in the heavens there seems to me to be a star, but in reality the star I see is not the star I think I see at all. The star I see is a star of two thousand years ago. It has taken all that time for its light to reach the earth. Even though I am told of the almost unthinkable velocity of light, I can have but the vaguest possible idea of the immensity of the space which separates yon star from me.

The radio and the wireless telegraphy seem wonderful indeed, but they are simply child's play as compared with the things God has done and is doing every day. Man need never fear the coming of the day when there will be nothing new to discover. The wonders of the cosmos seem to afford an inexhaustible supply.

While our wonder at the incomprehensible vastness of the universe is still fresh, scientists turn our attention to equally incomprehensible wonders contained in mites so small that they are invisible to the human eye. The sum total of all that the man of the bloody club knew of all things in the universe would not constitute a chapter nor a page in the books that are written of these microscopic things.

Many of the achievements of science are beyond the comprehension of most of us but the works of the Infinite baffle thought. The most that we can do is to wonder and then to resolve that now that many of the barriers which separate men from their brothers have been so miraculously removed, there must be a spiritual renaissance which will be in keeping with the importance of these material conquests. The bickerings of men have been, by these wonders, put to ignominious shame. Let us view life in a more rational perspective. It would be a pity, would it not, if with all of our material progress there should still remain any vestige of the old fashioned narrow provincialism which has characterized previous times.

There is no gainsaying the fact that this is something more than an age of monumental discoveries; it is an age of striving and yearning. Mankind slips and stumbles at times but it is nevertheless incessantly struggling upwards. I sincerely believe that life has yet more unrevealed beauties than have ever as yet been discovered. I am certain it is not more money that we need. We need enlightenment, a better understanding of the every day blessings which are within the reach of all. There's music in the song of the lark for those who have ears to hear and there's beauty in the lily and fragrance in the rose. The next time civilization makes a spurt, I hope

that it will be in the direction of more attractive homes, good books, more music and better health. These things make for happiness.

Cicero said that the best way to insure health and happiness during the later years of life was to become interested in the affairs of the state; in other words to forget one's petty cares and ailments and to interest oneself in others.

Is that not the normal thing to do?

Why should a man continue to strive for more wealth after he has acquired reasonable sufficiency?

The money quest is largely habit is it not?—or is it a disease? Whatever it may be it has a deadly grip.

There is a growing number of men however who possess sufficient character to enable them to master their own destinies, to turn abruptly in their tracks when the time comes to give up the pursuit of the mighty dollar and devote themselves to their second business, attention to the world's needs.

The larger this number becomes, the easier it will be for others to follow. The progress of civilization depends upon these men of character.

Let us experience the pleasure of helping the helpless. Rotary has already made great progress in this direction. The men who are back of Rotary's crippled children movement firmly believe that the time will come when crippled children will be seldom seen.

These things speak for themselves. They do not need to be advertised. The best publicity slogan of which I have ever heard is to be found in the words: "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth."

Let us study life as the student of the atomic theory studies his electron; as the astronomer studies the stars; and though it is neither given us to know whence we came or whither we go, let us be ever firm in the conviction that the Infinite purpose is a kindly one and worthy our untiring support.

Let us be good sports in this good old game. Its better by far than horse racing, more fascinating than cricket or baseball; it is indeed the king of all sports; this good old, engrossing game called life. Let us play it to the limit in a spirit that is ever friendly and ever fair.

PAUL HARRIS.

The message of the President Emeritus was received by the convention with prolonged applause.

President McCullough: We will now have the report of the Credentials Committee, Rotarian Elliott B. Wyman, Chairman.

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Chairman Elliott B. Wyman (Los Angeles, Cal.):

We have received and passed upon all credentials presented to us and find accredited International Officers and club delegates present as follows:

United States Clubs represented	804	
Canadian Clubs represented	41	
British and Irish Clubs represented	10	
Cuban Clubs represented	6	
South American Clubs represented	2	
Australian Clubs represented	2	
Chinese Clubs represented	1	
French Clubs represented	1	
Mexican Clubs represented	1	
Panama Clubs represented	1	
Philippine Island Clubs represented	1	
Porto Rican Clubs represented	2	
Total number of clubs represented		872
Percentage of total club membership represented	75%	
Number of officers present	32	
Number of delegates present	1311	
Total vote in convention		1343

President McCullough: May I have a motion to receive the report?

The report of the Credentials Committee was approved and received by motion duly made, seconded and carried.

President McCullough: The Credentials Committee urges that all clubs that have not turned in credentials or proxies do so at once.

At this point printed copies of the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-laws were distributed to the delegates, while Rotarian Carberry led the assembly in singing "Peggy O'Neil."

President McCullough: We have now come to the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-laws. It is unnecessary for me to say at this time that this is perhaps the most important legislation which any convention has considered. In fact the work which the Committee on Constitution is about to report to us is not only the work of the past year but represents the consummation of the work of a great many years. The personnel of the Constitution and By-laws Committee consists of 31 members, 4 appointed by the International President, 2 by the British Association and 1 each by each of the 25 districts in Rotary. It is a distinguished committee, wisely chosen and could be well termed a Constitutional Con-

vention. It met in session which was protracted over several days. The result of their work was published in pamphlet form and sent out to all clubs and today the Chairman of the Committee is to report to you in open convention and action is going to be requested upon the draft as presented. I have pleasure now in introducing, Chairman Samuel B. Botsford of Buffalo, N. Y. (Applause).

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

Samuel B. Botsford, Chairman

Chairman Botsford: President McCullough, ladies, fellow Rotarians and delegates: As you gentlemen know, the Committee of 31 has during the past year been working upon the subject of a proposed new constitution and by-laws for the International Association of Rotary Clubs. Last year a Committee on Constitution and By-Laws reported to the Edinburgh Convention. That Committee was headed by Donald McRae of Halifax, N. S., and at this time I want to pay tribute to the work that they did and to say to you that whatever results have been accomplished this year would probably have been impossible had it not been for the hard work and the highly intelligent work of the committee headed by Donald McRae last year. That committee reported to the Edinburgh Convention that in their judgment the report that they had prepared and had sent out for consideration should not be adopted and they further urged that a larger committee should be gotten together for the purpose of giving further study to the matter, which resulted in the enactment of a special by-law at the Edinburgh Convention, creating this committee of which I am Chairman and for which I am now reporting.

The composition of our committee has already been described—one representative from each of the 25 Districts, selected by the presidents of the clubs in those districts; 2 representatives selected by the British Association; 3 representatives at large and the Chairman named by the President of the International Association—31 members in all. The personnel of the Committee must by this time be fairly well known to you. It included six past International presidents, who served on the committee. Leslie Pidgeon, making seven, was unable to serve. The committee included manufacturers, merchants, real estate men, insurance men, teachers, publishers, and engineer; I assure you that they were not all lawyers on the Committee, which resulted in considerable progress. (Laughter).

The first thing that I want to call your attention to, lest you be too serious in your discussion of this, is that a constitution and by-



Estes Snedecor
Portland, Ore.
Immediate
Past President



W. Ralph
Cummings
Langaster, Pa.
First Vice President



Crawford C. McCullough
Fort William, Canada
President



William Coppock
Council Bluffs, Iowa
Second Vice President



H. J. Lutcher Stark
Orange, Texas
Third Vice President



Chesley
R. Perry
Chicago, Ill.
Secretary
General
Secretary
at Large

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—1921-1922



1922 CONVENTION CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
 Members of the Rotary Club of Los Angeles, California

laws do not constitute anything fundamental and if it should happen that this convention, in its wisdom, chooses to do exactly what was done at Edinburgh, that is, fails absolutely to adopt any constitution and by-laws, nothing in particular is going to happen to International Rotary. The things that underly a constitution and by-laws, the practices and the beliefs, those are fundamental and the only thing that we had to do was to try to put into writing something that would enable the practices and the beliefs of International Rotary to function properly and easily.

The creation of the committee presupposed a compromise. When a Committee of 31 men was named, representing practically all geographical parts of Rotary, representing as we found quickly that it did, practically every notion and belief regarding the government of Rotary, it became inevitable that a compromise document was the thing to be drawn. This was natural and inevitable and evidently the Edinburgh convention had it in mind that that would be the result.

On the committee we quickly found that we men represented almost all the ideas in vogue. We had the strong nationalists, and we had those against the nationalistic idea and extremely international. We had those who believe in the creation of a great many officials and committees. We had those who would like to limit very much the number of officials. We had men who believe that the way for Rotary to get along is to hire the International Secretary for life and others who believe that he should be hired by the day—so that we had almost every notion, I think, on the Committee, and we went to it.

Now, what was our problem? Our problem was not to reorganize a failing or bankrupt institution. The reason we were called together and were obliged to consider changes from the present constitution and by-laws was because of the wonderful prosperity and the tremendous growth of Rotary. I want you to get that firmly in your minds, that we are not dealing with a problem of taking care of a failure, but with the problem of enabling a great success to be more successful, if possible. (Applause).

We immediately reached the conclusion that, if that was the case, the thing to do first of all was to examine into why Rotary is successful today and see what we could preserve of its present machinery that is working successfully. In other words when an automobile is working first-class, everybody knows that it is foolish to take the engine apart. We decided, and I think there was no question that the committee was unanimous upon the subject, that our duty was to preserve every part of the present government because of its proved successful working, insofar as it was possible under our instructions.

Now then, what did we do? We met in Chicago in November. Most of the committee were there from eight to ten days. We were in actual session seven days. Then the committee adjourned, leaving in the hands of a polishing committee, of five men, the job of taking the work that they had so hastily put together and making it into an harmonious and understandable document, because it was evident that working under the strain we did at Chicago, we must necessarily have many things in there that any polishing committee would want to cut out. You must understand that in the session at Chicago, although it is undoubtedly true that several of those who came had in their pockets perfect instruments, ready for enactment by our committee, the final result was that no document that had been prepared in advance was used, that no individual on this committee of 31 succeeded in getting all of his ideas across, that every individual there was disappointed in some matters, and that the whole thing was, as was intended, a compromise document.

The polishing committee met in New York City and was in session day and night for four days. The polishing committee then went to Chicago and was on the job there working three days, then in Buffalo two days and then I spent a final day with Ches Perry and one member of the committee, going over the proofs for one complete day before they were finally printed.

Every one of us that served upon that final polishing committee came to the conclusion that our job was endless, that you can go away from this document a few days and come back and find things that you would like to do with the wording, the phraseology, things that you have overlooked, and so, as I stand before you today, I want you to clearly understand that I have in my case here any number of things that individuals on the committee and outside have suggested to me that seem to me to be little improvements here and there in this document, but I am not here to advocate any of those things, because my experience convinces me that we can go on with that job indefinitely.

The document was sent out and I hope every individual here has read it through.

What does it do? First of all it changes the name, because this document contemplates the authorization of national or territorial units which themselves will be truly associations of Rotary clubs. It seemed to us that using the name Rotary International constitutes an improvement over our present name, especially in view of the fact that we knew at least one association of Rotary Clubs, as a part of Rotary International, would be formed.

The objects and purposes were not really changed as far as I know. There was a slight change in the phraseology possibly but we men on the committee who exhausted ourselves in discussing that subject seemed to think that there was no change in the real meaning of the purposes and objects of Rotary.

Membership was not changed. We clung to the basic thing that has made Rotary what it is, namely, that the clubs constitute the members of Rotary International and we made no change whatever in that. We did provide for one change with regard to the location of clubs, namely, that in a city of over a million inhabitants, there could be more than one Rotary Club.

Now then, the composition of the clubs: The membership of the clubs themselves was not changed to any material degree. The definition of honorary membership was emphasized as a result of discussions showing that many Rotary Clubs, particularly in the United States and Canada, apparently do not understand what the word honorary means and so we attempted to define it a little better so that when you elect an honorary member you will really carry out the meaning of that word.

The governing body was not changed in its powers. We ran into difficulty there because we felt that in order to get a small body that could work, could get together and would not be expensive in its traveling about and in its meetings, that we ought not to go beyond a body of nine men. We could not give to the United States its full proportional quota because the membership of clubs in the United States is so overwhelming and so we limited the United States to five men on the Board of Directors. We gave Canada and Newfoundland one and Great Britain and Ireland one. We then provided for the election of the president at large by all of the clubs in convention and then that those men should choose one additional director, the ninth man, from outside of the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain and Ireland.

The officers and the convention were not changed materially. We eliminated the Sergeant-at-Arms as an elective officer and made him an appointive convention officer. Revenue was not changed in its amount, but in order to meet the situation we divided revenue into a uniform tax for Rotarians throughout the world and dues for clubs not located in territorial units. The charter fee for clubs was increased to \$100. Honorary membership, as I have stated, was changed slightly. Districts are to be established by the Board of Directors as now and no change thereof over the objection of three-fourths of the clubs. The powers of the conference in my judgment were not changed from the existing situation. Committees were simplified by cutting down or eliminating several committees.

We tried among other things, with the able and tireless aid of the Headquarters Office, to find out where the money of International Rotary went. One of the things we discovered was that the existence of a great many standing and special committees results very often in a great deal of expense that might be saved. Consequently we cut down the number of standing committees.

Bear in mind that we were trying to create something that had to do with the government of International Rotary, not with the expression of Rotary through the clubs—in other words, with the activities of Rotary International. It was felt that the Board of Directors and the President acting upon the thought of the convention, which would take action from time to time, would appoint, and they are given power to appoint such men, such special committees as may be necessary from time to time to carry out the work which the Rotary conventions want done from time to time. I make special reference in this connection to the Boys Work Committee, because probably the greatest amount of correspondence I have had has been from the numerous Rotarians who felt that it was a mistake to cut out the Boys Work Committee. I will not go into the subject except to say that as a matter of draughtsmanship we felt, for reasons I have just recited, that the Boys Work Committee did not belong as a standing Committee in the government of International Rotary and last night I might say that representatives of the Boys Work Committee went over this matter quite extensively and if you would like to go into the discussion of this and other matters relating to this subject, I think you will hear from them that they are satisfied with what is arranged.

Now then, the conventions—no change except that we eliminated a great many details relating to conventions. We felt that it was absurd to have in the by-laws a great many of the things that seemed to be necessary in the old days.

The Standard Club Constitution that is attached to the document that was sent out was the one that was prepared hurriedly along at the very finish in Chicago by a sub-committee. I believe that was Arthur Johnston and Lee Jordan. Then, after we had gotten everything else out of the way, we discovered that, in the interests of clarity and taking into consideration many, many enquiries and misunderstandings which had arisen in the past, we could improve upon that Standard Club Constitution.

The result was that the final polishing committee named one of its members a special committee to go into that subject with such help as he could get and he took two or three of our other men, corresponded with them, and the result was that I have here an improvement upon the document that is before you, of the Standard Club Constitution, and if the tem-

per of this convention is such that they care to have that passed at the proper time, I will bring that up.

Now then, I don't know how you want to go into this subject. My suggestion, off hand, would be that, if the feeling of any considerable number of the delegates present is that we should discuss any of the items of this document, we should then go into a committee of the whole for we will have to discuss at great length. I assure you that it is possible to discuss this document and have an interesting time from now until next Saturday morning when my train leaves, and I am prepared to stay here and be with you on the subject until then, but before I conclude, I would say this: that regardless of whether you choose to go into a committee of the whole and discuss it in a general way or whether you take it up by items, moving changes and amendments, I warn you if you do anything of the kind, you had better after that send back to our committee or to some other committee, any changes you make, for looking over during the hours of the night. We are suggesting caution because every time you tamper with one provision, you are liable to upset or be inconsistent with some other provision in wording or in some respect. We ought to be at least businesslike and get the thing as an harmonious whole as far as possible.

Now, if the temper of the convention is such that it chooses to adopt the constitution and by-laws as submitted to you, with or without amendment, then the thing I want to call your attention to is this: I have prepared here a resolution, adopting the instrument. Then I have in addition, a special resolution which was prepared at Chicago to meet the needs of the Illinois Statutes, a pure formality with regard to preservation of our emblem and name rights, and so on. And then in addition, as you know, everyone of you, the special reason for the creation of ways and means for the recognition of a territorial unit is due to the anomolous unbusiness-like situation that exists between International Rotary and the Rotary Clubs of Great Britain and Ireland. What are the facts with regard to the present condition? The facts apparently are these: That the Rotary Clubs in Great Britain and Ireland have through the years become and actually are operating as an association of clubs, and that, in addition, they have been recognized time and again by the International Association as a National Association of clubs. In the present constitution and by-laws, you will find a paragraph that provides that pending negotiations regarding those clubs, they are to pay to us \$10.00 per club per year as dues instead of paying the dues that are paid by other clubs. You will find that in the very act creating this committee for which I am reporting, the Edinburgh convention provided that the president of the British Association of Rotary Clubs should name two of the members and they have served

on the committee with great credit. You will find in many other ways that the International Association of Rotary Clubs has in fact recognized over and over again and is at present recognizing the existence of the British Association of Rotary Clubs. Now I call your attention to that because there are a great many people in the world who do not like to face facts and one of the things that our committee tried to do was to find out in every case what the facts are regarding the International Association of Rotary Clubs. It was one of the greatest privileges of my life to go over to the Brighton conference of the British clubs, just recently and there, after a full discussion, the conference proceeded to approve of this entire document with the exception of the temporary Section of Article X which is a temporary section providing the method by which a territorial unit may be recognized by this 1922 convention. Briefly the reason why that had to be altered was that it was impossible to abide by the time limit and special provisions in that article and so you will find in all of the copies handed to you, a substitute provision, the only change being suggested at this convention, to be made in the proposed constitution and by-laws.

SECTION 7 (a).—*Petitions—Special Provisions.* For the purpose of making the provisions of this article immediately available, at the Annual Convention of 1922, it is specially provided that if any National or territorial group shall have filed, at least ten days prior to the date of the opening of said Annual International Convention of 1922, its proposed Constitution and By-Laws, as required in this Article, with the Board of Directors of the International Association of Rotary Clubs duly elected and serving for the term of 1921–1922, said Board shall be empowered and directed to present said proposed Constitution and By-Laws to the convention at which this Article with amendments, if any, shall be adopted, with the same force and effect as if the said Constitution and By-Laws had been presented to an International Convention held subsequent to the adoption of this article. A statement in form satisfactory to said Board of Directors of the International Association of Rotary Clubs shall be sufficient for the presentation of said Constitution and By-Laws. This section shall also apply to petitions presented for the creation of an Advisory Committee subject to all of the provisions of this Article, except as herein modified.

The Rotary Clubs of Great Britain and Ireland have applied for recognition as a National Unit. If their proposed constitution and by-laws have been presented to the International Board of Directors ten days before the convention, and passed upon by them, it is their duty to bring the application and the constitution and by-laws before the convention, for adoption. In other words, the provision of time limit that will apply to all other territorial units hereafter is not to apply to this particular situation. Now I have here on the desk, the

proposed constitution and by-laws of Rotary International—Association for Great Britain and Ireland.

I also have here on the desk the petition of the Clubs in Canada for an Advisory Committee and the proposed rules governing the creation of an Advisory Committee in Canada, being a continuation of the present Advisory Committee.

All these documents have been passed upon by the International Board and handed to me with a request that if the constitution and by-laws are adopted here by this convention, that then I should present those in order for your consideration.

Now then, in conclusion, I think I have made it plain, that if your temper is that you want to discuss it, it seems to me from my experience in this matter, that we should go into a committee of the whole. If you feel that you do not want to discuss it at length, of course, that is not necessary. At Edinburgh, when our committee was created, the convention adopted certain principles, guiding principles which were not strictly binding upon our committee but were given to us for the purpose of guiding us as to what International Rotary wants. I want to read those six principles to you because since I have been here in Los Angeles and in the numerous letters that have come to me, during the past months, I have observed that a great many people are unfamiliar with those principles. The six principles, which, mind you, were adopted at the Edinburgh convention last year, are as follows:

Principle No. 1: That in any plan devised for the government of Rotary, the Rotary Clubs throughout the world should not be asked to surrender their direct membership in an international association.

This constitution and by-laws abides by that principle.

Principle No. 2: That such international association shall be intrusted with the preservation and development of the fundamentals of Rotary, including its ideals, its ethics, its emblem and its unique features of organization.

We feel that we have abided by that.

Principle No. 3: That such international association shall continue to hold an annual convention.

We have provided for that.

Principle No. 4: That nothing in the constitution of such international association shall prevent the fullest control being granted to the Rotary clubs of each nation over all matters which are exceptionally national in their scope.

We have provided ways and means for that.

Principle No. 5: That all national organizations which may be devised shall have power to organize, administer and give national expression to the Rotary movement within their respective territories.

We have provided for that in the exact language of this principle.

Principle No. 6: That the activities and powers of such national organizations should be so co-ordinated with the activity and powers of the international association as to secure the union and harmonious working of Rotary institutions throughout the world; and in particular that the governing body of the international association be made up from persons comprising the governing bodies of the various national organizations so far as may be possible.

We feel that we have provided for that and in proof of my statement that we have abided by the instructions of the Edinburgh convention, I want to say that in none of the resolutions passed by district conferences, or the objections raised by individuals has there been the slightest suggestion, so far as I know, that in any way have we failed to put into the constitution and by-laws here proposed, the intent of those six principles.

I thank you.

President McCullough: It is now in order to receive an expression of opinion as to how the convention wants to consider this draft of a constitution and by-laws—whether you want to adopt it as a whole—whether you wish to debate it clause by clause—or whether you wish to resolve yourselves into a committee of the whole for discussion and report back to the convention. It is now in order for a motion.

Rotarian T. H. Shive (Vernon, Texas): I move that we adopt it as a whole.

Rotarian Joe Bradley (Huntsville, Ala.): I second that motion.

President McCullough: It has been moved and seconded that the constitution and by-laws as printed and distributed be adopted as a whole.

Rotarian Carl Pryor (Burlington, Iowa): I have in my hand a minority report as a member of this constitution committee. I am not going to read it, I am not going to ask that you read it, but I am going to request the permission of the convention that it be spread upon the records of this convention for this reason. Yesterday afternoon I exhausted every effort to get the committee to consider the matter as called up by this minority report and the proposed changes

embodied in that report, without success—the committee holding that the life of the committee had terminated and it therefore could make no changes, notwithstanding the fact that just previous to this discussion in the committee and at the same meeting it had adopted a motion making a change in one of the sections of the by-laws, as you see by the little slip found in the printed copy in your hands.

I just want to ask leave of the convention that this minority report be made a part of the records.

Repetition of call for question from the floor.

President McCullough: What is your pleasure with regard to the request of Rotarian Pryor?

Question on original motion—calls from the floor.

President McCullough: The question has been called for. Is there a motion for an amendment?

Call for question from the floor.

Rotarian E. R. Jackson (Council Bluffs, Iowa): On behalf of the sixteenth district, we wish to state that we have considered the report of Carl Pryor and so far as it provides that the district governors shall be elected by the clubs of the districts and not elected at the International Convention, in that principle we think that the report is correct. I am stating this because, at the recent meeting of the sixteenth district this question was brought up. We are not going to urge it at the convention.

Call for question.

President McCullough: Just a moment. It is ruled that this minority report will be spread upon the minutes. (Applause.)

The text of Carl Pryor's Minority Report will be found elsewhere in this book. (See Index.)

Chairman Botsford: As I told you in my report, I had prepared a form of resolution adopting the Constitution and By-Laws, if that was your intent. Now, I don't care to take the time of the Convention to read that in full, but if the mover and seconder of the motion to adopt it as a whole will consent, that the resolution shall be their motion, I have some whereases, which are unimportant, but I'll read the resolution.

"Resolved, that the Constitution and By-Laws and Standard Club Constitution of Rotary International as presented to this Convention by the Chairman of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws be, and the same hereby are, adopted as and for the Constitution and By-Laws and Standard Club constitution of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, that

the same be and they are hereby declared to be amendments in toto to the present Constitution, By-Laws and Standard Club Constitution of the International Association of Rotary Clubs and in full substitution and place thereof. That the name of the International Association of Rotary Clubs shall hereafter be Rotary International, and that all members of the International Association of Rotary Clubs are hereby declared to be member Clubs of Rotary International."

If the gentleman who moved to adopt the document as a whole, will consent to that as a substitute for his motion, it would perhaps make our records more complete.

President McCullough: This will be the motion you have made. Do the mover and seconder agree, that the words read by the Chairman shall constitute the motion before the House?

Both agreed. Call for question.

Rotarian W. H. Merrill (Eufaula, Alabama): As a substitute motion, that the language as read by the Chairman that the International Constitution and By-Laws be adopted, but that the Model Club Constitution be referred back to that committee so that the delegates of this Convention can see just what they are voting in regard to that. (Call for question from the floor.)

Rotarian Samuel Platt (Reno, Nevada): Mr. Chairman, I don't desire to start any discussion, but I think it is well that we understand at least the point upon which we are voting. Upon page eight of this Constitution, under Article III, Membership in Clubs, Section 2 of said Article, there is a reference to one of the most significant and important matters in Rotary, and that is a reference to classification and to membership. That section is not clear to me and I doubt whether it is clear to any of the other Rotarians here, and I am fearful that it will cause confusion in that it being not accurately interpreted in the language which we now find. This provides, under the subcaption, Additional Active Member, that "any active member of a Rotary Club may propose and the club may elect to active membership one additional adult male person from the concern which the proposer represents." Now, reading that far, the matter of the language which causes some doubt in my mind is the interpretation as to the word "concern." Does it mean a corporate concern? Does it mean a concern known as a partnership? Does it mean any other sort or character of business concern, and in turn when it refers to a concern which the proposer represents, does it mean that he shall be a representative in

the capacity of an agent or the capacity of some official or the capacity of secretary, or what does it mean?

Call for question from the floor.

President McCullough: I think, in courtesy, fellows, we ought to hear the other question upon which the Rotarian is in doubt. What is your second?

Rotarian Platt: My second question is whether this Article refers to the concern which the proposer represents. I desire to know in what representative capacity the proposer must be. Must he be in the capacity of agent of some company? Or in the capacity of an official, or what? Now, Mr. Chairman, if I may elucidate two questions: I am in great earnest about this. I have no objection to the adoption of the Constitution; I think, undoubtedly, it is a good constitution; but I happen to be President of a Rotary Club, and as President of that Club, I am at least ex officio or an active member of the Board of Directors of that club, and I want to know if a proposer comes, who is a member, and proposes somebody for membership, I desire to know how that Section shall be interpreted.

Chairman Botsford: My answer to that is, that the present constitution and by-laws has this provision: Any member may recommend for active membership one additional representative of his concern, if such additional representative is qualified under the terms of Section 3 of this Article; so that, in other words, we have used here as we have used everywhere possible, the exact language of the present constitution and by-laws, figuring that the procedure had been built up, the interpretation had been built up and in answer to your question, the word "concern" under the proposed constitution and by-laws means exactly what it now means under this instrument, whatever that is.

(Call for question from the floor).

Rotarian Platt: I submit that these boys here are certainly going to give me just one further opportunity to be heard. I want to say this, Mr. President, that I am familiar with the present constitution in part, and I am familiar with this particular section, but as long as we are going to adopt a constitution for the further guidance of these clubs, why can't this section be made more specific? I want to say to you now, Mr. President, that I don't believe there is a Rotarian in this hall who can definitely analyze that section and say precisely what it means, any more so than the Chairman of this Committee. Now, why can't we be a little more

definite and precise in order that Presidents of Rotary Clubs may understand upon what basis the constitution stands.

Chairman Botsford: You are entitled to an absolutely square answer. The reason the present language was used, was because after examination of dictionaries and after examining and talking with people who have been concerned with this a great many years, we have found that it was impossible to define the activities of Rotarians in these matters any better than they are defined by the present constitution and by-laws, plus the practice and precedents that have been built up, and so we stuck to what may seem to you, and did to a great many of us, at first to be a loose word, a word we ought to get away from, but we couldn't get away from it, without going into a mass of verbiage which seemed useless, and we felt that we were building up in Rotary, a definition of the word "concern" as here used, and it would be fatal to get away from it.

President McCullough: May I speak to you? At the present time, the Committee on Classifications, which has succeeded preceding committees, has been gradually following a precedent in the definition of certain terms and as a matter of fact, that very word "concern" will be reported upon. A definition or description of what should constitute a "concern", so far as Rotary is involved, will be described by the Chairman of the Committee when he makes his report a little later on. There are some terms that we have to build up on precedent that we cannot incorporate in verbiage in our constitution. (Call for question).

Rotarian Al. Banister (Newark, New Jersey): The Newark delegation would like to know from the Chairman of the committee, the result of the conference on elimination of the Boys Work Committee.

President McCullough: He has already stated that.

Chairman Botsford: Chairman Van de Walker is the man who can answer that question for you.

Rotarian Hugh Van de Walker (Ypsilanti, Mich.): As stated by Chairman Sam at the outset of his remarks, the members of the Boys Work Committee who are in town met with the members of the Constitution Committee last evening and went into this matter very thoroughly and carefully. We report to you that at the time we make our report we will also present a resolution which will cover the matter in just as fine shape as it is covered at the present time, meaning by that, that Boys Work will not be interfered with in any manner. We ask you to let that rest until the regular time for the report of the Boys Work Committee. (Applause).

Rotarian from San Francisco: I ask information from the Chairman of Committee as to whether or not any provision has been made or is intended to be made, that Rotary International as defined in Article I of the proposed constitution is the same body or the successor in instance of all of the property and things heretofore belonging to the International Association of Rotary Clubs.

President McCullough: The resolution embodies that.

Rotarian from San Francisco: I believe that resolution should be incorporated in the constitution in some manner as a schedule in order to show that the constitution we adopted is the constitution of that body which heretofore was known as the International Association of the Rotary Clubs.

Call for question from the floor.

President McCullough: Are you ready for the question? (Call for the question). You understand that you are accepting the constitution and by-laws and Standard Club Constitution, as presented to this Convention by the Chairman of the Committee.

Chairman Botsford: I have presented the Standard Club Constitution here in typewriting slightly different from the one in your hands.

President McCullough: All in favor will say "Aye." Contrary, "No." The "Ayes" have it. (Prolonged Applause.)

**RESOLUTION—TO ADOPT CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
AND STANDARD CLUB CONSTITUTION OF
ROTARY INTERNATIONAL.**

Adopted.

Whereas, the present Constitution and By-Laws of the International Association of Rotary Clubs have been amended frequently, and for a long time the need of further revision thereof has been apparent; and

Whereas, as the result of a resolution adopted by the International Convention at Atlantic City in 1920, a committee did prepare the draft of a Constitution which was submitted to the various clubs for examination and was widely discussed; and said committee after an intensive study of the subject did recommend to the Edinburgh Convention in 1921 that its draft be not adopted; and

Whereas, upon the report and recommendation of said committee, the Edinburgh Convention did make provision for the appointment of an enlarged and thoroughly representative committee to study the whole matter further and to report at this Convention, and in addition did adopt certain principles for the consideration of said special committee; and

Whereas, by action taken at said Edinburgh Convention, a special committee on Constitution and By-Laws for the year

1921-1922 was provided for as follows: One member from each District in Rotary to be chosen by the majority vote of the club presidents of the Districts; two members chosen by the President of the British Association of Rotary Clubs; three members and the Chairman chosen by the President of the International Association of Rotary Clubs; and

Whereas, said Committee did meet in Chicago and remained in session seven consecutive days until it had prepared a Constitution and By-Laws, copies of which have been transmitted to every Rotary Club; and

Whereas, in the preparation of said Constitution and By-Laws the six principles adopted by the Edinburgh Convention for the guidance of said Special Committee have been adhered to and the document now presented to this Convention is in accordance with the instructions of the said Edinburgh Convention, and has received the approval and commendation generally of the district conferences; and

Whereas, the Constitution and By-Laws and final draft of Standard Club Constitution here submitted meet the requirements of the International Association of Rotary Clubs and provide a plan of Rotary Government fitted to the needs of the member clubs and sufficient to secure the union and harmonious work of Rotary Institutions throughout the world.

Resolved, that the Constitution and By-Laws and the Standard Club Constitution of Rotary International, as presented to this convention by the Chairman of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, be and the same hereby are adopted as and for the Constitution and By-Laws, and Standard Club Constitution, of the International Association of Rotary Clubs; that the same be and they hereby are declared to be amendments in toto to the present Constitution, By-Laws and Standard Club Constitution of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, and in full substitution and place thereof; that the name of the International Association of Rotary Clubs shall hereafter be Rotary International and that all members of the International Association of Rotary Clubs are hereby declared to be member clubs of Rotary International.

Rotarian Frank L. Mulholland (Toledo, Ohio): Did I understand the Chairman to rule that the opinion of one man, a member of the Committee of which I happen to be a member, has been ordered spread on the records without anybody knowing the contents?

President McCullough: That is the ruling of the Chair.

Rotarian Mulholland: Then may I move that this document be referred to the Committee in order that we may know what kind of a document is coming from our Committee? I think the majority of the members of the committee ought to know what kind of report it is.

President McCullough: You so move?

Rotarian Benjamin C. Brown (New Orleans, La.): I second the motion.

President McCullough: Any discussion?

Rotarian Pryor: I will say that I made every effort yesterday afternoon after having sent to the Chairman a draft of portions of my minority report to have the Committee take these matters up for discussion; and having made every effort to get the Committee to discuss and consider these matters, the Committee ruled that its life had terminated at the end of the session in Chicago, and had no right to make any changes in the report as printed, notwithstanding that it had made changes at this meeting yesterday afternoon as appears on the loose sheet, which change was made at the suggestion of the British Rotary Clubs. Now, Mr. President and gentlemen of this Convention, Frank Mulholland sat here during the discussion of the motion on the adoption of the final report of this Committee and after it was carried, so that I have no right to talk upon the question of the adoption of that report, or to suggest any changes before this Convention. He moved that the ruling of the President be changed, so my report cannot go to the other Clubs as part of this record, and that they can not see what ideas I may have had for the betterment, in my judgment, of the government of Rotary. Now, is that a fair proposition? (Cries of "No" from the floor.)

Rotarian Pryor: I don't want anything that is not fair here, but this Committee has had every opportunity to take up and consider these things and the suggestion that it now revert back to the Committee is simply a suggestion for the deliberate purpose of forbidding the Clubs of Rotary International of knowing what I have to offer as amendments.

Rotarian Mulholland: I just want to say in answer to my good friend, I have no desire to suppress anything that he may have to say in reference to the constitution, but I do say this, and I think that every member of the Committee will back me, that we had no idea there was to be a minority report. No such suggestion has been made to the Committee and I think it is a perfectly proper thing that members of the Committee may know what reports are coming from the Committee, and I don't like the idea of saying we will spread on the minutes something, the contents of which are known only to Pryor. There may be something that members of the Committee want to know, and not have spread broadcast, and not allow the convention to adopt the Constitution and then send this out. If he has done what I think he

has done, pointing out things that might improve this constitution, I say, "God bless you."

Rotarian Pryor: You know that is what I have done.

Rotarian Mulholland: I do not know that.

President McCullough: Don't let's get into any heated debate. The rules of procedure are that no member shall speak twice on the same motion unless others desiring to speak on it have first been heard.

Rotarian R. H. McDowell (Louisville, Ky.): The ruling of the Chair that this minority report, whatever is in it, I haven't any idea, would be spread on the minutes, should have been objected to at the time the ruling was made, if there were objections. That ruling having been made and passed and the motion to adopt the report of the majority after that ruling, my point of order is that it is now too late, and therefore, Frank Mulholland's motion is out of order.

Chairman Botsford: So that there may be no misunderstanding with regard to the fairness, or at least the attempt to be fair on the part of the committee itself, I might explain that it was very difficult, and, in fact, impossible to call a meeting of our Committee, formally call a meeting, for any stated time, for two reasons. First, as you know, the members were getting in at all hours, from long distances. Second, had we called it, as a regular meeting, it would have resulted in the International Association becoming responsible for the expenses of the members of the committee, which we felt would be a useless expense, particularly as we have been the most expensive committee, probably, that you have ever indulged in up to date. So the result was we got together informally here at the Convention to discuss proposed changes and amendments and there was a showing of hands with reference to two or three things, and then when people began to get technical, other people began to get technical and it developed that we were not a duly called meeting and in addition, that the By-Law created at Edinburgh, provided that our duty was to prepare a document, deliver it to the Secretary-General who should forthwith transmit it to the Clubs, and that had been done, so that when I came before you this afternoon, you will know I made a report as Chairman of the Committee, and the resolution which you adopted included certain amendments which I presented to you here,

as an individual, but there was no report here on these technical matters from the Committee. That is fact No. 1. Second, the Committee met last night at 10:30 p. m. and Carl Pryor was not there and I went to bed at 2:30 in the morning after being in the room till nearly that time, talking with people and with members of the Committee who were actually there in informal session till after twelve. Knowing as I do, that in that district there seems to be an idea that somebody somewhere has railroaded things, I want to say that at Chicago, I stayed till the last fellow had said his last word, at great expense to myself, and some expense to the International Association, and Carl Pryor who is now here complaining of how this Committee has treated him, did not stay, but left long before we had completed our job. He came to Los Angeles to discuss matters that were discussed and voted upon by our committee in Chicago after he went home. I think it should be known, because our Committee has tried as emphatically as we could to give fair hearings to everybody and to have this thing above board in every respect. Necessarily, we couldn't do the things that individuals wanted us to do, but we tried at least to be fair, and that is the only point I am trying to make now. (Applause.)

President McCullough: As a matter of fact, the Minority Report does consist of a number of suggestions, changes which in the author's opinion would improve the document. A copy of this had already been handed to the Chairman, so we have these objections

Chairman Botsford: In justice to Carl Pryor, I will say that a great many of them in my judgment would constitute definite improvements to the instrument you have just adopted.

Rotarian Pryor: Isn't it a fact that you suggested yourself that the ruling be made.

Chairman Botsford: Certainly, I am tickled to death. I don't agree with Frank Mulholland.

Rotarian Mulholland: I will withdraw my motion because I didn't know that you had seen it. The Chairman had that advantage over me.

President McCullough: Does the seconder agree?
The seconder agreed.

President McCullough: There is no motion before the house.

Chairman Botsford: President McCullough, the next thing that would follow naturally, would be the recognition of the Rotary Clubs of

Great Britain and Ireland. Now I have here the application of the Rotary Clubs of Great Britain and Ireland to be set up, under the document you have just adopted, under the name: Rotary International—Association for Great Britain and Ireland. I have a proposed constitution and by-laws, which were prepared over there by Charlie Smith, who is a member of our constitution and by-laws committee, by Charlie White and Frank Eastman, also members, and by other men on that side. The same has been duly submitted to the International Board, passed upon by them, examined by members of our Committee here and I am instructed to present it here for your consideration and adoption. Now, then, do you want I should read it in full?

From the floor—"No."

Unless there is a demand that it shall be read in full, I will read to you the resolution, which provides as follows:

**RESOLUTION—AUTHORIZING THE ORGANIZATION OF
ROTARY INTERNATIONAL — ASSOCIATION FOR
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.**

Adopted.

Whereas, the Rotary Clubs of Great Britain and Ireland for administrative purposes have been associated for several years under the name "The British Association of Rotary Clubs", and said Association has been recognized and treated as an existing territorial unit; and,

Whereas, The Rotary Clubs of Great Britain and Ireland through delegates at this convention and through the officials of said British Association of Rotary Clubs, in the manner provided by the Constitution and By-Laws of Rotary International, have presented to this convention for its approval a proposed Constitution and By-Laws defining the administrative powers for said territorial unit under the name "Rotary International — Association for Great Britain and Ireland."

Resolved, That this convention does hereby approve the said Constitution and By-Laws of said Rotary International — Association for Great Britain and Ireland, and does hereby authorize the said territorial unit to organize, administer and give expression to Rotary within the territorial limits of Great Britain and Ireland in accordance with its Constitution and By-Laws and the Constitution and By-Laws of Rotary International;

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of Rotary International are hereby empowered and directed to make to the member clubs in said Association such rebates and adjustments of taxes, dues and other fees during the Association year 1922-23, as may be necessary and proper in its judgment.

Chairman Botsford: Now, the reason for that is this: As I told you earlier, the Rotarians over there at present are paying to the International Association ten dollars (\$10.00) per club per year. Under the new organization, after coming in under this proposed constitution and

by-laws, they become liable for a dollar per member per capita tax, a very great increase which figures out into many thousand dollars. They have at the present time their fiscal year's dues, in their clubs, already determined and the result is that the clubs over there can't act upon it this summer. Next fall and winter they must revise the club budgets and the club dues in order to meet this requirement, so that this is a matter of adjustment simply during the year, leaving the International Board with power to figure out the individual items. I think you will all see the justice of that. I move that these resolutions be adopted.

Rotarian George Gibson (Jacksonville, Texas): I second the motion.

President McCullough: It has been moved and seconded, that the resolutions as read be adopted. (Call for question).

All in favor will signify by saying "Aye". Those opposed will say "No." The "Ayes" have it, and it is so ordered.

The full text of the Constitution and By-Laws of Rotary International—Association for Great Britain and Ireland will be found elsewhere in this book.

Chairman Botsford: Just one thing more. I told you there was a special resolution to meet technical matters in the State of Illinois, where the certificate of incorporation of the Association is filed. This relates to our rights to protect our emblem and all that sort of thing. It is the same form as the resolution that has been adopted here at various times when we have previously amended and simply conformed to the laws of the State of Illinois. Do you want I should read it?

From the floor, "No".

Chairman Botsford: If there is no objection, I will move the adoption of that resolution.

The motion was duly seconded and carried, and the following resolution adopted.

RESOLUTION—AMENDING ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

Adopted.

Whereas, the rapid growth of the International Association of Rotary Clubs has necessitated a change in name, as well as numerous changes in the form of organization and method of administration of the organization/association; and,

Whereas, such changes were made under the authority and direction of this organization/association in annual convention assembled at Los Angeles, California, June 6th, 1922; and,

Whereas, it is necessary and proper that the articles of association and certificate of incorporation of this organization/association, on file in the office of the Secretary of State, of the State of Illinois, be so amended as to conform to the aforesaid changes in the name, the form of organization and method of administration of this organization/association;

Resolved, that the articles of association and certificate of Incorporation as heretofore amended, on file in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Illinois, United States of America, be, and they are hereby, amended to read as follows, to-wit:

I.

The name of this organization/corporation shall be Rotary International.

II.

The purpose of this organization/corporation shall be:

First: To encourage, promote, supervise and extend Rotary throughout the world.

Second: To coordinate and generally direct the International activities of Rotary.

III.

The objects of this organization/corporation shall be:

First: To encourage and foster:

- (a) The ideal of SERVICE as the basis of all worthy enterprises.
- (b) High ethical standards in business and professions.
- (c) The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business and community life.
- (d) The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service.
- (e) The recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society.
- (f) The advancement of understanding, goodwill, and international peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the Rotary ideal of service.

Second: To make its own Constitution and By-Laws for the government and administration of its affairs with the power to amend, repeal or add to the same in the manner provided in such Constitution and By-Laws.

Third: To create, adopt and preserve, through its Board of Directors, an emblem, badge and other insignia of Rotary International for the exclusive use and benefit of all Rotarians.

IV.

The management of this organization/corporation shall be vested in the Board of nine (9) Directors, consisting of the Pres-

ident, First Vice President, Second Vice President, Third Vice President, and five others who shall be elected and appointed, annually, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of this organization/corporation.

V.

The location of the principal office and headquarters of this organization/corporation is in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, State of Illinois, and the post office address is 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

VI.

The seal imprinted hereon has been adopted and is hereby designated as the corporate seal of this organization/corporation.

Chairman Botsford: Lastly, I have the petition of seventeen Canadian Clubs as required by the new constitution and by-laws for the creation of a Canadian Advisory Committee. As you will know, there has been existent for sometime an informally created Canadian Advisory Committee. Canada now takes advantage of the document that we have adopted to formally constitute the committee. I have been unable to see the representatives of the Canadian Clubs and so I would like to explain to them in regard to Article VI of their proposed rules which define the way in which the Advisory Committee is to work and has been working. As submitted it reads: "Any matter of policy exclusively national to Canadian Clubs, or Canadian Rotary, shall first be referred to the Committee herein, for consideration and their recommendations, and the Board of Rotary International shall be guided and governed in their actions by the said recommendations." I would have liked had it been possible to get the Canadian fellows together. I have changed it to read as follows:

"Sec. 6.—Any matter of policy exclusively national to Canadian Clubs or Canadian Rotary shall be first referred to the Committee herein, for consideration and their recommendation, that the Board of Rotary International may be guided in their actions by the said recommendations."

It did not seem to me that the Advisory Committee should have the power to govern the action of the Board. With that change, I move the adoption of these rules here and I am prepared to read them if you wish me to.

Rotarian F. G. Webber (Montreal, Quebec): I second that motion.

President McCullough: It has been moved and seconded that the petition for the continuance of a Canadian Advisory Committee

as has existed, and under the rules as held in the hands of Chairman Botsford, shall be granted. All in favor, say "Aye." Contrary, "No." The "Ayes" have it.

The text of the Canadian Petition will be found elsewhere in this book.

President McConnell of the British Association has the privilege of the floor.

President McConnell: President McCullough and fellow Rotarians: You have today, as said by Sam Botsford, achieved a great thing—something which makes it possible for Rotarians throughout the countries in the world in which Rotary is established to be able to say we are now for the first time in our history properly under one constitution as a whole. Coming from where I do, what do I care about constitutions? I must confess, the document that you have now created, inasmuch as it is not for the government of Ireland is something particularly easy, although you will say it has been difficult to reconcile the Rotarians of international groups. The Rotarians of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales I know about, because I have been looking after them for the last twelve months. I was gratified that you didn't ask for our proposed constitution to be read. I can assure you that it is not bad for England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, but I do think at this time it would not be right.

Possibly it is a little out of order at this time to put in the proceedings the very cordial thanks of the convention to Sam Botsford and to his thirty colleagues for their tremendous work, the labor expended and happy results that have been achieved through their efforts, but if I am in order, I would like to so move.

A Rotarian: I second the motion.

President McCullough: It has been moved and seconded that thanks are extended to Chairman Botsford, and his thirty co-workers for the constructive work which they have done for Rotary.

President McCullough: All in favor say "Aye." The Ayes have it. (Applause.)

Chairman Botsford: It is needless to say, gentlemen, that I thank you very much and I thank President McConnell for what he has said. You know in trying to shape up a constitution and by-laws for an association for 25 or more countries, you become conscious at once that the great difficulty is to find out what people are actually thinking of,

because, although people try to convey their thoughts to you, yet very often you find misunderstanding arising because you don't know what is in the back of the other fellow's head and merely to illustrate that and in conclusion simply to show you the difficulties we have labored under, particularly in doing business with these fellows over in Great Britain and Ireland, I will tell you that while I was over there, I was talking to Bill McConnell about the war, and the situation that existed there when the blockade was on and I said to him that I presumed that over there during the latter part of the war the cost of necessities of life must have gotten very high and he said it had and the worst of it was that when you got it, it wasn't worth drinking. (Applause.)

President McCullough: Just before we adjourn there are a few announcements to be made.

The Secretary read the following:

Telegram from E. L. Skeel, District Governor: "Owing to illness I am not with you, best wishes for successful conference and hope for a good time. Hope I may see many of you in Seattle."

Resolutions Committee meets tomorrow morning at 8:30 in room 385 Alexandria Hotel. Anyone interested in resolutions before this Committee will take notice of this announcement.

The prologue and pageant will be presented again tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock for those who did not have the good fortune to witness it this morning.

President McCullough: The convention will stand adjourned until 9:30 a. m. sharp tomorrow morning.

TUESDAY EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.

The Tuesday evening fiesta at Praeger Park attracted a large crowd and proved a most enjoyable affair. The principal feature of the program was a street dance, the street and grounds having been prettily decorated, fenced off and lighted with red, white and blue lights.

For those who did not care to dance a special stage had been erected in an old Bicycle Stadium and an interesting program given, including singing, a two round boxing match by two seven year old twins who were very clever with the gloves, fancy dancing, etc. The Rotary Club of Sacramento had some of their members in "Days of '49" costume who took charge of the "49" Camp. Many of the other visiting clubs from all parts of Rotary also contributed liberally to the evening's entertainment with songs by their quartettes, dancing, etc. And the liberal quantity of Leis, dispensed by the Honolulu Club and worn around the necks of the merrymakers, gave an added festive touch.

Refreshments were plentiful. From a large submarine, beautifully decorated and lighted with colored lights the San Pedro Rotary Club dispensed tuna fish sandwiches. The San Jose and Fresno Rotary Clubs distributed raisins and prunes and the Santa Ana and Anaheim Rotary Clubs furnished oranges. The thirst of the dancers was quenched with a liberal supply of Coco Cola and Arrowhead Water.

Proceedings of the Session of WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 7th.

The repetition of the Pageant "Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow", for the benefit of those who did not see it at the opening session, was the first feature of the program of the morning session. The auditorium was well filled when President McCullough started the business of the day.

President McCullough: Fellow Rotarians: We are just thirty minutes late in starting this morning, entirely due to our desire to have the pageant repeated. Have I your consent to advance the order of the day just thirty minutes? Are there any objections?

The Chair rules that the order of the day is advanced thirty minutes, and we will proceed with the program on that basis.

I will ask Rotarian Rabbi Edgar F. Magnin, of Los Angeles, California, to give the invocation.

Rotarian Rabbi Magnin: Almighty and all merciful God, at the beginning of our labors we call upon Thee to ask Thy blessing that Thy spirit may rest upon our deliberations and that they may be marked by the spirit of counsel and prudence. May the great Rotary idea, the idea of fair play, of justice, of tolerance, of brotherhood, of helping the youth, of laying the foundations for a proper citizenship, spread throughout the world until it shall have conquered all of the parts of the world in Thy name and all the nations, creeds, classes, groups be bound together by Thy spirit, in love and brotherhood, and that the eyes of the blind may at last be opened, ears of the deaf be made to hear and those that are bound in the prison house may be set free forever. Amen.

Rotarian Carberry: This morning just as yesterday morning, we will sing one verse of "America", and one verse of "God Save the King".

After those songs we will sing one of our great American folk songs that we have loved for years, "Way Down Upon the Swanee River".

Rotarian Carberry led the convention in singing the songs above mentioned.

President McCullough: One of the fundamentals of Rotary organization is the principle of membership by classification. I do not think that there is any phase of Rotary organization which is so widely

discussed, or which perhaps causes as much difference of opinion as that of classification. Neither do I think that there is any other single phase which supplies so many problems to the Board of Directors during the course of the year as that matter of classification, and to go further, I believe that membership by classification is so fundamental in Rotary organizations that to tamper with it, or to not have a clear understanding of what it means is suicidal. During the past year, we have had a very active committee of Rotarians, five in number, who have been working to the end that we may clarify the whole idea of classification, what it means, the philosophy underlying it and they have also been working to the end that they may present to us a plan whereby classification may be more clearly understood and more rigidly put into practice.

I have pleasure in introducing at this time, Rotarian Arthur G. Pierce, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who is chairman of this Committee. (Applause.)

HONESTY IN CLASSIFICATIONS—A MEMBERSHIP FUNDAMENTAL.

Arthur G. Pierce.

Rotarian Pierce: Mr. President, Ladies, Gentlemen: This subject was assigned to me. I did not pick it. It is a perfectly good subject though, and of basic importance. I am glad to have your attention for a very few minutes, after which there will be opportunity for discussion.

To the extent that a club tends to disorganize, debase, or otherwise weaken its classification backbone, or structure, to that extent does it also tend to lose its grasp on the business of its community, and the respect of the business men of that community.

I will assume, to start with, that we believe in the theory of classification.

Abandon it, and let everyone picture the suspicion, reserve, selfishness and disorganization of purpose, that would come into the clubs—if they were open to everybody.

All right, IF classification is sound—why don't we live up to it 100%.

Why do we hunt for the classification of "farmer", for example, for a busy business man, whose occupation is *already filled*—simply because he has a real fine garden attached to his summer home?

Why do we admit a man of consequence under the classification "president" when we already have his occupation worthily filled as "street railway"?

Why do we not go on and establish "Purchasing Agent", "Chief Engineer", "Stenographer", "Foreman", etc., etc., as classifications? They are just as logical from a classification standpoint, as "President".

I do *not* believe that we *deliberately* take two or more men into the club who hold *exactly* the same classification.

I believe in the *sincerity* of the classification *principle*—and its universal acceptance by Rotarians.

If I felt that it was the wish of the *majority* to *abandon* the classification principle—this discussion would not be given. I have but a short time allotted to talk to you all. In it I will try briefly to speak on *the importance of keeping faith with ourselves in this matter of classification*, and of how, every time we break faith with ourselves, *we lessen Rotary as a power in business*.

Every Club owes its existence to the businesses and professions existing in its community. I think this is often forgotten in a club. It should not be.

Rotary is founded on business and, thru our classification plan, every club tends automatically to reflect the business and professions of the community in its roster.

In return, Rotary *must* do its part for Business and Profession—and as one means to this end, and the most direct, let us sustain the principle of classification fairly and above reproach, to everyone.

Classification is the straight link between Rotary and Business.

That club best serves its community which establishes classifications most closely in keeping with the diversity and relative importance of the businesses and professions of its community—and maintains this relation.

If we examine the foregoing, several facts appear:

1st—From this viewpoint, every club becomes an association of classifications, filled and unfilled. The filled classifications are loaned to the members holding them, and the unfilled are treasury stock, awaiting issue.

2nd—The club record of classifications should be established from a correct knowledge of the professional and business occupations of its community.

A club should know its community by survey.

It should watch and keep in step with its growth.

It should recognize business diversification as it develops, by additions, or changes in its list of classifications.

Such study is *not* idealistic.

It is intensely practical.

Fundamentally, it is what Rotary is for.

It ties the club right into the business development of the community.

It tends to develop a classification roster that reflects the business and professions of the community—not only generally, but with accuracy.

It does *not* tend to displace the Chamber of Commerce—it backs it up.

3rd—Then again, the church, we will say, sets up the principle of the square deal. Rotary is in a most unique position to apply it to business—thru its individual members—but to do this most thoroughly, these things must obtain:

First: The club should honestly reflect its community by its classifications.

Second: The holders of the established classifications must honestly not be in business conflict—and thus have no suspicion one for the other, nor can the club ever afford to be on the defensive.

Third: Each classification holder must feel an honest responsibility as being the only one of *his* classification in *his* Club, to exemplify in *his business* the principles of square dealing—that he cannot help but get continually from his fellow members.

It is that *service* that we, as Rotarians, everywhere, *owe* to business and profession, in return for having, on their part, permitted us to get under way. For is it not true that wherever an honest man accepts admission to a Rotary Club, he first subconsciously consults his own business, and gets permission?

4th—It follows that each club must determine its own classifications.

The Club Roster Must Reflect The Community, and the roster can be made only by those familiar with community conditions. It is important that we have this point of record.

As a guide, a list of accurately described Master Classifications, and not in excess of 150, is being prepared by headquarters. These master classifications will cover, in a broad way, business and professional activities everywhere.

With these as a guide, it will be of considerable help to the clubs to properly determine their individual club classifications, and group them properly, under the appropriate Master Classifications.

Every possible, practical help will be accorded the clubs, but the responsibility for a club classification must rest with the club establishing it.

5th—From the foregoing, we submit that it is fundamentally wrong to invent classifications to provide membership for a man, merely because he is desirable.

The man must be found to fit the vacant classifications, not vice versa.

6th—A club, fundamentally, is an association of classifications.

The Club must encourage fair play, and particularly must so act as

to cause no feeling of unfairness on the part of those business and professional concerns, which, through conflict, are barred from admission.

7th—The establishment of a classification in one club cannot be taken as a precedent for like action in another. No two communities are alike. Therefore, no two clubs can be. Many must be widely different.

Ten varieties of glove manufacturing may be entirely non-conflicting in Gloversville, New York, while entirely out of order in Beverly, Massachusetts.

From the foregoing you will see that classification precedent cannot exist. I am here making an average statement, as it would apply generally to clubs.

8th—A club should base its *size* on its community survey.

The survey develops the relative importance of the industries and of the professions. These should be grouped; the groups compared with one industry, (which is accepted as the standard, or chief industry of that community), and then, based on their relative importance, the number of possible members, per group, can be determined.

We believe it most important to maintain the ratios between the groups as closely as possible, in accordance with their importance in the community.

The number of members in the club will then be functions of the number allowed by the club to any one group, but we believe, and recommend, that the number in any one group shall not exceed 20% of the total club membership, irrespective of its relative importance in that community.

It is important that in the formation of a new club, the representative of the Governor himself understand the underlying principles of classification.

A new club must start right. It is our recommendation that one of its first duties be to make a survey of its community, to be followed with the establishment of a list of club classifications, consonant with the diversifications of professions and business in that particular community.

This list should be established with a view to both the growth of the club and the community, for the fundamental idea behind every club roster should be to accurately reflect the community business.

Classification Purpose Must Develop Community Prosperity: Such a classification plan should carry on, of itself, from one club administration to the next, subject to the policies each may establish, and should remove uncertainty of purpose—without hampering freedom of action.

No classification plan can succeed unless it is so well grounded that it will, of itself, carry on regardless of change of presidents.

It is our belief, and hope, that gradually the older clubs will similarly survey their communities, and establish club classification rosters as the newer clubs will do.

This underlying club classification purpose should carry through all clubs—subject to the master classifications which only indicate and do not define individual club classifications.

The club itself must determine, and should define its individual club classifications.

It has been repeatedly pointed out in this discussion that the classification roster of the club should reflect, as accurately as possible, the diversity of business in the community.

Probably no one subject has caused more discussion than the question, "What constitutes business for representation in Rotary?"

It has been held by some that "business" and "concern" are synonymous, and, that, as a consequence, but one man from a concern was admissible into a club.

The growth of Rotary in one-industry communities, such as steel mill towns, university towns, moving picture communities, etc., has particularly forced this issue.

Coupled with this has been the definite trend of the development of concerns towards multiplying the varieties of their businesses, rather than consolidation or extension, of their individual line.

This is instanced in the development of many concerns which are familiar to you such as the Brunswick-Balke Collender Company, the DuPont Powder Company, the Studebaker Corporation, etc.

It is believed by your Committee and supported by the International Board that the word "Business" shall be understood to comprise a group of people associated in definite business service, and irrespective of whether such group is a separate entity or one of a joint enterprise of several groups.

It is mandatory, however, that such a business must have definite powers of initiative and action, entirely consonant with those possessed by a business which is a separate entity, and it is further mandatory, in our judgment, that such dependent business measure, in importance with that of the average of businesses already represented in the club with which it would be affiliated.

In the practical working out of this idea, such dependent businesses would be measured with other competitive businesses in order to secure representation in the club, in event of establishing classification for the business in question, and with preference given to the representative of the independent, rather than the dependent business.

In this, and no other way, can the various businesses of the community be surveyed and matched, one against the other, that the club may finally reflect the business of the community with truth, and on the classification plan described there should be no hesitation in acceptance of more than one representative from the same concern—but such representation—which may be developed by the process described—should never, in each instance, exceed 20% of the total membership of the club. We present this to you and sincerely ask your indorsement.

This discussion would not be complete without reference to one other business, namely, the business of Government.

Our constitution expressly prohibits admission of the elected or appointed public servant.

We commend the business of Government as probably the most important business in which the Club should have an interest. We recommend the establishment of the master classification "Government" and that suitable change be made in the constitution to permit the establishment of club classifications under this master classification.

And, finally, we commend the earnest study and application of the purpose of classification.

Let us recognize definitely what we *owe* to business and profession, and that we have a duty to business and profession which we must not, and cannot, overlook.

Let us meet the whole issue—squarely—on the offensive—and without fear.

Let us so establish our club classifications, that each holder will understand its scope and accept the individual responsibility it carries.

Let us each carry the responsibility for truth into our business relations with the sure conviction that Rotary is utterly practical and must go on to triumphant success. (Applause).

President McCullough: May I make the same request as I did yesterday morning,—that while a speaker has the floor that no one come in or go out. We will give plenty of time when a speaker resumes his seat for such changes as may be necessary.

At this moment, the Secretary, who by the way is acting for the Secretary of Rotary International for the time being in this meeting, and is Secretary of the British Association, Vivian Carter, has an important announcement to read to the assembly.

Rotarian Carter: The following telegram has been received:

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT HARDING.

White House, Washington, D. C.,
Crawford C. McCullough, President Rotary Convention, Los Angeles.

Rotary having become an institution of decidedly international character, its annual convention assumes an increasing importance each year. Please convey to the gathering assurances of my earnest interest and hope for the continuance of useful efforts.

WARREN G. HARDING.

The reading of the message from President Harding was followed by a storm of applause.

President McCullough: It would be in order and a nice courtesy, if acknowledgment were made to this telegram.

Rotarian Gordon Hunter (Winnipeg, Man.) As a member of one of the Canadian Clubs, I would count it a privilege to make a motion to the effect that this convention acknowledge receipt of this telegram in suitable language.

Rotarian Robert Patterson (Dayton, O.): I second the motion.

President McCullough: You have heard the motion duly made and seconded. All in favor say "Aye." Contrary, if any. The "Ayes" have it and it is so ordered.

The secretary will draft a suitable reply to the President of the United States.

We now have twenty minutes for discussion of this all absorbing topic of classification. The Chairman of the Committee has suggested that Miles Higley be called upon. Come up here Miles where we can all see you. It is easier to speak up here.

Rotarian Miles Higley (Spokane, Wash.) This is so sudden that I feel just a little bit shaky and the President just tells me that you have to shout at the top of your lungs. I am a good shouter, but I don't know that I will shout anything that will be of interest to this Convention.

Up in our Spokane Club we have had considerable discussion on this very same point, and the one thing that we are at a loss to know how to settle (and we have a case right now) is this: Here is a man who comes into your organization. He is not the principal man in the concern. He is rather, a man who is on a salary and commission. Later, the principal man of the concern comes into the organization. A little later, the man who first comes in, leaves that concern. How are we going to settle it? They both want to stay in the Rotary Club and how are we going to settle it? Last Monday morning the



Samuel B. Botsford
Buffalo, N.Y.
Constitution and By-laws



R. Jeffery Lydiatt
Calgary, Alberta
Education



Fenton R. McCreery
Flint, Mich.
Extension



Guy Gundaher
Philadelphia, Pa.
Business Methods



Louis D. Hicks
Atlanta, Ga.
Official Publication

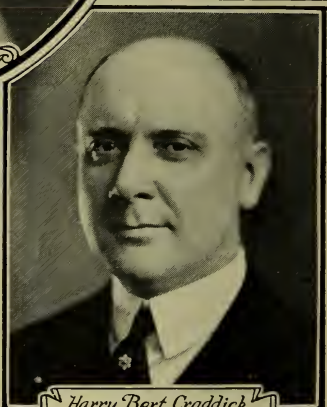
COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN—1921-1922



*Albert S. Adams
Atlanta, Ga.
Convention Program*



*Hugh E. Van de Walker
Ypsilanti, Mich.
Boys Work*



*Harry Bert Craddick
Minneapolis, Minn.
Publicity*



*Arthur G. Pierce
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Advisory on Classifications*



*A. R. McFarlane
Vancouver, Wash.
Canadian Advisory*

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN—1921—1922

Board was trying to settle that while we were away and I told them they must have it all settled before I got back. (Laughter.) Mr. President, I would like to have some advice on that.

Now then, honesty in classification. I took a few notes here from the paper as given. I am sure we all appreciate that we must be honest in our classification, but I want to tell you, sometimes, I, in the capacity I am in right now, don't know when I am honest. I do think, however, that in some of our classifications, while we are honest in classification, that sometimes we are spreading our classifications out too much. Now, take the automobile classification,—how are we going to settle this case? A man comes in under trucks from \$1500 up and another man is given trucks from \$1500 down. (Laughter.)

Now we are all honest, and we want the fellows in. I think, Mr. President, I have not given this matter enough thought. I would rather someone else would talk on it. (Applause.)

President McCullough: We will stand the Chairman right up here and let you ask him questions. Now don't be backward. Let's use this fifteen minutes.

Rotarian Higley's first question was that a firm was represented in the club by an agent. Later on the Club took in as his associate, or making two active members, the head of the firm, and then finally the agent got fired and took a new job, or left the firm to start a business for himself, under the same classification. Now, who are they going to make the first active member?

Chairman Pierce: The Club has to decide which is the more representative man of the two and pick that man without any fear. (Applause.)

Rotarian C. M. Morgan (Greensburg, Pa): We don't seem to be clear in this group here what you mean, Arthur, by twenty per cent of a club being represented in one firm or corporation. I can't conceive a Club being composed of twenty per cent of the Dupont Powder Company and its subsidiaries. Is that what you mean by twenty per cent, or twenty per cent of the United States Steel Corporation, located in any given town? If you can, clear up that point?

Chairman Pierce: As you get into communities where one business predominates very actively indeed, the question arises how to get proper representation from the various phases.

Take the case in Woodlawn, Penn., where perhaps ninety per cent of the business is the Jones-Laughlin Steel Company. A perfectly

good club is operating in Woodlawn. It has seemed to our committee, that it was perfectly proper to divide up the business, or to divide into businesses, the work done by the Jones-Laughlin Steel Company at Woodlawn and consider each a business and have proper representation there forming the Club.

The Committee feels, however, that there should be a limited percentage; that it would be well not to go beyond a certain percentage of the total membership and arbitrarily recommend twenty per cent as the limit. Is that clear?

Rotarian Morgan: That is.

Rotarian Paul Westburg (Chicago, Illinois): May I offer a suggestion with regard to division in classification? The larger the city is the more necessary it becomes to sub-divide a major classification, and our Membership Committee on which I worked for some years and of which I have been Chairman this year, found it exceedingly difficult to establish such subdivisions when we did not understand the technical nature of the business.

We asked the paper men to get together and submit to us a recommendation as to how the paper industry should be subdivided, so there would be no competition between the different sub-divisions. They made such a report; we considered it and approved it; passed it to the Board of Directors and after consideration, they approved it. That then and there established without any difficulty, and from a very practical source, the subdivisions.

I happen to be in the electrical business. The electrical business is branching out into a very great many varied specialties, and there are a very great many who possibly ought to come in, and yet we were fearful that if we gave a sub-classification to every subdivision of the industry, we might have a Rotary Electrical Club, so we had to limit it some way and for that reason, we made major subdivisions as a jobber, electrical engineer and electrical contractor, and then sub-divided into subdivisions and in turn that was approved by the Membership Committee and the Board.

We have found it a most excellent plan and I offer it as a suggestion for the larger cities, who have difficulties in subdividing classifications.

I would like to ask a question and I am asking this question of the Chairman, because I believe in honesty in classification and because I have found it not so very difficult in taking in a new member, as it is after a member has been in the Club some years and makes a change. Take a case in our Club—a man came in and became a

perfectly good Rotarian, one who rendered real service. He had to change his business. He came into a line of business that we were not certain should be recognized as a classification, and yet not in conflict with any other member in the Club and finally we had to set up a classification which we never would have set up if the man hadn't been in the Club. Were we doing a wrong action when we knew he was a real Rotarian and there was no conflict in the Club?

Chairman Pierce: I have to pass the buck back. The Chicago Club has to decide that themselves, it can't be any other way. If that new classification in their judgment measures up approximately with the existing classifications, it is all right to take that man in under the new classification, and if it does not and they feel it is not a classification which should be established, which does not compare with those existing, I think the man ought not to come in under it.

Rotarian Peter J. Kolb (Mt. Carmel, Ill.): Would not the recognition of a Government classification tend to bring political issues, particularly as to the individual concerned, into the Rotary Club?

Chairman Pierce: The question is—if Government be recognized as a business, would that tend to introduce political questions into the Club to such an extent as to cause controversy?

From the Floor: "Yes."

Chairman Pierce: The Committee feels that the Club ought to be big enough to see that such question would not come in. The Committee feels that there are many public servants scattered everywhere, who have the complete respect of the community, who are appointed to office, year after year, and that Rotary never intended to keep that type of man out.

The Committee also feels that it is the duty of Rotary to study Government and consider Government a business and that it is the most important business that should be recognized. (Applause.)

President McCullough: I think the point the Chairman of the Committee wishes to make is this: That men who year after year serve as public servants, who perhaps may technically have to be elected each year, but whose position is looked upon with a certain amount of permanency, that that type of man should not be excluded from membership if the right man is available in a Club.

I don't think you go to the extent of overriding the present constitutional provision, which does not permit the political candidate to be a member.

Rotarian Frank Heard (Weyburn, Saskatchewan) : You have several classifications of bankers in the United States. The banking system is different in Canada. With us, the savings bank and commercial business is all one. In our town, we have the head officer of the Dominion Chartered Bank. The general manager is located here and the bank classification is held by the manager of a branch of the Bank of Commerce and we feel that there should be some way of dividing that bank classification whereby we could admit the general manager of the Security Bank to our Club, where he does not deal with the public the same as the bank managers, I was asked especially to make this request and to find out if there was any way we could admit the head officer of the bank?

Chairman Pierce : Will it be satisfactory to you if that question is threshed out next Friday at the Special Assembly on Classifications?

President McCullough : This subject is "Honesty in Classification."

Rotarian Henry Osionach (Memphis, Tenn.) : It occurs to me that the matter of political organization should be very carefully considered. Do we understand from that, that the Mayor of the town, or the County Officers could be admitted? If that be true, we would easily get a conflict, because most officers of this kind already hold classifications.

The Mayor in many towns is a wholesale grocer, a lawyer, a banker or something of that kind. The same will be found of County trustees. Those men would make good Rotarians, but there is another class,—the politician that moves from one office to another, and if he be admitted, it will certainly bring politics into Rotary, because that is his business. These men, not strictly politicians, do not need the Governmental classification, because if they are leaders in their classification, they would be in under their standard classifications, and I think that should be very carefully considered, or we will certainly get politicians into the organization.

Rotarian Harlan Horner (Albany, N. Y.) : I hope that this Convention, Mr. Chairman, is not going to overlook the full import of what Arthur Pierce said about the classification of Government. You will remember that Rotarian Warren G. Harding said in his inaugural address, that we should have a little more business in Government and a little less Government in business in this country. I

take it he meant to indicate that Government is a business and it seems to me this Convention ought to recognize that important fact.

In my own Club, the business of conducting the Government of the state is in a large sense the principal business of the city. Our Club of 210 members has decided to limit the state appointed officers to 10, but we do feel that our Club would be weakened very materially by not having at least that many representatives of the State Government in the Club at all times. We have not elected any elective state officer, but during the year, an appointed State officer in our Club has been elected to the Supreme Court and we have not dropped him, and I should like to ask, Mr. Chairman, what are we going to do with him? (Applause.)

Chairman Pierce: I wish to say that the answer to Rotarian Horner's question is that he should not have been taken in in the first place, because he was in on political grounds and none other.

Rotarian Mason Smith (North Tonawanda, N. Y.): I would like to ask about honorary membership?

Chairman Pierce: I would like to give my own answer to the questions raised from Memphis and Albany.

The constitution states clearly that we cannot elect a man who holds his position through election or appointment, and we are doing it, and the Committee tried to make it clear that we should decide one way or the other. We feel that Government is a business, but we cannot carry it through properly and define the type of representatives from Government, without a change in the constitution. We are going to recommend such a change.

President McCullough: Will you be content to take this in the Special Assembly on Classifications? We have arrived at the time for conclusion of this discussion.

Friday morning there will be an opportunity. It is in the program. (Applause).

In logical sequence to our discussion on Classification comes that of Attendance because if one discharges the obligations of holding a classification, it means he must be a regular attender. I have pleasure in calling on Rotarian George Diehl, of the Rotary Club of Buffalo, New York. This Club is the largest Club in point of membership in Rotary, practically five hundred and fifty members. It has the record of being one of the best Clubs in attendance. Last month its average attendance was between eighty and ninety per cent. (Applause.)

ATTENDANCE THE CREATOR OF ROTARY ACTIVITY.

George Diehl.

Rotarian George Diehl: May I make that eighty-eight per cent, so you don't get too near to eighty.

Now there are advantages of having a weak voice. A gentleman in the rear row got up and yelled "Louder!" A man in the front row said, "What's the matter, can't you hear?" The man in the rear said, "No, I can't hear!" Then the man in the front row replied, "Well, thank God, and sit down!" (Applause).

Now, for a few moments, back seats are at a premium. They are at a premium any way, because nearly all the ladies are sitting back there, and I agree with a gentleman who said yesterday, "The ladies are like angels." He arrived at it by different reasons. He said, "First, they are generally up in the air, second, they are always 'harping' on something, and third, they frequently haven't enough clothes". That is in California, not in New York State.

Just three years ago there were only five hundred and thirty-five Clubs in Rotary. Today, there are over twelve hundred. In the year that ended 1919, the average attendance was forty-three per cent, total membership forty-five thousand. In the following year, the average attendance was sixty-one per cent, the total membership fifty-six thousand. The next year, the average attendance was seventy-two per cent, the total membership, seventy thousand. In the year just ending, the average attendance has been eighty per cent, the total membership eighty-one thousand.

Even a casual study of those figures must convince that not only is that great increase in attendance responsible for the increased membership, but it is also responsible for the increased influence, the increased popularity and increased power in Rotary. Now, just how has that attendance achieved that result?

In the first place, it has created in the individual, interest, enthusiasm and knowledge, and nothing great is accomplished without enthusiasm. Constant attendance to the average Rotarian has lifted him on to a mountain peak, where he can see farther into the experiences of the past, and opens to him a more glorious vision of the future. It gives the average individual, a heart to sympathize, a vision to see and a will to do. It, in short, gives him an increased growth, a growth that is measured in terms of usefulness.

In the home, attendance has brought increased love and happiness. It has dispelled pessimism. Pessimistic thoughts are over-drafts on the bank of good cheer. It has brought in optimism. An optimist is a person

who sees a light in a dark place where there is no light, and a pessimist is a man who blows that light out. It has brought kindness into the home and deeds of kindness are ever recurring blossoms on the flowers of thought. It has brought into the home a fine cooperation and by the way, Rotarians, we haven't done all in the home, because no matter how much we do, we can never equal those self-sacrificing, devoted mothers who bring the greatest and sweetest influence into the home. (Applause). Together with the influence of the mother, it has brought a fine cooperation into the home that has made that home and homes everywhere, occupied by Rotarians, a more vital unit of society.

In industry, the constant attendance has brought a finer relationship between the employer and the employee. It causes the employer to think of living conditions of the employee. It causes the employee to think of his responsibility to his employer, and together, it has given them a realizing sense of the duty they both owe to the public.

In government, regular attendance has developed a very much stronger support to the public and the semi-public agencies through which the government serves the people. It has created a public conscience. It has made Rotarians more familiar with the functions of government. It has made them more keenly alive to their individual responsibility to government. It has made better officials because a good official is just a little better than the general average and a poor official is just a little worse than the general average. In short, it has created a most strong belief in the ideals of democracy.

Some one has said that government is like a football game. Down in Washington, I am inclined to think that football is not nearly a rough enough game to make that comparison adequate. In football, there are three things you do—the individual prepares himself and then, he indulges in team play, he can't stay on the team if he doesn't play team play, and then he must play according to the rules; in building government, we must prepare ourselves, we must co-operate with others and we must build the government on those eternal verities that have been established throughout the ages.

Now, just in what ways does attendance do this? As I view it, a Rotarian, or any man is influenced by his friends; unless we keep our friendships in repair, we will soon find ourselves alone. Where is there any better place that you can form friendships than in Rotary? Man is influenced by his environment and where is there an atmosphere that more fills a man with honest endeavor, ambition and enthusiasm? Then, man is governed by his habits and what better way of developing habits than regular attendance at Rotary meetings?

Man appreciates his responsibility of stewardship and ownership through an intelligent, enthusiastic, systematic and co-operative understanding. All of these things taken together build individual characters, and they build national characters and are now building international characters. Somebody has said that the only sins there are are sins of omission. Now I hardly think that is true, but yet, I venture to say that very seldom are Rotarians called upon to choose between the good and bad, generally, Rotarians are called upon to choose between something good and something better, and I contend that the attendance at Rotary meetings enables a Rotarian to give the full expression to his life. Now, attendance isn't an end. It is a means, not an end, and the moment we are making it an end, it is destructive. If we attend for making a high percentage, we are making a grave mistake. We must attend as a means to an end.

A very prominent Rotarian said, "I think you are pressing down too hard on this attendance. We can't go. We are too busy to go to every meeting. You ought to enforce the rule of one in four." This prominent Rotarian is discouraging the less prominent man, probably filled with more enthusiasm, and when the prominent Rotarian attends regularly, he furnishes a finer incentive for that other man. We must pay more attention to the means and less to the end, more attention to causes and less to effects. When the great ocean liner goes out on the ocean, it is going with a definite purpose to reach a definite port, and yet the captain spends very little time thinking of the port, but thinks of the chart and compass and various appliances that produce causes which naturally take that ship into port.

Two great purposes in Rotary are putting into the heart of Rotarians, the spirit of Rotary, and second, to exemplify that spirit through acts of service. Those two things are like the fundamental forces—the centrifugal or outward force, and the centripetal, or inward force. Either of those two forces working alone, would produce chaos, working together, they preserve equilibrium of the universe. There is no way of having Rotary spirit in your heart without performing works of service. There is no act that is an act of service unless it comes from the heart. Therefore, I say, it is up to us, gentlemen, when our wonderful Rotary Ship sets out on the sea of human endeavor, that we adopt those means which will bring that ship steadily toward the port of service over self, and I contend that one of the greatest means to accomplish that end is persistent, constant and regular attendance. (Applause).

President McCullough: The next speaker on the program, Rotarian Montgomery of Belfast, will not speak this morning on this subject.

Immediate Past President Tony M. Barlow, of the Rotary Club of Bellingham, Wash., will speak. (Applause).

Rotarian Barlow: President Crawford, Ladies and Gentlemen, Rotarians: The Bellingham Club has been designated as one of those maintaining a high percentage attendance and we appreciate this little distinction.

Our club is now about four and one-half years old, and for the past twenty-nine months, we have been in the high ten of our division except for the month of February last, when we failed by reason of that epidemic of influenza. When the news of this failure reached our boys through "The Rotarian," they immediately responded with a hundred percent meeting, the only one we had during the period of twenty-nine months.

Now, when you ask us what this high percentage has meant to our Club, we answer by asking you the question, just as a Yankee would. For what purpose does Rotary exist? And as you answer our question, we want to review the Objects and Benefits of a Rotary Club, the Obligations of its members and the Code of Ethics, and as you get down near the bottom of that code of ethics, at the close of Article X, we call your attention to the fact that it says, "And for these high purposes does Rotary exist—to educate all men and all institutions." We believe that for any man to be a Rotarian it is necessary for him to digest and assimilate all these principles and we believe too, that his one best opportunity is at the regular meetings of the Club.

And as he advances along the route of Rotary he will pass naturally through the stages of acquaintanceship, fellowship, and friendship. When he reaches the latter and is brought face to face with the realization that true friends demand nothing of each other, and that any abuse of this friendship is foreign to the spirit of Rotary, then will he be "a big-hearted, broad-minded man, a man of energy and action, a real man, a Rotarian."

Have we educated our members? To answer this I must tell you something of our town.

Bellingham, located on the crescent shores of Bellingham Bay, was at one time four separate municipalities. It was not so hard to consolidate the several city governments but it was different when it came to the sentiment of the people. The North Side was always pitted against the South Side or vice versa, and any public improvement designed for one end of the town had to be duplicated at the other end, whether it was needed or not. We struggled with this condition for a dozen years or more, then Rotary came to us.

And Rotary was the first institution in Bellingham where men of all sections could unite for a common purpose—the civic, commercial, social and moral welfare of our community.

In a city of thirty-five thousand people we have a Club of one hundred and sixteen members. We believe in an active participating citizenship. With us it is a sacred duty to qualify where possible for jury duty, and we regret that with the present technicalities it is hard for a man of this high mental calibre of a Rotarian to qualify.

As a Club we do nothing outside of boys work, but as individual Rotarians, we are on every board and commission of the City Government.

Fifteen of the twenty-four trustees of the Chamber of Commerce are Rotarians, eighteen of the thirty-six directors of the Tulip Festival Association, a majority of the board of the Y. M. C. A., and the Local Council of Boy Scouts, the board of the City Mission, and the Park Board. In most any of these we are strong enough numerically to control the action, and we do that not as members of a Rotary Club, but as individuals of opinion and ideals, guided by the principles of Rotary.

Just now we are building a road to the meadows of Mt. Baker, forty miles, and for this we needed Federal aid. It became necessary to send men to Washington and it was Rotarians who went. Not long since a neighboring city dedicated a new tourist enterprise, and invited Bellingham to participate. Of the twenty-one men representing the organizations of our city sixteen were Rotarians.

What has a high attendance record meant to our Club? We believe it has made us into a Rotary Club, the kind of a club George Diehl has described to us, which in turn has given our members an education and an inspiration, and this has been a God-send to Bellingham. (Applause.)

President McCullough: The next speaker on this engrossing subject is from a smaller club, with a membership of thirty-five. This club has held so many one hundred percent meetings that we have lost track of them—the Rotary Club of Mission, Texas, and the speaker is Rotarian Sidney L. Hardin. (Applause.)

Rotarian Sidney L. Hardin: Ladies and Fellow-Rotarians (shouted out)—(Applause): In order that the President may know how many one hundred percent meetings we have held, I wish to state that up to last Monday, we had held seventy-three consecutive meetings out of a possible seventy-four (Applause), and I am proud of that record and like to talk about it. It reminds me of a story, in which an old maid went out to see a Catholic priest and said, "Father, long years ago—about twenty years ago, as I remember—a man pro-

posed to me," and the priest said, "Well, sister?" "Well, I just love to talk about it." (Laughter).

The officers of International Rotary told me that it was whispered around that our club had not attained this record honestly. I am going to defend that for a minute, but before I do, I am going to relate a little story that occurred at El Paso, as I remember. Our Texas delegation was going through. There was another crowd that came along behind us and as they got off, I heard one say, "Let's walk over to Juarez and have a drink," to which the other replied: "Walk—Hell, let's run!" (Applause and Laughter.)

The charge has been made that we have no other place to go but to Rotary, and we are to tell you here now, we have just as many places to go to in Mission, Texas, as in Los Angeles or anywhere else. It has also been said that we do not travel, that we stay there and go to Rotary all the time. I have been away from home sometime last year. I stayed away three months. Fully ten per cent of our members go away every summer, and they never missed a meeting since we started on one hundred per cent programs. It has been said that we never excuse a man, we accept his resignation and re-instate him. (Laughter.) I don't know of any greater falsehood ever perpetrated and turned loose on suffering humanity. I am Secretary of that club myself. Have been for two years, still Secretary, and I know just exactly what I am talking about. We started with eighteen members. We now have thirty. We lost five, four moved away, one died. Just a word about the work we are doing. We have a boy's work committee functioning just as true as it can. We have made our boys' life survey of the whole town. We have a girl's work committee, working for girls the same as boys. (Applause). We carried the school campaign successfully—one hundred per cent. We distributed two thousand presents to children at Christmas. We give vocational talks to the high school, held Americanization Day a short time ago. We had the Governor of Texas there, and the Consul from Mexico recently and it was proclaimed that both nations should build school houses along the border and not forts, and that America should invade Mexico with books, and not with bullets. (Applause).

Rotary is functioning in a big way. We come to our answer:

"Social prestige will count for naught,
Wealth and gold will crumble and decay;
All we can hold in our cold dead hand
Is the thing that we gave away."

(Prolonged applause.)

President McCullough: And we said only three or four years ago that Rotary was only for the big town!

The next speaker is from a club of moderately large membership, Worcester, Mass., a club with a membership of approximately two hundred and fifty, average attendance over eighty per cent. Rotarian Walter S. Young. (Applause).

Rotarian Young: Mr. President, Rotarians, Ladies and Gentlemen: By coincidence, I received a telegram from our secretary that our attendance for May was exactly eighty-eight per cent, the same as Rotarian Diehl reported.

In a description of an organization, as well as of an individual, there is always the obvious and the obscure. We measure a man superficially by his stature, his weight and his complexion; we measure him more accurately by his disposition toward problems and his reaction to conditions as they arise. In the same way we may understand something of a Rotary Club by knowing the number of men on the roster, and the classifications which they represent, but we really know little of the club until we have measured its spirit in terms of accomplishment.

I am convinced, and it is the object of this paper to suggest that attendance is the great factor in the development of this constructive spirit by which a Rotary Club should be judged.

It is an open question, I think, whether the service of Rotary is best displayed in the lives of individual Rotarians, or in the collective life of the community. It is too early in the history of Rotary to answer the question. It is reasonable to assume, however, that as the influence of Rotary transforms the attitude of the individual the chief beneficiary is the community.

My answer to the question which is implied in the subject of this paper is that a high attendance record of a Rotary Club develops a personality by which the club is known in its community and through which it impresses itself upon the current activity of public affairs. A strong personality in an individual is possible only when that individual is sure of himself,—only when he knows just what to expect of himself in both the usual and the unusual circumstance of life. So with a club. It is sure of itself only when the interest, the enthusiasm, the purpose of its members are regularly sustained; in other words, only when its reactions are constant. Such a condition, I believe is possible only as the result of a high attendance record. To meet the same Rotarians week by week, to exchange comments on the same items of interest, to feel the same under-current

of good fellowship,—this is to develop a club personality well defined, forceful and creative.

To meet men but occasionally, to associate with those who care so little for Rotary as to attend but rarely, is to lose that collective power upon which a club personality must be based.

I believe that the club which I represent, that of Worcester, Massachusetts, has this personality. I believe that it has been able to develop this personality because of its success in maintaining a high attendance record.

I like to think of our Rotary Club of Worcester as resourceful within itself for its own work. I like to think of it as one of those highly organized forces in our city which through the display of well directed energy serves to encourage good government, honest industry and wise philanthropy. After all, personality is but the expression of character. It was the philosophy of the ancient Greeks that the end of man was not to live, but to live well. It is a part of our philosophy, is it not, that the end of a Rotary Club is not to endure but to endure nobly. Lowell referred to Abraham Lincoln as a man who was "Fed from within with all the strength he needs." As an organization lives on and acquires an accumulative prestige it, too, must show that Lincoln characteristic of finding in its own personality and character the strength for the work of its life. It is not possible for every member of a Rotary Club to do all that he would like to do through qualities of leadership. It is possible for every member to contribute to the reputation of his club by a regularity of attendance which will give his club an honored name. Then to himself may he take the honest pride which comes to a man who knows that he has been a workman whose hands have helped to shape the structure of the club whose name and reputation he is glad to bear. Then, from his personality and from that of his fellow members expressed in regular, weekly devotion to Rotary meetings, the club will take on a personality which will distinguish it from its associates in the world of Rotary. (Applause).

President McCullough: The next Club to be represented is a club that comes under that class that we call medium large—almost ideal for Rotary purposes in size—a club of approximately one hundred and fifty members. The speaker will be Rotarian James W. Davidson, a Past President of this club, and incidentally, one of the two men who represented International Rotary in organizing the first Rotary Clubs in Australia and New Zealand, Rotarian James W. Davidson, of Calgary, Canada. (Applause).

Rotarian Davidson: President Crawford, Ladies, Rotarians, and those who attend the luncheons about once every month: (Applause).

I am a member of the Calgary Club which has quite consistently held a place on the honor roll for two years. Our central western Canada District, No. 19, has led the district honor roll for the past year. For the last 10 months it has maintained the high average for a district of 91 per cent.

We believe high attendance provides the foundation for efficiency in Rotary. We will admit that even with attendance, a Rotary Club may not function in accordance with the highest ideals. Given the foundation, it naturally rests with the officers and members as to the kind of structure they would build upon it.

I know what attendance brings from my personal experience as a Rotarian. I know it from the experience of the Calgary Club. For several years I was a passive, listless, casual Rotarian. Like Elbert Hubbard's old paper, *The Philistine*, I came out every once in a while on suspicion, and invariably my suspicion of a decidedly lackadaisical time was justified. I knew very few of the fellows. In a very general way I wondered what 'twas all about. You know the type. It exists in many clubs.

At that time, attendance ran 50 or 60 per cent. A few faithful men attended regularly and believed in Rotary. The balance, the casual brigade, men like myself, attended perhaps on an average, once in three or four weeks. We hurt the club's standing. Worse than that we were a damper on those who without our presence, would have been more enthusiastic, more helpful. We were in fact a positive menace to the club's existence.

But finally we got religion—the religion of attendance. We were literally born again as Rotarians. The officers had become impressed by the appeal of International and of our governor for better attendance. So we started an intensive campaign. With an improvement in attendance came promptly an improvement in all other lines of Rotary activity. Those desirable friendships were soon established from which we get so much happiness among ourselves and upon which so much of the achievements of Rotary actually depend. The club grew in strength steadily thereafter.

Attendance at our club has now become automatic. It first worked up to a point where it was felt a duty of every member to attend to help establish a record. At last it became such a joy to attend, that I can safely say that we have today scarcely a single

member out of our 140 who would not make a great effort, as a matter of personal pleasure, to get to our meeting if in the city, or attend another club if out of town, and no attendance campaign is now necessary.

Attendance now varies only a point or a fraction of a point. We never announce our program in advance. Our weekly club publication makes no mention of it. Members attend because it is Rotary, and thus come what may, in the shape of program, our attendance is not affected.

Consequently it follows that with uniform attendance, there is uniform knowledge of the ethics and the aims of Rotary, uniform enthusiasm, uniform diligence in Rotary activities, a sound belief in Rotary—an actual love of it.

Does anyone doubt the effectiveness of attendance in promoting the spiritual Rotary within a man? If so, I would take him to our club, and have him meet three of our members, that come especially to mind. They are outstanding citizens of Calgary. But we thought they were staid, aloof fellows. We doubted whether they would quite fit in. Two of them at first rather resented our rigid attendance campaign, and spoke in critical terms of it to me. But they submitted and then the indefinable something that is in Rotary got under their skin—now they are three of our most useful and best liked members.

Thus, in that case, and there are innumerable others, attendance developed real Rotary material, where only the germ of it existed at the beginning. Could it have been brought forth by other means? By none that we know of. Bill Jones gets to know Jack Smith. Bill can't get to know Jack by attending spasmodically. But as a regular attendant he does get to know Jack. He finds in Jack qualities of mind and heart that he did not know existed. He develops a genuine affection for him. The practical value of this beautiful gift from Rotary to its members is that when work is to be done, Bill tells Jack he wants help, and Jack gives it loyally and gladly. I may be wrong, but I fear the duty we owe an ideal would too often fail to command our time or money—but when good old Bill has been landed with a job by the President—why we are going to help Bill out because we like Bill, and we are happy to be working side by side with him.

With constant attendance comes the inspiration from all the teachings of Rotary, the inspiration that follows knowledge of the genuineness of Rotary precepts, and that new and freshening pleasure

that is the inevitable result of worth-while work well done. (Applause).

President McCullough: We agree that this has been a practical morning so far.

There is a famous quartet known throughout the length and breadth of Rotarydom, the Wichita Quartet, and we will be favored with a number.

The Wichita Quartet rendered a very clever selection which had as its theme President McCullough's trip to the Edinburgh convention. The quartet received the hearty applause of the audience.

President McCullough: We are going to have the opportunity of hearing the quartet several times again before the close of this convention.

Rotarian Harford H. Montgomery, of Belfast, Ireland, and the Rotary Club of London, wish to present flags to the Los Angeles Rotary Club. The presentation will be received by the President, Bill Stephens. (Applause).

Rotarian Montgomery: President McCullough, Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow-Rotarians: Behind the President's chair at our meetings every week in Belfast, there is draped or stands a flag which I believe you call "Old Glory". It was donated three or four years ago by the New York Club. We had nothing to match it in its glory in the way of silk and one of our past presidents, known to many here and of whom there are few who have done more for Rotary—Hugh Boyd—presented a silk Union Jack to match it, and many of you who have visited Belfast have seen the two flags interdraped together behind the President's chair. When the boys heard that I was able and willing to come to Los Angeles, they expressed a wish to send to the Los Angeles Club, a souvenir of this momentous occasion in their city, and a token that might stand to remind the Los Angeles men that away six thousand miles, there was another bunch of men trying to make a better world, and trying to do something for those who required assistance in whatever we could. Mr. Stephens, on behalf of the Club, I propose to hand you this flag and to read you the greeting which was adopted at the last meeting. We gave a little luncheon before I came away. This greeting was proposed by an ordinary, what we call a common garden Rotarian, a Rotarian who has never been in office—I don't know whether there are any such in this assembly, but the greeting is specially directed to the ordinary Rotarians. If President McConnell will hold the flag, I will read the greeting:

To be conveyed by our Delegate and Fellow Member
PAST PRESIDENT HARFORD H. MONTGOMERY, F. A. I., F. S. I.
FROM
THE MEMBERS OF THE ROTARY CLUB OF BELFAST
TO
THE MEMBERS OF THE LOS ANGELES ROTARY CLUB
AND ALL OTHER ROTARIANS
IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA
WITH WHOM HE MAY COME IN CONTACT.

We, the Members of the Rotary Club of Belfast duly constituted and regularly assembled at our weekly luncheon on Tuesday, May 9th, 1922, desire to convey to all Rotarians in the United States of America and Canada, and more especially to the Members of the Los Angeles Rotary Club, our heartiest greetings.

Convinced as we are beyond all doubt of the benefits to humanity of the movement so happily inaugurated in Chicago in 1905, we hope to see its rapid progress continue, because we feel satisfied that the ideals and spirit of Rotary can bring nothing but good to the countries, cities, communities, or individuals adopting and practising them.

The universal adoption of the Golden Rule, coupled with and carried out in the spirit of our great motto "Service Above Self" individually, locally, nationally, and internationally, will surely materially help to solve most of the world's problems, and to promote peace, prosperity, and harmony amongst all people.

We ask our fellow Rotarians of the Los Angeles Club to accept the flag, bearing the arms of our city, which our delegates hand to him as a souvenir and as a token of our good fellowship and best wishes to the success of the meeting and continued prosperity of the Los Angeles Club.

Signed on behalf of the Belfast Rotary Club by
FRANK TAYLOR, Proposer, JAMES TEDFORD, Seconder.
JAMES DALZELL, President, FREDERICK McKIBBIN, Vice Pres.
HARFORD H. MONTGOMERY, Delegate.

(Applause).

And this, Gentlemen (displaying an Irish blackthorn walking stick), is what is called a peaceful family home preserver. President Geo. W. Clark, also known to many Rotarians here, one of our past Presidents, and a manufacturer, produces this and he brought this down to the steamer, along with a great bunch of Rotarians who came to see me off, and he said, "Montgomery, give that to the man in Los Angeles, anybody you know that you like better than yourself and you think has done something for Rotary." Now, it looks like a simple matter. It is really a very remarkable stick, it is one out of many in its perfection. One of Clark's foremen drew his attention to it, and he kept it for such an occasion. Possibly Harry Lauder has its equal in his famous collection. You may think it

possible that our esteemed president, Crawford McCullough, should have it. Crawford McCullough was already similarly provided in Dublin last year.

On behalf of Rotarian Clark, William Stephens, I present you with this Irish blackthorn stick. (Applause).

Rotarian William Stephens: Rotarian Harford Montgomery, on behalf of the Los Angeles Club, I accept this flag, and I can assure you that this flag will be received by the club and have the same honorable position that ours has with you.

In regard to your garden variety of literature, if the seed was sown in California, I don't know what the result would ultimately be.

In receiving the cane, sir, I only regret that my office is about terminated, that I might not have had the constructive use of this during the past period of twelve or thirteen months. I am also a collector of canes. I have a number of them from the Desert of Arizona, not quite as small as this. I know the value of this, having been in your native country, and from the bottom of my heart, personally, and on behalf of the Los Angeles Rotary Club, for the great honor you have conferred upon us, I thank you. (Applause).

President McCullough: Rotarian Arthur Chadwick, immediate Past President of the Rotary Club of London, England has a presentation to make. (Applause).

Rotarian Chadwick: President McCullough, Ladies and Fellow Rotarians: Acting on behalf of a delegation which has come to you across a wide ocean and a mighty continent it is my high privilege today to make just a small presentation to the Los Angeles Club.

This is the first occasion on which a delegation from the ancient city of London has come across the sea to your great country acting solely on behalf of the Rotary Club of London, and so the officers and council of that club have thought fit to seize this opportunity to send by us their special representatives a small token of esteem and affection to be given to the President of the Los Angeles Rotary Club. It is with some little feeling of nervousness that I confront this vast audience to perform what I feel to be one of the greatest pleasures and honors of my life. If I fail to express what I feel I beg you to sympathize with the profound emotion which possesses my very soul and refuse the interpretation of mere words.

May I say that our old city of London with a birthday dating as far back as the year 449 A. D. was stirred with a real joy last year when it was our great pleasure to welcome hundreds of our brethren

of Rotary from overseas. You must permit me to stress that one point for we were truly and deeply delighted to have you meeting with us on that occasion. The token which I bring from the London Club is of but small value intrinsically but we hope it will serve to express that deep and sincere feeling which stirs and animates us who are your comrades, your brothers in this grand movement of Rotary. (Applause).

The flag which I bring to you is the symbol of that common sentiment which is the rallying point of our fraternal interests and destinies. The city which this flag represents played no small part in the troubled period that immediately preceded the old war which resulted in the separation of the American Colonies from the Motherland. In the year 1775 the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs and Corporation of the then city of London spoke in unmistakable terms when they presented a petition to the then King and Members of the Houses of Lords and Commons definitely protesting against the oppression of the American people. We want you to realize that London today stands for all that is free, good and great in this the noblest movement of modern times, Rotary, which we recognize as the most efficient instrument placed within our reach and of which we are determined to make the best of use up to the limit of our conceptions and abilities. Doubtless we have not yet accomplished the fullest conception of Rotary, but we are doing our utmost to extend that spirit which is Rotary.

President William Stephens, it is my great pleasure to hand to you, for use in your club, the Rotary Club of Los Angeles, this flag which I trust will be a perpetual reminder that across the sea there are men whose hearts beat in unison with yours, whose ideals are the same as yours. May you ever feel that there is a definite bond between the far-off city of London and this your lovely city of Los Angeles. Just one word in closing: This is the flag of St. George, the patron saint of England, and I think you will agree with me, having regard to the fact that we are in the hands of angels, it is just as well that we introduce to this great and glorious land, a saint. (Applause).

Rotarian William Stephens: Rotarian Chadwick, it is certainly a distinct pleasure to receive at your hands this flag, not only as a reminder of the most pleasant association and unforgettable memories of our visit to your country last year, but sir, this flag comes from what forty-five years ago was my home. I hope that I shall continue to be as good an American as I have been English in my past history, and that in doing my part for this country, I may help, as a Rotarian, to lend the right hand of

fellowship across the seas, that we have started on our trip last year. (Applause).

President McCullough: For the benefit of those who were not in at the start of the session, I would just repeat that we have agreed that the hour shall be advanced thirty minutes so far as program is concerned. One of the great addresses of this convention is to take place before the close of this session. Unless absolutely necessary, I request that no one leave the hall.

I recognize Frank Mulholland, Past President of Rotary International.

Rotarian Mulholland came on the stage escorting Mrs. McCullough and accompanied by Boy Scouts carrying a huge basket of roses.

Rotarian Mulholland: Crawford, I want you to meet Mrs. McCullough, your wife. I want to take this opportunity as you are standing side by side to call your attention to the fact that you may have forgotten something in the very busy activities of this convention day. I want to say to my fellow Rotarians that twelve years ago, Grace and Crawford stood side by side in a little city in Ontario and were there united in the bonds of holy wedlock, and so for fear that in all the joys and labors of a convention day, the fact may for a moment have slipped your mind, the delegates and the girls in attendance at this wonderful convention have asked me to say it with flowers, and to present to you this floral piece that you may know that we extend to you our hearty congratulations, wish you continued joy and prosperity, and many, many happy returns of this day, and so it is my pleasure to present to you this bouquet on behalf of your fellow Rotarians and their good ladies. (Applause, while Mrs. McCullough received the flowers and a kiss from President McCullough).

President McCullough: Rotarian Frank, Ladies, and Fellow Rotarians: I can only thank you for this very beautiful expression, and for the kind thoughtfulness which has made you remember this day—this very eventful anniversary in our lives. I receive the expressions of hope for the future with a feeling that they will come true, so far as continued happiness is concerned. The last twelve years have been happy years and if we are spared strength and good health, I have no fear for the future. (Applause).

Now, Fellow Rotarians, we are to hear one of the important convention addresses on "Fellowship, The Key to the Treasure House of Friendship." This program this morning has been built up to that address. We have as our speaker, a Rotarian serving as a District Governor, Rotarian Joe Turner. (Applause). Joe

Turner comes from Roanoke, Virginia ; he has been General Manager of Hollins College for a number of years, he has held important public positions during many past years, but I don't believe that he has held any which he has discharged with more faithfulness to duty than that of Governor during the past year, and he has confided to me that the great reward which he has received and which cannot be taken away from him is the personal friendships which he has been able to obtain through Rotary. So he will now address you on "Fellowship, the Key to the Treasure House of Friendship." (Applause).

FELLOWSHIP, THE KEY TO THE TREASURE HOUSE OF FRIENDSHIP.

Joseph A. Turner.

Rotarian Turner: *Fellowship*—The Key to the Treasure House of Friendship—

These are the words of my text—You, my fellow Rotarians, are my sermon.

"When I am glad
There seems to be
A toy balloon
Inside of me.

It swells and swells
Up in my chest
And yet I do
Not feel distressed.

And when I go
Along the street
It almost lifts
Me off my feet."

(Atlantic Monthly, Oct. 1921)

I do not know exactly what the author had in mind when he wrote those verses, but I do know exactly what I have in mind as I quote them. What is it, fellows? Ah—it's Rotary!

Two Scotch lassies were walking one day. Said Janie to Ellen: "Both of us have many friends and both of us have good looks, but when we walk together all the lads look at you. Why is it?" "Ah, Janie, it's because I have the come hither in my een." Fellows, Rotary has the "come hither."

Many of us have wondered what it is in Rotary that draws the hearts of men and holds them fast. You recall the story of the blind man

whose sight was restored. First his neighbors and then the Pharisees questioned and cross-questioned him, but the only answer that they could get from him was: "One thing I know, that, whereas I was blind, now I see."

I shall not attempt to analyze the powerful forces of Rotary, but one thing I know: Rotary does draw the hearts of men, and Rotary holds them fast.

A Rotary Club was being organized in a town in North Carolina and one of those fortunate ones who took part in the work of organization was talking on the street with a friend. "What is this Rotary I hear so much about," said the friend. "I do not know *what* it is," said the man, "But I know that it *is*." None of us knows all that Rotary is, but all of us know that goodwill, fellowship and friendship are powerful forces in Rotary.

No two edged sword could cleave asunder the idea of fellowship and friendship and the idea of service in Rotary. Those ideas are too closely bound together. Rotary undertakes to stimulate a man to higher service and to better service in every relation of life, to help to enrich his life through service to others. Rotary also undertakes to provide for all in Rotary an equal opportunity for fellowship and friendship. The first is the natural outcome of the second and the second is the natural outcome of the first, and either may be first or second.

It is not my privilege to discuss Rotary in the field of service,, but it is my privilege to discuss Rotary in the field of fellowship and friendship. Emerson said: "Every man passes his life in search after friendship." Now Rotary has come to help him in his search. Rotary provides an equal opportunity for friendship.—That is a big idea, fellow Rotarians.

The title of this address is "Fellowship—the Key to the Treasure House of Friendship." I did not word the title—but it is a mighty good one just the same. It is so good that I would like to claim it as my own.

The title is an informing title. It tells us something and tells us something very important. It tells us that the treasure house of friendship is not wide open that any and all may enter. But it is open to all who will seek to enter. But seeking is a voluntary act.—There is no vicarious seeking of friendship. "Knock and it shall be opened unto you, seek and ye shall find."

One of the fundamentals in Rotary is: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

Rotary neither discovered nor does it have exclusive possession of that great principle; but Rotary is applying it in a wonderfully practical and a

marvellously successful way. Rotary is applying it through fellowship and Rotary is providing through fellowship a key to friendship.

How?

First by creating a group selected on a unique plan and what has proved to be a very practical plan.

Second by creating within that group an atmosphere of friendliness and goodwill.

Many years ago I heard an address at a farmers' institute on the subject of legumes. Legumes, as you know, are nitrogen gathering plants, and they gather this precious plant food from an inexhaustible supply, the air. If a farmer can grow alfalfa and the clovers, he can, within obvious limitations, grow anything. But, remember, legumes will not grow in a sour soil.

It was long ago discovered that application of lime to the soil would correct acidity in the soil. In describing the action of lime on the soil the speaker said: "Lime makes the soil sweet—makes it friendly."

Ah, fellows, what a wonderful word is that word "Friendly."

What lime is to the soil, Rotary is to many human relationships—especially those relationships that exist in a Rotary Club and among Rotarians.

Rotary sweetens them and makes them friendly.

Toleration, sweet reasonableness, thoughtfulness and consideration, deeds of kindness and of service, and friendships, precious friendships, will blossom and bear fruit in an atmosphere of friendliness and goodwill. Rotary deliberately sets out to create an atmosphere of friendliness and goodwill, and because Rotary succeeds, Rotary is.

Rotary uses many methods, and some of them are apparently more or less mechanical, but back of them all there will be found principles altogether sound and entirely workable.

What is back of all these acquaintance stunts, the smile and laughter provoking games, and this everlasting singing? Men like stunts, men like to play, men like to smile and laugh, and men like to sing. Many men are finding in this part of their Rotary life what they "have loved long since and lost awhile,"—the joys of their boyhood; and many other men are finding boyhood for the first time. A dear, good friend of mine, a man who has come to me through Rotary, said to me: "Nothing but providential causes could keep me from a Rotary meeting. I started to work when I was very young—I didn't even have time to go to school like other boys—I never had any boyhood until I was past forty-five and went into Rotary."

"Has there any old fellow got mixed with the boys?
If there has, take him out, without making a noise.
Hang the Almanac's cheat and the Catalogue's spite!
Old time is a liar. We're twenty tonight!

"We've a trick, we young fellows, you may have been told,
Of talking (in public) as if we were old:
That boy we call 'Doctor', and this we call 'Judge';
It's a neat little fiction,—of course it's all fudge.

"You hear that boy laughing?—You think he's all fun;
But the angels' laugh, too, at the good he has done;
The children laugh loud as they troop to his call,
And the poor man that knows him laughs loudest of all:

"Yes, we're boys,—always playing with tongue or with pen,—
And I sometimes have asked, Shall we ever be men?
Shall we always be youthful, and laughing, and gay,
Till the last dear companion drops smiling away?

"Then here's to our boyhood, its gold and its gray!
The stars of its winter, the dew's of its May!
And when we have done with our lifelasting toys,
Dear Father, take care of thy children, The Boys!"

(1859 "The Boys"—Holmes)

But what principle is back of these things that men like to do?
It is that men may know each other better and that knowing they
may respect, and that respecting they may have fellowship together
—and out of this fellowship will surely grow friendship. If men
sing songs together and laugh together it is easier for them to smile
when they meet on the exchange, it is easier to get acquainted, it is
easier to drop the misters—and

"We shall know each other better,
When the mist(er)s have rolled away."

"There's nothing like the comradeship which warms the lives of those
Who make the glorious circle of the Jacks and Bills and Joes.
With all his majesty and power Old Caesar never knew
The joy of first-name fellowship as all the Eddies do,
Let them who will be 'mistered' here and raised about the rest;
I hold a first-name greeting is by far the very best.

"Acquaintance calls for dignity. You never really know
The man on whom the terms of pomp you feel you must bestow.
Professor William Joseph Wise may be your friend, but still
You are not certain of the fact till you can call him Bill. (Applause.)
But hearts grow warm and lips grow kind, and all the shamming ends
When you are in the company of good old first-name friends."

Some months ago I visited one of the clubs in the Seventh Dis-
trict, and about an hour before the meeting we met a senator of the
United States. He was from a distant state, was in that city for a
limited time only, and had been invited to the Rotary meeting. Well,

we rode with him, and we walked with him, and we tried to talk with him; but I will admit that the conversation lacked enthusiasm. I shall reproduce a part of it that you may judge for yourself.

"Senator, is this your first visit to this city?"

"No."

"How long will you be here?"

"For the week end."

"Senator, I hear you are going to attend the Rotary meeting."

"Yes, I thought I would."

"That's fine. I hope you are going to give us a talk."

"Yes, I'll say a few words."

"What will you talk about?"

"European conditions."

At this point, I ceased to struggle. Now, fellows, what happened at the Rotary meeting?

Well, nothing so far as Rotary was concerned—we didn't change any plans because of a mere Senator. But something certainly happened so far as the Senator was concerned. He changed some plans because of a mere Rotary meeting. The meeting was just a regular old fashioned Rotary meeting—some singing, a stunt or two and then some talks on Rotary—and somehow the fellows were very earnest and sincere in what they said—and then this Senator was introduced.

Did he talk about European conditions? He did *not*!

Instead he walked over to the speaker who had just preceded him, put his hand on his shoulder, called him by his first name and started in to talk Rotary. For about forty minutes he talked from his heart, telling us of the supreme need of the world today—friendship and goodwill—telling us of the joys of service for others, and illustrating all that he said with stories of his mother, one of those mothers who are the very embodiment of service to their children and to all in the community who need sympathy and help.

Fellows, neither United States Senators nor any other men worth while get up in a crowd of strange men and talk of the sacred things of life—talk of their mothers—unless they know they are in a friendly atmosphere. Rotary created an atmosphere in which a stranger felt no longer strange and he talked to us from his heart.

At the close of the Senator's address I walked over to him, I put my hand on his shoulder, I called him by his first name—and he liked it too—and I said: "Bill, you're just as nice as we are, and we never would have known it but for Rotary." (Applause.)

He was a passing stranger to all of us, and that was a passing experience, but in all Rotary that atmosphere can be created, and in

that atmosphere men hold fellowship together, and that fellowship will unlock to all who *will* the treasure house of friendship.

Rotary is idealism plus—plus a workable plan that is working. “Practical friendship,” to quote Crawford McCullough, “is measured by a man’s horizon of acquaintance.” Acquaintance, fellowship, friendship,—that is the order in Rotary as elsewhere. As elsewhere, mark you. The order—acquaintance, fellowship, friendship,—is necessarily the same. What is the difference then between Rotary and “elsewhere”? The difference is Rotary. (Applause). It is a difference in application. It is an old principle—plus a working plan.

The story is told of a big manufacturing plant tied up completely on account of engine trouble. Finally a man who knew was sent for. He looked the engine over, tapped a few taps with a hammer and the big machine started.

He sent in his bill for two hundred and fifty dollars and the manager, somewhat indignantly, asked for an itemized statement.

He got it as follows:

To tapping three taps with a hammer-----	\$ 1.00
To knowing where to tap-----	249.00
	<hr/>
Total -----	\$250.00

Fellows, Rotary knows where, and when and how to tap—and that knowledge is worth barrels of gold.

I was told sometime ago that this was to be an International Convention and I was warned in a Rotary way, that my speech was to be “so and so.” That warning “pretty near ruined me.” You see I am not an international figure. I have never even traveled abroad, (except to Juarez, and I wasn’t the fellow who said that the Mission fellow said,—I was riding in a car),—and the only experiences I have had have been personal experiences. About the only international touch I have gotten into this speech is a quotation from a Canadian, his name, let me see,—is Crawford McCullough, and a story about a Senator whom I have been pleased to assume is a member of some foreign relations committee.

But, fellow Rotarians, fellowship is fellowship the world over. and those things that make for friendship in the Rotary Club of Los Angeles, California, make for friendship in Glasgow, Scotland, and in Shanghai, China. (Applause). The spirit of goodwill is the important thing. What are nations, states, cities, communities? In the final analysis they all go back to the individual in his social bear-

ings; and the important thing for each of us is to do each one his part—and that's Rotary.

I remember very well the day I received a note advising me of my election to Rotary. I remember glancing very hurriedly through the pamphlet that was sent to me and reading very carefully name by name the roster list of the club, and I remember pausing at the name of a man whom I did not like. I had the complacency and conceit to wonder how he got into Rotary; I never realized he beat me to it and I actually considered declining the invitation because that man was in the club. But—I reconsidered. Providence takes care of children and fools. Rotary threw that man and me together in Rotary work and play and I came to know him. There never was anything the matter with *him*. (Applause) I had taken a foolish prejudice and dislike to him, and he, bless his big old heart, did not even know it. It was Rotary that threw us together in fellowship, and it was that fellowship that unlocked for me the door of one of the sweetest friendships of my life.

Something over a year ago I was organizing a Rotary Club and at the installation meeting we had twenty-one members. We had a good meeting and every man present made a talk on his impressions of Rotary. Finally a man got up and said, "Fellows I want to make a confession. I have known—(calling him by name) a long time and I have lived next door to him for three years. I have never been in his house and I never speak to him unless I have to. He made a talk a few minutes ago and I realize that I have been doing him an injustice all these years. He is not the man I thought he was. I want to apologize to him for misjudging him and I want his friendship." With that he walked across the room and shook hands with that man.

Some months later I told that story in another Rotary club. And several months later still at our District Conference a man past fifty came up to me and said "I want to tell you something." Then he told me a story of misunderstanding and bad feeling and bitterness that had existed between him and a man in his town for three years. "Well," said he, "we had such a good time at the Rotary meeting that night that I decided that life was too short for bad feeling and animosities and hatreds and so I began to circulate in the crowd to find that enemy of mine and what do you reckon,—when I found him he was looking for me. We made up, he is my roommate at this hotel at this Conference, and we slept together last night."

Fellow Rotarians, an organization that has in it the power to break down prejudices between men, that can draw together sworn enemies and make them forgive and forget has got the "come hither"—

and that's Rotary. Rotary created the atmosphere—Rotary, thru fellowship, furnished the key to the treasure house of friendship.

Very early one morning last winter I arrived in a certain town—I shall call it a "friendly town." When I got to my room in the hotel the first thing I noticed was the dresser all decorated with evergreens and on a big card board sign across the mirror, I saw in big red letters "Good morning, Joe." Now fellows, a man whose forehead has "gone over the top" (Laughter) is not looking for attentions of that kind, but he likes them just the same. Our mothers and our wives think of pleasant little surprises to make us happy, some nice little personal touch to warm our hearts, but men, mere men, until Rotary made it easy and natural, took no time for any such things.

That little personal touch put me and those thoughtful ones in a frame of mind that sweetened and made more beautiful the entire day.

"High thoughts and noble in all lands
Help me; my soul is fed on such.
But ah, the touch of lips and hands,—
The human touch!
Warm, vital, close, life's symbols dear,—
These need I most and now and here."

(Richard Burton).

Did you get it boys? Tell me now and here, and remember that a "pound of taffy is worth a hundred pounds of epitaphy." "I cannot read my tombstone when I'm dead."

These simple stories, fellows, local though they be, have in them the very heart throb of Rotary. Such experiences are necessarily repeating themselves wherever Rotary is and are translating themselves into the very lives of men, and clubs and communities, and—nations.

For Rotary is a world force with a world mission. Rotary provides the greatest opportunity in the world today for "companionship on equal and friendly terms" and that is fellowship. If Rotary did nothing more than provide this opportunity for fellowship, Rotary would be very well worth while. But Rotary goes further. When you know people better you like them better. If you go to people with open mind and open heart you will find them open-minded and open-hearted too. The important thing for each Rotarian is to keep his mind and heart open and that he go, G-O—go to the other man.

Through fellowship we go to friendship, and as Harry Lauder said last year: "The way to get a friend is to be one." And expressing the

same thought in another way: "Friendships are like lost spectacles. It's mighty hard to find 'em without 'em."

Rotary is helping men to get a vision of the possibilities before men and nations who are willing to live and move and have their being in an atmosphere of goodwill.

A man walked into a great cathedral under construction and to three workmen he put the question: "What are you doing?"

"I am working for so much a day," said the first workman.

Another answered: "I am carrying stone to that mason on the wall."

But a third answered: "I am helping to build this magnificent cathedral."

Ah, Fellows, he had the vision! We too are helping to build a magnificent structure. We too must have the vision! Rotary is helping men to realize the everlasting truth that:

"There is a destiny that makes us brothers:
None goes his way alone;
All that he sends into the lives of others
Comes back into our own."

And we are a part of Rotary.

We are on holy ground.

"——— Earth's crammed with heaven,
And every common bush afire with God:
But only he who sees takes off his shoes;"

(Mrs. Browning's "Aurora Leigh.")

We are a part of an organization that offers us through fellowship glorious opportunities. It is for us to cultivate and cherish the fellowship of Rotary and to make it a living, breathing thing, for out of it comes naturally and inevitably the desire to serve, and out of it come friendliness and goodwill, and out of it come precious friendships.

"Father help me myself
My best to give,
That I may others bless,
And like Thee, live.

(Applause prolonged).

A motion was made to have this address printed.

President McCullough: This will be incorporated verbatim in the proceedings. Is it your wish to have a special pamphlet? Voted against—so ordered.

We have advanced the hour thirty minutes, and that will be right through the day. Our session will open at two-thirty this afternoon. I wish that we could have a very prompt attendance at that time, because we are arranging to take a photograph of the entire assembly indoors, and it is desired that we have just as full an auditorium as possible.

We are adjourned until 2:30 p. m.

Proceedings of the Session of WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 7th

President McCullough: I know we are going to fill the hall a little fuller, so we will postpone taking the official photograph until we get those seats filled.

“Knowledge of Rotary—The Open Door to Service”, an address by Chairman of Committee on Education, Rotarian R. Jeffery Lydiatt, of Calgary, Alberta, will be given at this time. (Applause).

KNOWLEDGE OF ROTARY—THE OPEN DOOR TO SERVICE.

R. Jeffrey Lydiatt.

Rotarian Lydiatt: President Crawford, Ladies and Fellow Rotarians: As the International President emphasized in his inspiring opening address yesterday, the program as set forth by this year's administration is based on the fundamentals of Rotary and these have been placed on the program in their logical sequence. This morning it was represented to us that we enter the Rotary circle through a recognized classification system which confers upon the member the privilege and responsibility of representing his calling or profession in an organization of successful business men.

By consistent attendance at the weekly luncheons it has been demonstrated that these casual acquaintanceships have developed into lasting friendships and the atmosphere thus created has quickened a desire in the heart of the Rotarian for a wider knowledge of a newly discovered treasure. To provide the connecting link between these preliminary experiences and their practical application to the duties and responsibilities of every day life comes the work of the Committee on Education, or as some prefer to call it, “The Committee on Rotary Efficiency.” This committee seeks to impress the member with the importance and necessity of acquiring an intimate knowledge of the organization especially in regard to the fundamentals for which it stands and the personal responsibility which attaches to each and every member in an adherence to its ethical standards.

The importance of the work of this committee in every club is emphasized by the statements made by many of the Club Presidents and District

Governors at the various District Conferences that the outstanding weakness of a large proportion of the Clubs was an insufficient knowledge of Rotary in the minds and hearts of the members. Arthur Pierce, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Classifications, emphasized this fact in his remarks this morning by pointing out that almost every classification trouble which has embarrassed the local clubs can be directly traced to a lack of knowledge on the part of the club officers as to correct Rotary practice.

In the earlier history of the organization and, in fact, up to within five or six years ago, there was practically no Rotary literature available and in the search for Rotary knowledge it was a case of every man for himself. In a retrospect of the findings and recommendations made by recent International Committees on this subject emphasis has been laid on the fact that there is now available to every Rotarian a diversified selection of Rotary literature, historical, ethical and philosophical; there is a monthly publication, "The Rotarian", which records current happenings of worthwhile activities by Clubs and individual Rotarians the world o'er, and inspirational articles on various angles of Rotary; there is also a committee on Education functioning in practically every club in the organization according to the official reports made to International Headquarters.

Through these forces at work there has been provided varied methods for the dissemination of Rotary knowledge through the medium of both the written and spoken word, but the natural evolution of Rotary growth aided by efficient executive leadership in International administration has created other forces which have meant much in accelerating Rotary development especially in the last five years.

The persistent campaign on attendance with its accompanying development in friendships has had the inevitable result of a logical intensive development in the Clubs because the Club officers have seized the opportunity and have capitalized the enthusiasm and good fellowship created by the mere getting together of the members. The transformation of some fellow from a confirmed grouch to a living personification of Rotary is now so common that it ceases to excite more than passing interest and yet, I venture to say that the development of many good Rotarians in this Auditorium was hastened by the almost supernatural changes Rotary had effected even among their intimate friends.

If you want a specific example of what I mean by the personification of Rotary, just consider Joe Turner's talk this morning on "The Friendships of Rotary." Joe Turner doesn't have to define Friendship—*He is Friendship*.

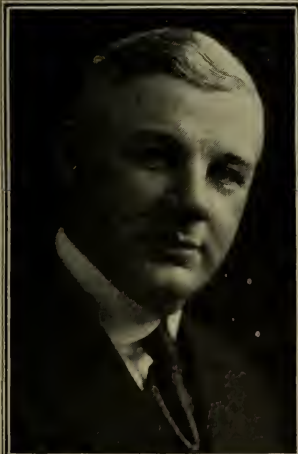
Another factor in Rotary development has been the wholesome fun at the luncheons which have sometimes been called the business man's re-



Joseph A. Turner
Roanoke, Va.



J. Layton Ralston
Halifax, N.S.



Thomas C. Sheehan
Jersey City, N. J.



Preston S. Arkwright
Atlanta, Ga.



PARIS ROTARY CLUB PLACES PALM ON TOMB OF UNKNOWN SOLDIER

Prior to the convention, Rotarian Marcel Franck (who officially represented the Rotary Club of Paris, France, at the Los Angeles convention) placed a bronze palm on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington National Cemetery on behalf of the members of the Paris Club. Left to right: The Rev. Charles Warner, William Knowles Cooper, President, Rotary Club of Washington, D. C., Marcel Franck, Admiral Robert Coontz, Assistant Secretary of War Wainwright and Rear-Admiral H. P. Huse, U. S. N.

cess. It is now generally conceded that play is not only a necessary factor in the life of every successful business man, but is also an educator, and Rotary is demonstrating in a practical way that wholesome fun can be discreetly blended with serious business talks and really increase their effectiveness. One encouraging feature, and a further evidence of the practical effect of Rotary in the community life, is that all other community organizations have become inoculated with the same spirit. A few years ago when there was a request to attend a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, or any organization of men it was a rare occurrence for the meeting to start on time and no effort was made to handle the business expeditiously. Now we find Rotarians prominent in the managing boards of these institutions and Rotary principles not only governing the administration to a large extent but the meetings start and close on time and the business is all disposed of with intelligence and alacrity.

The work of this Committee on Education is not spectacular but oftentimes does its most effective work by quiet unobtrusive methods in which the personal element cuts a very large figure.

My idea of the committee's activities is the development of the capacity and will to apply Rotary principles to every day life or in other words to make the Golden Rule a guiding principle in our everyday normal relationships. I do not believe, however, that this can be accomplished by an exclusive Education campaign through the medium of Rotary literature, although it is well that Rotarians should know the facts relative to the origin and history of their organization.

But the temperament and natural inclinations of the member are important factors which determine the most effective method of appeal and I can conceive of a wide awake Attendance or Fellowship Committee accomplishing more in the development of some Rotary members than the Education Committee. On the other hand there are some fellows who secure their best development through the written word.

I would certainly deprecate any suggestion that a man can be considered a good Rotarian simply because he can successfully emerge from a memory contest in which he has surprised his fellow members by repeating without the wink of an eyelash the personnel of the International Board of Directors or the name of the Immediate Past President. What we are really striving to accomplish through the medium of this Committee on Education is the graduation of members of Rotary Clubs into Rotarians—men conscious of their responsibilities as fathers, as husbands, as neighbors, and as fellow men, Rotarians who will not regard their membership as a twelve-fifteen to one-thirty obligation once a week, but men who will demonstrate in their every day activities that there is a sound ethical principle back of the precept "He Profits Most Who Serves Best" and one

adaptable to every profession or business. Rotarians by the thousands and tens of thousands are doing it every day—sometimes at considerable personal sacrifice.

An incident was brought to my notice the other day of a man who recently resigned as head of a very large Service Corporation because he could not make his Rotary principles coincide with the views of the Board of Directors. This Rotarian has been prominent in many phases of industrial development and his successful exploits have brought reams of newspaper publicity. A new Board of Directors undertook to negotiate a public-be-damned policy and the Rotarian quit the job and told them exactly why he was quitting. It scarcely seems necessary to say he was not out of a job very long, and we will all agree that a man with backbone enough to adhere strictly to his Rotary training, even to the sacrifice of a position, is a mighty good Rotarian and I venture to say that if the Rotary Club of that particular city had never done anything but turn out one good Rotarian of that type, it has justified its existence as an organization.

This Rotarian apparently realized that in the eyes of his business associates and the community at large, Rotary was judged by the living interpretation he gave to it and if we can but bring that conviction home to our clubs and members it will be a worthwhile accomplishment.

One educational problem which is perplexing many of the older established clubs is the situation created by the fact that the personnel of the membership is now more or less permanently established, the majority of the changes in membership being brought about only by resignations or loss of classification. There are indications that in practically all the Clubs the new members being received into the organizations are, through the medium of an Induction Address and other personal work by the Committee on Education, being impressed with the responsibilities as well as privileges of their membership, and we can reasonably assume that new Rotarians are being rapidly assimilated and well schooled in Rotary by the personal interest taken in their Rotary welfare by the older members, but it is an acknowledged fact that in many clubs it is the newer members who are setting the pace for some of the older members who have become inactive. It is the self satisfied charter member who is the real educational problem in many of the older clubs.

Possibly no phase of Rotary development has been so striking and at the same time so encouraging as the development of leaders among men and the training school which Rotary provides in service on its Directorate and through Committees with a new class of graduates each year is making its influence felt in every walk of life. There is a lot of satisfaction in realizing that the world is a whole lot better because Rotary came into being, and that the example of Rotary as demonstrated by the

organization of other Community Clubs with the service idea has had a marked effect in developing of real citizenship in the communities where these organizations have functioned.

Our Committee, with the splendid cooperation of the District Governors, has endeavored to concentrate its work during the year on personal service to the newly organized Clubs through the medium of personal visits by the respective members of the Committee and other enthusiastic Rotarians, actuated by a desire to be of service to the new Clubs. Some of these experiences, coupled with Rotary development work introduced with success in some of the clubs, will be related to you during the discussion (pause).

In conclusion may I appeal to you as good loyal Rotarians, genuinely interested in the further development of the power and influence of Rotary, to do your part as individual Rotarians because the only way we can maintain our position in the vanguard of service organization is to have the everlasting team work of every bloomin' soul. (Applause.)

President McCullough: Now we are going to get down to practical discussion of what Rotary Education is and is not. This ought to be of very great interest to us, because even today, after such a long history in Rotary, we have clubs who write in to find what we mean by Education. You would hardly think such is possible, but it is true. "What Rotary Education Is and Is Not" is to be treated by Rotarian Wm. R. Manier, Immediate Past President of the Nashville, Tenn., Club. Captain Manier, saw service in France with the Third Division of the United States Army. He has had a very successful year in his Club in instituting and carrying through a very novel method of Education in Rotary. (Applause.)

WHAT ROTARY EDUCATION IS AND IS NOT.

William R. Manier, Jr.

Rotarian Manier: Ladies and Rotarians: "The time has come," the Walrus said, "to speak of many things, of ships and shoes and sealing wax, and cabbages and kings." Of just such incongruous things as those of which the Walrus spoke was forged the chain of circumstance that brought me to this platform. In that chain are such things as a dinner in an Italian restaurant in Chicago, a speech in Portland, Oregon, the forming of a luncheon club in Nashville, Tenn., a chance meeting on the board-walk in Atlantic City, a group at luncheon in Bellingham, Washington, and a conversation on a trans-Atlantic liner. These incongruous incidents are wholly unrelated, save for the cement of an idea.

I remember last June as I was sailing for the Edinburgh Convention,

and watched the sky line of New York fade into the horizon and thought of the mission on which we were embarked, there was uppermost in my mind the thought which comes to me most often when I think of Rotary. That thought was, Oh, the power of an idea! It was then and is now, less than a score of years since Paul Harris, at dinner in Chicago first suggested the idea of Rotary, and less than a dozen years since Arthur Frederick Sheldon in an address to a convention of Rotarians in Portland, Oregon, formulated the phrase, "He Profits Most Who Serves Best," and yet in so short a time, that idea of Harris and Sheldon, this intangible thing we call Rotary, where material things, kings and armies and money, had failed successfully to establish a League of Nations, was bringing together in Edinburgh from twenty-five nations a league of men.

I am thinking now as I stand here again of the power of that idea. As a mere incident in its progress, it came to Nashville and I had the good fortune to become a Rotarian. Thereafter, I chanced to meet in Atlantic City Will Griswold of Bellingham, Washington, and passed the idea of Rotary to him, and he established the Rotary Club in Bellingham. Last summer, returning from the Edinburgh convention, I was shipmate with Tom Cole, the Immediate Past President of the Bellingham Club, and he told me how in his club, the Committee on Rotary Education conducted a school for new members. Thus, in that wonderful way the Rotary idea propagates itself, out of that which Nashville gave to Bellingham, Bellingham gave back to Nashville the idea of a Rotary school for the definite conscious instruction of new members in the business of being a Rotarian.

Whenever we have six or more new members in the Nashville Club, they are required, in addition to attending our regular club meetings, to attend an educational course of five luncheon meetings. The Chairman of the Committee on Education is the Dean of the school. His Committeemen are professors, and other older members attend from time to time.

Each of the five meetings is devoted to a separate subject, the first is on the subject of attendance. The attendance rules of our local club, the International attendance contest and the average high attendance of Rotary are explained to the new members. Some of the busiest of our older members attend and tell how and why they find it easy to have good attendance records. The new member is told that attendance is a matter of habit and he is expected to get the habit; that there are only two valid excuses for absence, one is illness at home and the other, absence from Nashville, and that when absent from Nashville, he is expected to attend a Rotary Club meeting elsewhere.

The subject of the second meeting is acquaintance and fellowship; the third, history and achievements of the International Association and local club; the fourth, ethics and philosophy of Rotary, and the fifth, boys work.

At the conclusion of the course, the next regular club meeting is devoted to commencement exercises of the graduates, and they put on the entire program. Each member is introduced in such a way as to impress his face, name, and personality on the older members. Several of them make short educational talks on what "Rotary means to me" and "what I have learned from the Rotary school." A class prophet or a class historian injects an element of humor, and a valedictorian makes a serious Rotary speech. At the conclusion of some of these speeches, sometimes, a bouquet of cabbages or of carrots is presented to the graduates, and at the conclusion of the meeting they are each presented with a copy of the Rotary Code of Ethics, rolled up and tied with blue ribbons to represent diplomas.

In my opinion in no better way can your Rotary Educational Committee accomplish its purpose, and I am hoping that a Rotary school may some day be made a part of the educational program of Rotary International, and that there will be a primer of Rotary education for use in it as a text book. What should such a primer contain? To my mind, education is not intended so much to inculcate facts as principles, and the educated man is he who knows them appreciatively and understandingly. Where or by whom, International Rotary or your local club was established, are relatively unimportant things, but the principles that underlie Rotary, they are the important things.

Some one has said that the fifteenth and sixteenth chapters of "Gibbons' Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," describing the reasons for the spread and influence of Christianity are the most important chapters in history. Any history of England, if it be more than a mere chronology, devotes chapters to the influence of the guild system, and the like. I predict that the histories of the future will contain chapters on the reasons for the origin and the development and influence of the Rotary idea. (Applause).

And by the "Rotary Idea", I mean not as embodied in Rotary alone, but in Kiwanis, Lions and the other clubs that are founded on the Rotary basis. (Applause).

If my prediction be true, it is worth considering the Rotary idea for a brief minute as the historian of the future will consider it. He who studies Rotary will first be struck with its marvelous growth. In 1910 when delegates from fourteen of the first sixteen

Rotary clubs met in the first convention in Chicago, an enthusiastic delegate, just as I have done, made a prediction. He predicted that in eighty years there would be one thousand Rotary Clubs in the world. It has been but a dozen years since that convention; Rotary has never had a paid organizer. Rotary extension has been carried on in the missionary spirit, yet in so brief a time, Rotary has done what it took the human race more than six thousand years, and Christianity more than nineteen centuries to do. It has girdled the earth and established itself on every continent, and in all that marvelous growth, Rotary may boast of one thing, that no other organization, secular or religious, can boast of—never a single Rotary club organized has surrendered its charter. (Applause).

How did so marvelous a thing come to pass? What were the conditions that made it possible? Rotary is a substitute for the neighborhood idea. The time was when the neighborhood was the basis of our social life. Those we associated with were our next door neighbors. Now, we don't know them or those who live in the apartment across the hall. We no longer go home to our noonday meal. Our associates are those with whom we do business down town, and the Rotary luncheon club has brought back to us the neighborhood and the little acts of friendly, neighborly kindness. But Rotary is more than a luncheon club; Rotary is a philosophy of life. It is the reconciliation between egoism, and altruism, the co-ordination of the desire to profit and the impulse to serve others—"He profits most who serves best." We have a right to seek profit, but if we are wise we know we can only attain it by service. When we sell our goods we must give values. When we sell our labor, we must serve. We may grind our own axes, but we must turn the grind stone for the other fellow. After all, it is just a question of where you put the emphasis.

Seek to profit in Rotary or in life you lose the very end you seek. Seek to serve, and unsought, the real profit will come to you, and because it is a question of emphasis, and because in the motto formulated by Sheldon, profit comes first and is too much emphasized, we now say in Rotary, "Service, not Self—He profits most who serves best."

Such is the Rotary idea. There is nothing new in it. It existed long before Sheldon formulated our motto, or before Christ gave the Golden Rule. Rotary is new merely as an institution which seeks to make dynamic an abstract and static ethical principle. Some one has said that history is strewn with the wreck of the ideas, destroyed by the institutions designed to perpetuate them. Let us, therefore, take care that Rotary does not destroy itself. There are about two fundamentals in

Rotary only which I wish to call attention to. In my opinion, Rotary does not act best by mass action, but by the individual efforts of its individual members. Rotary Clubs should not pass resolutions endorsing any enterprise, no matter how meritorious, unless the Rotary Clubs will assume the responsibility for the accomplishment of that which they endorse. (Applause).

Your club does not accomplish the most when it acts as a club, but when each individual member, not necessarily as a Rotarian, but as a member of your Chamber of Commerce or as a citizen of your community, does his part in all such enterprises. So considered, the Rotary Club becomes a training school in community service and so it should be regarded. I don't mean that the Rotary Club may not have an activity of its own. Some Rotary club, somewhere, has undertaken every conceivable activity in community service, but every Rotary Club everywhere cannot undertake everything, therefore, it is necessary as a club to have a special activity for yourself and one that you do well. I think the Rotary clubs are coming wisely to think that boys work is that activity. (Applause).

If those Rotary clubs that have adopted boys work will do that, and do it well, they will have no time to fritter away their energies on many outside things. Combine those two fundamentals I have spoken of, one, the idea that the Rotary club is a training school in individual service, and the other that Rotary's work, as a club, is boys work. That means every individual in the Rotary Club is doing some boys work. You can start big brother work, and have each individual member a big brother for some boy.

The international aspect of Rotary is one that appeals most to our imagination—that we have 81,000 men from twenty-five countries a part of one organization, and yet I don't think that it is the important thing in Rotary, because after all, Rotary International comprehends only 81,000 individual personalities. Rotary is really designed to train the individuals to do those little kindly, neighborly considerate things. We have embarked on a mission of service. Some one as we came across the continent on my train, said, "Rotary is either the sublimest thing in the world or the most damnable farce." Is Rotary a farce, or will you make it sublime? (Applause).

President McCullough: Discussion will be in charge of the Chairman of the Education Committee, to whom I hand the gavel at this time.

Chairman Lydiatt: A few impressions from Fred Everett of Seattle, a member of the International Committee on Education. (Applause).

Rotarian Everett: Ladies and gentlemen; Rotarians all: It has been my privilege to give the first special attention to the new members in connection with over eighty new members in the Seattle club. I am convinced that there is no Rotary activity that guarantees so great results for the effort expended as the work done with a new member. When a new member is given proper consideration, the club's annual turnover in membership will be greatly reduced. About two years ago, Seattle began to give the new members special attention. Previous to that time, fifty per cent of our new members did not last longer than one year. Today, the loss of new members because of lack of Rotary appreciation is less than five per cent. Then too, when the new member is given proper attention, the average attendance of the club will be increased. Fifty per cent of our new members are now one hundred per cent attendants, and of the remaining fifty per cent, ninety per cent are ninety per cent attendants. Because we believe that Rotary should give a man something when it demands his attention and his attendance, we have given special work to the new member and have permeated our programs with various phases of Rotary education, and this has caused our attendance to mount. Last year Seattle led the large clubs with an average attendance of 86.72 per cent, and I was pleased, as you cheered Buffalo's remarkable month's record of nearly eighty-eight per cent, and while you were cheering, I could not help thinking of Seattle's record for April, 91.33 per cent, and that with a membership of 316. Sometimes the older member is like the polite darkey who owed some money. "Sam, does you refuse to pay me those two dollars what you owes me?" "No, sir, no, sir. I don't refuse, I just refrains." But the new member doesn't refrain, he responds. We find the best result attained by having new members meet in groups in class, in charge of a proper committee, and there Rotary is discussed. The first work given a new member is to have him give a talk on a subject he knows most about—on himself. In this he is coached by the committee and in two tryouts before the class. The class gives him helpful suggestions, so when he appears before the club, he is able to put over a talk that is a credit to him, while, otherwise, he might be chagrined by a partial failure. The most interesting work I have ever had in Rotary, or interesting experience, has been this work with the new members, hearing thirty-two tryout talks and then hearing them as they appeared before the club. You would never recognize the first two attempts as in any way being associated with the finished product. Sometimes after this, the new member gives a business talk. Now, this business talk deals with interesting features, or incidents or experiences in his business, rather than a trade talk. For instance, when our seed representative gave his business talk, he dealt entirely upon the lima bean. He told how this vine differed

from other vines; the morning glory followed the sun around from east to west, and spiralled up on the pole, but the lima bean spirals the other direction. Now, this was an interesting fact, for few of us have observed it. But his reason was even more interesting than the fact. The lima bean is a native of the southern hemisphere, where things are reversed, and the seed follows the natural bent up here although living in reverse conditions.

A few years ago, and in the early days of Rotary, you were given more consideration when you dealt with a Rotarian because you were a Rotarian. Today where the educational features are put into a program, the same is true, but to this extent only: When you enter the place of a Rotarian's business, you will be given a little better service. You will receive a little more courtesy and consideration; and perhaps you will receive a little more for your money, not because you are a Rotarian, but because he is a Rotarian. (Applause).

Chairman Lydiatt: Some impressions and developments by the older members, Rotarian J. H. Ullrich from Baltimore, Md. (Applause).

Rotarian Ullrich: Ladies and Fellow Rotarians: The chairmen of the Committee on Education in the Rotary Club of Baltimore, have always felt that the real problem of education was the old members of the club. Old fellows, and what do I mean by that? Those men who have lost their boyhood propensities for play and their interest for the things in the community as well as their club, and these may be easily classified under three headings: First, the passive member, the fellow who sits on the side lines silently and lets things go as they will, whether they displease or please. Another class, the sub-active member, who is constantly suggesting things under cover by way of criticism, who, if he brought things out on the floor of the Club, might stand for constructive measures. All of these things may be subordinate to the next class which I have outlined as an overly-entertained Rotary club, too much outside talent to the exclusion of education of its members. That is often the fact at your weekly luncheons. You will find the passive man coming there for a good lunch and to pass the hour. You will find the subactive man who comes there to hear what is going on, but not to advance ideas for the construction of the club. Too much entertainment from the outside lowers the interest of the individual member who should always be pushed forward. The older member should be provided with a chance to come before some specific meeting that he may outline what is under his hat. I plead with you today to return to your clubs and provide the older members of the clubs with the oppor-

tunity they are entitled to, to present their side openly and before your clubs. (Applause).

Chairman Lydiatt: Some instances have been reported to our committee this year of an internal development in the clubs, largely with the object of developing the men as public speakers. Jimmie Ryan, Secretary of the Rotary Club of Calgary, will speak for five minutes on this phase of Rotary development. (Applause).

Rotarian Ryan. Mr. President, Ladies and Rotarians: You witnessed on this program this morning, the President of the Spokane Rotary Club, admitting that he was nervous in addressing a body like this. Take the average Rotary Club of one hundred fifty to two hundred members, what must be a lay-member's feelings when he is unexpectedly called upon to say a few words to his club. To my mind, a practical Rotarian must develop a sincere interest in his club's activities and a true knowledge of Rotary's principles, and be able to propound the doctrine of Rotary to the members of his craft outside of Rotary. If unable to stand in a club meeting and give any more than his name and classification, without developing a severe case of nervousness, how can he be expected to properly express Rotary doctrines and principles to the public?

If you will pardon a personal reference, I just wish to refer to something we have developed within our club. It is not a new idea with the Club. We borrowed it from our neighboring Club at Edmonton. We have organized within the club what is known as the "Spokes Club." The purpose of that club is to foster and develop the art of expressing oneself. Membership in this little club is limited to twenty, and they must all be members of the local Rotary club. They meet at luncheon or dinner weekly, or sometimes twice a month, and each member in his turn is given an opportunity to deliver short talks on subjects with which he is familiar, or in a position to secure information.

At this small gathering composed of fellows in the same position as himself, they therefore have a sympathetic disposition and he does not get nervous. He soon drops nervousness and becomes proficient. Then he is allowed to prepare and to deliver a talk to the Rotary Club. He is coached in this by what is known as the Critic who attends all the meetings of the Spokes Club and weaknesses are pointed out. He then graduates and makes room for another who steps up from the waiting list. I might say there is a waiting list in our club for the Spokes Club almost the size of the club itself.

There is also, I believe, in the Edmonton Club, what is known as the Senior and Junior Spokes Club to take care of all who wish to come in. I want to relate an instance showing how this has developed.

One of the members of the Spokes Club was called upon to address the Rotary Club and was given, of course, his vocational talk to make it as easy as possible. After his talk, two or three questions are always asked of the speaker, and the boys asking these questions, endeavor to make them as difficult as possible, in order to catch him off his balance. Our local member who holds the classification of undertaker, gave a very nice little talk, and one of the questions put to him right after his talk was, "How long will the influence of embalming fluid last?" He scratched his head for just a second or two and came back with this answer, "Now friends, I am glad you asked me that question, because just the other day we had that demonstrated very forcibly. We had a body brought to us, and before it was known what disposition would be made of the body, several days had elapsed. We had to embalm the body, and then we received instructions to ship it to the old country, which, as you know, took considerable time and just the other day we received word from the widow of the deceased to the effect that when the body reached the old country it looked even better than it did before migrating to Canada."

Now, summing up in just a few words: If you take in the right class of materials into your Rotary Clubs and place at their disposal the facilities to enable them to help themselves, they can not help but develop as true ambassadors of the spirit of the service. (Applause).

Chairman Lydiatt: Reference was made in the opening remarks of this discussion to the work our Committee has been endeavoring to carry on in personal service to the new clubs. One instance which was accomplished through voluntary effort upon the part of the President of a Club in Pennsylvania came to my notice, and I asked him if he would not be good enough to come up here. Emmett Bailey, Past President of the Rotary Club of Oil City, Pennsylvania. (Applause).

Rotarian Bailey: In December, I suggested to the board of directors of our club that I would be willing to go and make a trip to some clubs and tell them the story of Rotary if they wanted me to.

They voted to let me go and the secretary of the club made arrangements with several clubs in Michigan and Wisconsin and I went

up and pestered them for a day apiece. I was graciously received. I do not believe I was ever so welcome any place in my life. Yes, they had wanted a good looking fellow. They met me with open arms. I do not know whether I did any good—they didn't chase me out of town with bricks. I got a ride out on a lumber wagon—it did me a whole lot of good.

The trip cost me three hundred dollars—and two weeks or seventeen days. It was worth all of it. It did me a lot of good and I told our club what a splendid time I had—how nicely I was received and all that sort of thing and every club I visited told our club that I was there, and that, you know, makes a fellow feel good. They knew I had been there and our club swelled up like a toad. You would think every fellow in the club had been there.

Now I want to tell you something. I haven't done anything in visiting clubs that you couldn't do.

I know you can do as well as I could—I haven't anything unusual about me—it takes—it pays when you do it—it is a mighty profitable thing.

Every fellow can talk all right when it does not cost him very much and the other fellow knows you are not getting a sou out of it. Every club I visited thought I had something to sell and almost chased me down to the depot—and there—that is all. I do not believe there is a thing you can do in Rotary, that is half as profitable as to give your time, go to some clubs not visited very often and tell them the story of Rotary—that is, tell them the joy you have living Rotary, I do not mean talking about it, but living it. (Applause.)

You know there are two great spirits through the ages—the spirit of “Selfishness,” and the spirit of “Self Sacrificing Service.” Selfishness has damned everything it has touched in the history of man. Self Sacrificing Service has blessed everything it has touched in the history of the race. Tell them the joy of service, self sacrificing service—in other words, show them the beauty of living the Golden Rule—not talking about it. (Applause).

Chairman Lydiatt: The accumulative Rotary thought in the Third District was celebrated in rather a novel way during this past year and I want Harlan Horner of Albany to tell you about it. (Applause).

Rotarian Horner: President Crawford, Chairman Jeff, Sister and Brother Rotarians: At the beginning of our last Rotary year, Gov. J. Lyle Kinmonth of the third district through the inspiration of the International Committee on Education appointed a district

committee on education and he wished the job of "Chairman" on me. Just why, I do not know, except that I happened to be a school teacher—and that ought to be a very good reason for his not having done so. Now our committee set out in some way to promote the principles of Rotary throughout the district and we resolved at once after considering the matter that we could not succeed by attempting to inject the principles of Rotary into Rotarians through an educational hypodermic syringe. The very hardest job in all the world is to transfer knowledge from where it is to where it is not. The child mind resists the reception of knowledge with remarkable skill and the adult mind, the adult Rotarian mind, is almost absolutely impervious to it. We resolved that it was not worth while to lead a Rotarian up to a precept and ask him to read it and we set out by some symbolic method to promote education in Rotary which we chose to call "Interpretation of Rotary." Through indirection we thought if we could catch these men when they were not looking and not thinking about it, we might accidentally teach them something about the principles of Rotary; so we thought we would use the emblem of the "Wheel" for that purpose. We gathered together a wheel and we labeled the hub "Membership" because it was the beginning of a Rotary club and then we labeled the spokes in this order: Attendance, which is the very first thing that comes to the mind of a Rotarian; Acquaintance, which springs immediately out of attendance; Fellowship, the product of acquaintance; Cooperation which must inevitably follow fellowship; Standards, which Rotarians always set up once they are acquainted; and finally—Service, which is the fruitage of all things. Then we asked our district governor to prepare a brief essay on Membership and then we asked our ex-governors to prepare brief essays on these several subjects, not cut and dried academic dissertations but practical statements of what is meant by these principles. Then we presented this program accompanied with a brief definition of "What is Rotary," in my own club at Albany—seven men giving the program. Then we carried this wheel to Amsterdam, and there presented the program. A little later—seven Amsterdammers, they are that, carried the wheel to Schenectady and there presented the program and then seven men carried the wheel to Troy. It started in October. At our district conference in March at Trenton it had visited everyone of our 45 clubs. (Applause). And it bound together every one of them because men from each club had gone to some other club to carry the message. Now we have carried the wheel across the continent and we have rolled up good fellowship all the way. Now the question becomes—what are we to do with this little emblem of fellowship and Rotarian co-operation? I will

tell you what we are going to do with it. Last November, Crawford McCullough came to our district and nearly all the Rotarians in our district had the pleasure of greeting him. He is very punctilious, gentlemen—he left his family engraved card on our hall table. He left more than that—he left the memory of his gracious presence in all our hearts. We have carried this wheel across the continent. We have voted unanimously to carry it into Canada. We are going across the Dominion of Canada. We are going to stop at Fort William and Port Arthur a whole day on our trip to present this wheel to the home club of Crawford McCullough. (Applause.)

President McCullough: I want to thank you, Harlan, upon behalf of the Rotarians of the Third District and upon behalf of the members of my home club—there are several of them here but on their behalf I accept this promise and I only hope that they will be home in time, a little ahead of all these Third District Rotarians, so they may welcome them when they reach my home city. I may say to you, Rotarians, that I do not think there has been any more inspirational idea carried out in educational work during the past year than the rolling of this wheel through the Third District. It started in a very simple way but it ended up with a blaze of joy at the district conference and it was wonderful to think that seven times fifty men, 350 men, had a part in rolling the wheel through the district. It is easy to see what accumulative knowledge of Rotary that inspired in the lives of the men who carried it about and also to those whom they addressed. I thank you again, Harlan, and members of the Third District for the opportunity of having you in my home city. (Applause).

The Committee on Education, like all other committees of Rotary International, continues to function until its successors are appointed. The new committees are not usually appointed by the incoming president until along in August, so the committee has prepared a program for the month of July and the suggestion is going to every club president in Rotary with the idea of giving definite help to the delegates here assembled in carrying the great message of Rotary which this convention is bringing home to your individual clubs. I trust that if you have not already read those suggestions sent out by the committee that you will make it your first business to do so when you go home because it is a shame that we should come here and enjoy this wonderful inspiring series of sessions and not consider it an obligation on our individual parts to go back to our clubs and as best we may, carry this great message of Rotary to our fellow members. (Applause).

At this time the program has the "Voice of Rotary Around the World" as the next subject to be discussed—The Progress of Rotary Ex-

tension. The chairman of this committee is Fenton McCreery of Flint, Michigan. This committee is composed of Rotarians located in different parts of the world. I think for your information, it might be well if I named them to you—Chairman, Fenton McCreery, Flint, Michigan; Members, Arch C. Klumph of Cleveland, Jas. W. Davidson of Calgary, Chesley Perry of Chicago, Angel Cuesta of Tampa, Florida, Herbert C. Coates of Montevideo, and John Bain Taylor of London, England. This committee is synonymous in many ways to a committee on foreign relations and is probably our most important committee as regards the propagation of Rotary throughout the world. They have given a very fine service this year as you can judge from the report of the secretary which was read yesterday. A great many clubs are already waiting for affiliation and in the course of another year we shall have added very considerably to the number of flags in Rotary.

I have the pleasure of introducing Fenton McCreery, Chairman of the committee who will have charge of the immediate following part of the program. (Applause).

THE PROGRESS OF ROTARY EXTENSION.

Fenton R. McCreery.

Chairman McCreery: Ladies, Fellow Rotarians—In these days when the world is confronted by many and difficult problems, a true conception of service generally accepted would be a powerful aid to adjustment and stability. When a true conception of service is present in the minds of men and women, and the true principle practiced, the menace of unrest will be lessened, the threat of war diminished. There arose a new medium for the dissemination of a true conception and for seventeen years the constantly growing Rotary has diligently broadcasted the message of unselfish service. The Rotary message of Service has been received and welcomed in more than 1,200 far scattered communities, until the mid-day luncheon is now held in the light of the midnight sun, amidst the flaming bowers of the tropics and beneath the Southern Cross. The mid-day luncheon is now held in cities as far removed from another as Occident from Orient.

It is natural that clubs in their development should be influenced by national characteristics and customs. Clubs should be representative of their countries, each national group a unit or spoke in the International Rotary wheel. Clubs may differ in race, language, in religion, but they are all united in the common aspiration to serve;—when such a bond unites, wide space divides in vain.

"In order to appreciate the aims and principles of Rotary International", said one of the great European dailies, "We must shun the idea that in the struggle for existence, each man lives for himself alone."

A Rotarian of the Far East when asked what prompted him and others to establish a Rotary Club, replied, that it was their desire to promote international fellowship. Rotary is another expression of the innate longing in the hearts of men for fellowship.

A world fellowship of business and professional men, united in the Rotary ideal of Service would be a mighty force for calm and for good. In order to reach the goal of fellowship, we must travel the road of acquaintance, we must know one another. Paul Harris has said, that friendship is the motive power of Rotary. The friendships of the Club are extended into the inter-city meets, into district conferences, into the national associations and here today, here in this vast assemblage of Rotarians from beyond many seas, all actuated by the same high motive, all accepting the same principle of service, here, we find international friendship in Rotary.

The first Rotary club held its meetings at the offices of its members in rotation. We fondly look forward to the day when International Rotary conventions will rotate to the four corners of the earth. (Applause).

I will not speak to you in detail of the work of the Extension Committee. The extension field comprises all countries other than Canada, United States and Newfoundland. There are today 1215 Rotary Clubs. Of these 1135 are in the United States and Canada. Of the other 80, 48 are in the United Kingdom and 32 in other kingdoms.

Work of extension must be very slow. Pioneer Clubs in new countries must absorb Rotary ideas very slowly, but once they are functioning properly, the benefits of Rotary seem to radiate very rapidly. Speaking in commercial terms, we might say that as our firm, as our house becomes more widely known, the mail is filled with applications for agencies.

The pageant has shown you the countries and the cities in which we have Rotary Clubs in the extension field, and I will not repeat any detail. It has often been asked, what can a Rotary Club do to help in the extension field? Well, one thing, they can continue to send greetings to these new, faraway clubs. You know what a delight it is to receive greetings from new found friends. Another way is as some of you have already done. Members in old clubs write to those of their classification in the new club. One of the difficulties that confronts a new club, far removed from the Rotary centers, is the making up of programs, the utilization of local resources, so if you have any programs that spe-

cially bear on these points, send them along to the new clubs, and whenever any of us travel outside of our own country, we ought to put it in our itinerary to visit the Rotary Clubs and indicate on our part a desire for fellowship.

Now at this time, the flags of the countries which have Rotary Clubs, will be brought in in the order in which they came into Rotary.

A procession of Boy Scouts carried in the flags of the various countries. (Applause) Then two other scouts brought in the American flag and the Rotary flag. (Applause)

Chairman McCreery: The last flag to come in was Norway. The Club in Kristiania has only been affiliated a few days. Now, I think the best discussion we could have would be from members of these clubs in the extension field. We have a number of them here today. We are very fortunate in having Vivian Carter of the London Club, the able and efficient secretary of the British Association. I will ask him to speak to us on Rotary extension in the United Kingdom. (Applause).

Secretary Carter: President McCullough, Ladies and fellow-Rotarians: I am very honored at being given this opportunity to say something on the subject of extension in the United Kingdom. I say the *United Kingdom* advisedly for whatever may be the temporary appearance of disunity, the Crown is the link of unity between our countries, and the Union Jack is, and is likely to remain, our national flag.

The progress of British Rotary during the past twelve months has been almost exclusively in England, which you may know is the southern and largest part of the Island of Great Britain, in which some thirty million out of her forty million inhabitants live. You don't hear so much about England as some other parts of our country, but she continues to exist. (Applause). If I may appear to be boosting my native country, a very great offense on my side of the Atlantic, in regard to Rotary, I can say at least that the progress of extension is primarily due to a great event that took place last year in Scotland. The great message of Rotary rolled down across the Tweed from the Edinburgh convention and for the first time, the greater part of the people on the southern part of the island got to know something about what Rotary really is. Therefore, the work of propagating Rotary was done in a new light, as a result of the magnificent speeches and discussions which took place in Edinburgh. The message was conveyed in hundreds of centers that Rotary stood for the practice of the ideal of service, and British opinion responded by floods of inquiries from all quarters, and all sorts and conditions of men, how they could become that very desirable thing, a Rotarian. Many were grievously disappointed, when they learned how strict were the limitations,

and like the rich man in the Scriptures they turned sorrowfully away. If it were a question of recruiting Rotarians from the mass, and "brigading" them as it were, for service where formations existed, we could raise hundreds of thousands of Rotarians in Great Britain as you could in America, and I will guarantee they would ring true. As it is, however, we have to regard Extension in the light of locality, and to reckon our strength in Clubs, not in individuals.

We made, therefore, a survey of the towns in Great Britain and Ireland where we considered there should be Rotary Clubs, and the number of these was found to be—taking no towns of less than ten thousand population, and excluding those where there were Clubs already—not less than two hundred.

If you come down to the five thousand limit, it will be between three and four hundred, or five hundred if you include quite small towns as you do here in America.

In our small two or three thousand cities, we can produce as good raw material for Rotary as you can, and I look forward to the day when Rotarian Hodge—"Farmer Hodge," as we call him—from the wilds of Devon and Somerset, will be over here to a Convention.

Now we have in London no particular headquarters organization, and until January of this year, our office was one small room in a fifth floor. But we do not attach too much belief to elaborate organizations over there. We have a tremendous amount of enthusiasm on the part of our district Councils and Chairmen and the message of Rotary travels from place to place by voluntary activity. The response to the appeal which was issued by the President in the early part of his year of office that more should be done to bring new towns into Rotary was remarkable, and I should like to put the figures of the British Rotary Clubs at the present moment, as officially, at ninety-five, of which eighty-five are affiliated with the British Association of Rotary Clubs, and applications are about to be made for affiliation with Rotary International. There are at present two different processes of affiliating with the two associations, but the British view is that only one should suffice in the future.

As to the nature of work done in forming Rotary Clubs, when a British Rotary Club is formed, it is recognized as a Rotary Club. It has been organized under the supervision of the district officers, and headquarters of the Association is back of it. It is usual to hold a meeting, representing at least twenty-five men, qualified for membership in Rotary and not to accept a Club until a resolution has been formally passed to apply for affiliation with the Association, and with Rotary International, so that from the moment when a certain number of men have gathered together and signed the Rotary principles and put them into practice, we

consider we have a Rotary Club formed and we have never found that our faith has been falsified.

Under the new constitution, which we are proud to have seen passed yesterday, it is to be hoped that the process of affiliation with the British Association of Rotary Clubs will be simultaneous with affiliation with Rotary International.

As to the actual places where there are now Rotary Clubs in our country, I will not go through a list, but I will say that there are practically no towns of any size or importance, which do not now have Rotary Clubs. This includes the great capital cities of the counties of Yorkshire, the Midlands, the great sea ports, little Lancashire cathedral cities, agricultural towns, seaside resorts, suburban cities and towns.

I feel that International Rotary looks to London to see that its seven million population is properly represented in Rotary International. (Applause).

Each of our different communities regard Rotary in its own particular light, which is only to be natural and expected and therefore, it may be some years before we can produce in England such solid unification as you have in this country. If the progress is slow, nevertheless it is sure, and if the Britisher appears to be difficult to penetrate and to some strangers obstinate or stupid, he comes along in the long run. If you look forward, I think you will find in four or five years time, there will not be a community of any size in Great Britain and Ireland that will not be represented in Rotary International, and we will be able to have anything up to two or three hundred clubs represented at the great annual conventions. I thank you. (Applause).

Chairman McCreery: Rotary has prospered in Cuba, ever since the first Club was founded in Havana, 1916. Dr. Filiberto Rivero of the Havana Club will tell us of the Rotary Clubs in Cuba. Rotarian Filiberto. (Applause).

Rotarian Rivero: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Fellow Rotarians: I have been called upon by the delegates of our Cuban Clubs to address you as the delegate from the Havana Rotary Club—the cradle of Rotary in Cuba, thanks to the strenuous and most effective work of the present Governor of the 8th District, John Turner and Angel Cuesta, both of Tampa, Florida.

Rotary in Cuba has been seed sown in most fertile soil for the reason that in most of the Cubans' hearts the sentiments are those of Rotary. When the first Cuban Rotary Club was organized in April of 1916 in the City of Havana, it could be said that it was a spark that spread a flame extending over the entire Republic,—which

at that time needed the support of all its citizens. And today, Cuba has ten Rotary Clubs,—not so much of quantity,—number of members,—but QUALITY, demonstrated by the activity of the respective members.

Cuban Rotary Clubs have become new forums to which National and local problems are brought for discussion to guide public opinion. And one demonstration showing the high esteem in which the Clubs are held by the highest authorities of the Republic is the fact that President Zayas, before his inauguration as President, addressed the Havana Rotary Club, giving an outline of his program.

From the very beginning of Rotary in Cuba, the Clubs have devoted particular attention to the improvement of civic activities, development of youth, morally, mentally and physically; and above all, to the maintenance of patriotic sentiment to which end all Clubs in the Island have organized and held patriotic demonstrations. Also much attention has been given to stimulate the construction of public works, and in many cases at the expense of the Clubs.

The Cienfuegos Club, for instance, has devoted most of its activities to the construction and betterment of the highways in the vicinity. As a consequence, this city ranks as the second city of the Island now as to new highways and paved streets. They have also built, at the expense of the Club, a new public school and amusement park. During the financial crisis, which has lasted for two years, Cienfuegos has maintained, at nominal charges, restaurants for the poor and this has been a great relief to the situation.

The Trinidad Club has created a playground for children and has contributed greatly to numerous other improvements in this historical city.

The Club of Guantanamo has lately developed a permanent camping station at the riverside and has, at its expense, carried on other public works, such as the pavement of the streets, new parks, and spreading of oil in surrounding roads.

The Sancti Spiritus Club has founded an agricultural farm which will render great benefits to the vicinity.

Camaguey, which has for many years suffered for lack of water supply, through the efforts of the Club has finally solved this problem, having built reservoirs and arranged for the utilization of new springs to increase the supply.

The Sagua la Grande and Caibarien Clubs have united their efforts for the construction of a highway connecting the two towns. They have also contributed to the betterment of social and economic relations between the two cities.

The Club of Matanzas has accomplished much in the way of a new medical dispensary for children, where hundreds of cases are attended to daily.

The Caibarien Club has also made highway improvements, and through public contributions has erected a modern park and has broken the confinement of social life, affording through entertainments, opportunity for closer friendships. The most important work of this Club has been that of putting into practice the construction of a hospital, for which funds were donated over 20 years ago and which on account of legal entanglements had been deferred for so many years.

The Havana Club, the propelling force of Rotary in Cuba, has performed numerous works, but at the present time is holding the National Sporting Contest, with the attendance of great throngs. This Club is also building an immense stadium in the University grounds, and is devoting strenuous efforts to the moralization of public administration.

But of the many activities of this Club, which I cannot mention for lack of time, I must not forget one; when, during the flurry of business, merchandise was just poured into the Port of Havana and we had as many as 80 or 100 steamers in the harbor which had been waiting for months to unload, the situation was greatly aggravated by the longshoremen's strike. The Club solved the problem and all Havana Rotarians participated personally in unloading and hauling the perishable merchandise, which was so badly needed. This effort of Rotary was even highly appreciated later by the striking elements. (Applause).

Chairman McCreery: Ralph Clairmont of the San Juan Club will tell us of Rotary in the Island of Porto Rico. (Applause).

Rotarian Clairmont: Mr. President, Ladies and Fellow Rotarians: I am the only delegate from Porto Rico, representing two clubs. I am a member of the San Juan Club, and represent also the Ponce Club.

Before telling you about Rotary activities in Porto Rico I believe it would be a very good thing to give you a little lesson in geography.

Many believe that Porto Rico is one of the small islands in the group of the Philippines. Others believe that Porto Rico is a suburb of Havana, Cuba, and others believe it is a brand of coffee, but Porto Rico is a very important possession of the United States. Now, recall the map in your geography. You all know where Cuba is. If

you don't, there is something wrong. Next to Cuba, due east of Cuba are the republics of Santo Domingo and Haiti. About nine hours east of Haiti is Porto Rico. In other words, a steamer leaving Sandy Hook off New York, assuming a course of some sixty degrees east, sailing four days will bump right into Porto Rico. Now that you know where we are, I will tell you a few things that the Rotary Club of San Juan has accomplished.

In 1918, a group of Continental Americans and a group of Porto Rican Americans formed a Club in San Juan. Today, four years after the organization of the Club, we have sixty-two members, among which we have about twenty Porto Ricans. The Porto Ricans all speak English, of course, and in addition to the regular membership, the Governor of the Island, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives are members. The Club in San Juan devotes a good deal of time to boys' welfare. At the present time, we are sending one boy from Porto Rico to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, paying all expenses and giving him his complete education there. In addition to this, every Rotarian in San Juan last year agreed to take care of a boy of very good family, but of limited means, and see that he went through grammar school and then try to locate him somewhere where he could work his way through High School. Another thing happens there to show you what Rotary will do. In Porto Rico, you have all read about it, there is a great political animosity between the governor and the majority party of Porto Rico, a political fever. When things get rather bad in political campaigns and the press, we invite the Governor to come to luncheon and we also invite the man who is his worst enemy in politics. Of course, you all know, we call them by their first names—the Governor, the President or the King of some Empire. Before the luncheon is over, you would actually think that the two bitter enemies had formed a mutual admiration society, patting each other on the back and you would never believe there was anything wrong between them, in fact, there is nothing more than a political move.

We have two Clubs in Porto Rico, one in San Juan and one in Ponce.

In San Juan, we look after the city beautiful. We get after the police department to see that they give us proper traffic regulations, and the street car companies to give us better service. On behalf of the Rotary Clubs of San Juan and Ponce, I want to extend an invitation to every Rotarian, and his friends, at this convention, to visit

the Island of Porto Rico. The island is very often compared to Switzerland. It is Switzerland minus the lakes. It is kissed by the blue waters of the Caribbean. It is a dramatic island. I invite you to come here and be our guest at luncheon. No matter how good Rotarian, when you leave, you will take considerable amount of pep back to your Club, and you will talk about Porto Rico. (Applause).

Chairman McCreery: One of the delegates from the Mexico City Club is Rotarian Garza Galindo, vice president of the Club, a lawyer, and formerly a judge of the Supreme Court of Mexico. (Applause).

Rotarian Galindo (Mexico City): Ladies, and Fellow Rotarians: Had we an international language to express ourselves as we have this international organization, I could have the great satisfaction to bring into your hearts with the same strength in which the idea springs from my brain, lives in my soul and finds a poor expression through my faulty English vocabulary, the cordial greetings of the Rotary Club of Mexico City, and the personal compliments to you all from our President, "Deacon" Teele. But as such international language does not exist, I respectfully beg you to extend to me your Rotarian tolerance and consideration thinking yourselves going to Mexico or any other Spanish speaking country and being forced to use the language of Castile. It is a privilege to me, granted the first time to a Mexican, a privilege which I proudly divide with my dear friend Vail, an American by birth, a Mexican-American by soul and family and a sure Mexican Rotarian, to have come to this convention of International Rotary. Our presence here will prove the spirit of service in which the Rotarians beyond the border are inspired and their wish to learn in the school of Rotary. When they sent us here to extend to all Rotarians through their delegates their fraternal greetings, they trusted that we would take advantage of this exceptional opportunity where the most prominent business men of several nations are gathered and happily possessed by the spirit of service to learn from you and carry your teachings to our fellows in Mexico City, who hardly a year ago commenced their Rotary elementary course, and perhaps they thought in sending us, in sending me, especially, that I could have opportunity, too, to bring you some faithful information about my country, principally known, unfortunately, by its trash, naturally thrown to the surface during stormy times and by Governmental relations which very seldom show the real souls of the people. We cherish the hope that we may have the honor to present to you a cordial and formal invitation to celebrate in the very near future your annual convention in the City of Mexico, and we can promise you in advance not only

on the part of Rotarians but of the Mexican people in general, true Mexican hospitality. Mexico City, as you know, is the capital of the Mexican Republic, your southern neighbor, a nation still shaken by the last convulsions of civil war, with the tragic black and red flag flying to the wind in many a factory and shop, despite the protest of the laborious and honest majority of the people, because my country, you must know it, is not, nor will good Mexicans permit it, is not, I emphatically assure you, a bolshevik nation, but in the way just pointed out a symbol, a tragic symbol if you wish, is giving a living testimony of her vitality and her desire for progress. She necessarily has had unavoidable and tremendous re-actions against the oppression which many a time produced slavery based on the worst kind of tyranny that ever appeared in this world, that of ignorance, misery, and lack of democratic freedom, which kept down the working man, the peasant and even the man of letters in Mexico. The material prosperity was in sharp contrast with the political decline and brought about the tremendous struggle for liberty and progress of the people in the tragic form of a revolution. The equilibrium was disturbed for a moment (a few years in the life of a Nation are a mere moment) but we are re-establishing it swiftly and our coming standard of life will be far higher than that of past years. It is great sorrow to see the soil of our land stained with the blood of our brothers, but, fertilized so dearly, its fruits are so worthy that we shall never again let them escape. Only thus revolutions are justified and productive.

The deep sorrow of a long fight, gave us the needed lesson, the desire to hold the conquest of our political rights, and our social emancipation gave us inspiration; and in order to materialize the idea it is only necessary for us to have sincere cooperation, the spirit of service without selfishness, that is to say, the principle of Rotary.

If all citizens of this great country, and of the other nations here represented would be Rotarians, my country ever with arms opened to their brothers, would have found long ago friendly help on the road of progress, and calmed the restlessness, the very existence of which proves its own success towards a betterment. But neither the people at large nor the governments have been possessed by the Rotary spirit and we are still with our arms outstretched; however we have the hope of a coming happiness as Mexico has a daily increasing Rotary organization from which the vibrations of its industrial and professional activity could be transmitted, from which we could give to those sufficiently receptive to understand and loyal to reciprocate a testimony of the existence of honest and well-intentioned people. Thus it will be shown that our field of action is broad, that the possibilities of compensation are numberless, that if our struggle was painful, our victory is certain. Although, you know

all this through the Rotarians who have visited us, the Rotary Club of Mexico City, sends me here to tell you, because you ought to know it, that there is only selfishness in those who try to separate us, a plan of egotism to avoid competency, so that you would not share in the profits they obtain. The Rotarians of Mexico engage to give service and to rid themselves of selfishness, and I, with my desire of serving you, to serve my own country, tell you, come to Mexico, work there, live there with the soul of the Mexican; it is time for all men to feel as brothers to each other, make fit the symbolic dented wheel which you carry on your hearts with the one we carry, and say: "We are true Rotarians and we are willing to serve well a country promising such generous profits, but we are not going there to subjugate but to co-operate." Come, fellow Rotarians, to Mexico, with the same spirit that inspired in Chicago, our first Rotarian, and then say with us: "What a great profit comes to him who serves better, he who is not selfish, but who knows how to be a Rotarian abroad as well as at home." (Applause).

President McCullough resigned the chair to Vice-President Cummings during Rotarian Galindo's remarks.

Chairman McCreery: Let us look out over the Pacific. J. F. Jeffries, President of the Rotary Club of Honolulu will tell us of Rotary in Hawaii. (Applause).

President Jeffries: Ladies, Fellow Rotarians and those who have not had the pleasure of visiting the Hawaiian Islands: Like our fellow Rotarian from Porto Rico I am inclined to believe a lesson in geography would do Rotarians and a great many people in the United States good. A great many people do not know that we are part of you. Even though there is a span of water twenty-one hundred miles between us, we are and want to be a part of the United States. Last evening, going into the celebration at the fair grounds a lady looked at me and my wife and said to her husband, "Is he really a real Hawaiian?" with sort of pathetic voice. Quite frequently, we have mail come to us directed to Honolulu, Manila, Philippines. Often we have inquiries from Rotarians, asking if the Hulu girls still wear grass skirts. Getting down to the location of Honolulu—it is just 2100 miles west of California—sometimes we say from San Francisco. This time we will say, Los Angeles, as we are in Los Angeles. There is one thing that we will have to credit Los Angeles with. They boast of having the best climate in the world—next to Honolulu. I agree with them.

Getting down to Rotary in Hawaii; seven years ago we started our club with 11 members. Today we have 122 members. The activities of this club are like most clubs on the mainland. They are

active in civic affairs, particularly in boys work. They maintain scholarship funds for two boys in the University of Hawaii, a children's bed in the Children's hospital, a Boy Scout Troop and many other minor welfare work features.

Two years ago the Honolulu Rotary Club decided that they should have a neighbor club much closer to them, at which time they journeyed to Hilo, about 200 miles distant. Hilo now has a membership of about 40 Rotarians. When the Hilo club received its charter in International Rotary, the President of the Honolulu Club sent a message to the President of the Hilo Club, who was a lawyer. The message was written in Hawaiian and contained the Rotary motto. The president of the Hilo Club, as I said before, was an attorney and he thought he would have a little fun with a native policeman in Hilo, a real full blooded Hawaiian who was handed the message and he looked at it and said, "Yes, yes, your friend Rotary in Honolulu send this message." "What does it say?" "He says he want you to try a case for him in Honolulu and don't want you to charge him anything." That was his translation of the motto, "Service not Self."

We are the cross roads of the Pacific. We feel sooner or later that an International Rotary convention will be held in Honolulu due to its geographical position which I hope you all will be familiar with before leaving this convention in Los Angeles.

During the month of November, it is anticipated that a delegation from the 23rd District, of which we understand we are still a part, will journey to Honolulu for an inter-city meet. We understand that they have chartered a vessel carrying 500 persons. We are sure if another delegation can be started, not confined to the 23rd District to journey along with the 23rd District to Hilo and Honolulu, we can assure you of transportation and I wish at this time to extend the hearty invitation from the Honolulu Club to International Rotary, to the members of all Clubs in the world. I thank you. (Applause).

Secretary Perry read the following messages:

Cordial fraternal greetings and good wishes to convention
from Rotary Club Dublin.

JEFFARES, Secretary.

Greetings and best wishes for the success of the convention
from the Glasgow Club, Scotland forever.

LOGIE PRESIDENT, MILLAR, Secretary.

Hearty greetings and best wishes from Scarborough Club.

Greetings to president and delegates. Sorry none can attend from Tokyo.

MIKAMI, Secretary.

Buenos Aires sends greetings and expresses appreciation of what North American Clubs have done for our club and city.

MITRE, President.

Saludamos miembros convencion.

Rotary Club Santiago de Cuba.

Greetings from Manila.

BERDEAU, President.

Ponce Rotary Club sends its most hearty and enthusiastic greetings to the convention, wishing its complete success and an even more glorious day for Rotary.

CHAVIER, President.

We wish you in the International Convention a complete success.

Rotary Club de Montevideo.

Kristiania Rotary Club just affiliated sends Rotary Greetings.

WEGGE, Secretary.

Cordial greetings, best wishes for successful convention. Rotary here to stay.

ROBERTS, President, Wellington, N. Z.

At this point, President McCullough resumed the Chair.

Chairman McCreery: Carson Taylor of the Rotary Club of Manila will now address you. (Applause).

Rotarian Taylor: President Crawford, Chairman McCreery, Ladies and Fellow Rotarians, I was delegated to convey greetings of the members of the Manila Club to you, although the President has just sent a telegram.

The geography lesson given by the delegates from Porto Rico and Hawaii has suggested to me that perhaps it might not be amiss to tell you something about where the Philippines are. The delegate from Porto Rico made it clear to you that Porto Rico is not in the Philippines, but he didn't specify that Manila is not in Porto Rico. Very often we receive letters in Manila requesting a reply to our letter of last week. They don't seem to realize that it takes a letter 30 days to get there and 30 days to get back. From New York the average time is 60 to 70 or 80 days for a round trip letter. The Manila Rotary Club is the farthest outpost of International Rotary under the American flag. Our delegate from Honolulu said that Honolulu is 2100 miles from California. The Philippines are approximately 8,000 miles. There are three routes by which Americans reach the Philippines—if you will pardon me for giving you a little informa-

tion on geography—from San Francisco by way of Honolulu, we now have a line of steamers that take you there in 22 or 23 days. The average time from San Francisco by way of Japan is 30 days. There is a line from Seattle in about 22 days and the Empress line from Vancouver makes the trip from Vancouver in 18 days to Manila. That gives us a fast mail to New York.

I hope I will not be considered guilty of a serious transgression if I make a further suggestion as to the location of Manila. In the language of Kipling, we are "somewhere east of Suez." The conditions for raising a thirst are ideal and I might further suggest there are ample facilities for quenching that thirst.

The Manila Rotary Club was organized in January 1919 with 23 charter members. We now have in the neighborhood of 125. Membership is rather cosmopolitan. While it was organized by Americans to begin with and Americans still predominate, we have about 90 per cent Americans and the rest of our membership is comprised of English, Scotch, Spanish, French, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos and others.

By reason of our geographical location, we often have the pleasure of entertaining distinguished Rotarians and other prominent men from whom we receive much inspiration and encouragement. Among the distinguished men whom we entertained last year, were Lord Northcliffe, General Wood and Senator Phelan of California.

I will tell you briefly something about what we are doing. Our welfare work has been very much diversified. Up to the present time we have never taken up a single definite line of work. There is a committee of workers working now I believe to determine what particular line of public welfare work can best be taken up to enable us to render the greatest service to the people of the Philippine lands. As the Honolulu delegate said, I hope you will find your way to Manila and when visiting the Orient, don't pass Manila by. We are off the beaten track. Please come our way and we will guarantee you a good time and plenty of entertainment. I thank you. (Applause).

Chairman McCreery: The delegate from Shanghai, China, Dr. Fong Sec. Doctor Fong Sec holds three degrees from American universities. (Applause).

Dr. Fong Sec: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Fellow Rotarians, I have the honor to bring the greetings of the Rotary Club of Shanghai to this convention. I am a newcomer to Rotary and so I feel that I

ought to go to school to learn the principles of Rotary rather than to stand here and address this big convention.

The Rotary Club of Shanghai was started about three years ago. At present we have 79 members. The club started among the foreign speaking people. The language used at our meetings is English, but from the beginning we had a few Chinese members and among them, I am glad to say that we have such a distinguished member as Dr. W. T. Wang. He represented China at the Peace conference at Paris and was appointed lately to take charge of the Bureau for taking over the affairs for returning Shantung to China, by Japan according to the peace conference at Washington.

He has a difficult task on his hands up there, but Dr. Wang is up there doing his work in the spirit of Rotary and we believe he is equal to the task. (Applause).

In the way of social service we are trying to do something. At Christmas time we send a Christmas box to the children in the Institution for the Chinese blind. We take up collections at times for charity and we have put away some money for supporting scholarships for some worthy children.

We have people who can sing and Rotarians traveling to Shanghai have assured us that in our song leader, George Fitch, we have a jewel, but I think George can learn a lesson or two from the Rotarian from Milwaukee who is leading our singing.

While my knowledge of Rotary is so limited, yet I deem it a great privilege to be able to attend this convention. I have been profoundly impressed with the great idea that has brought us here, and I have been profoundly touched with the manifestation of friendship and cooperation. Shanghai is on the beaten track, in the direct line of travel to the Orient, so when you go around the world or come to the Far East, look us up in Shanghai. (Applause).

Chairman McCreery: There are two Rotary Clubs on the Isthmus of Panama, one in the city of Panama and the other in the city of Cristobal-Colon. There is a street dividing the two cities of Cristobal and Colon, which means Christopher Columbus. Gerald Bliss of the Christobal-Colon Club will tell us of the Rotarians on the Isthmus. (Applause).

Rotarian Bliss: President McCullough, Ladies and Rotarians. The time is short. We won't enter into any detailed explanations of the Isthmus of Panama as I assume you all know where it is. I will elaborate just a little as to what is not generally understood of the Canal Zone and relation of the cities of Colon and Panama to the Canal

Zone. You know the ten mile strip across the isthmus for which we pay a rental to the Republic of Panama of \$250,000 a year. Consequently the Canal Zone is not United States territory pure and simple in the same manner as Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands. We have everything except the title to the property. The cities of Colon and Panama are within the 10 mile strip. As Chairman McCreery states, a street is the boundary line between Colon, Republic of Panama and Christobal, Canal Zone. The same situation obtains in Panama City across from Ancon, Canal Zone. You will see that there are two separate governments in operation in the one municipality, one administered by the governor of the Panama Canal Zone, the other by the President of the Republic of Panama elected by the people. The situation has been such that there has been very little efforts towards public service. The conditions under which we live down there would not make for an amalgamation between the people of the Canal Zone, where every one is an employe of the government, and the people of Colon who engage in private enterprises. In other words the Canal employes didn't care whether there was any business in Colon or not. There was nothing to induce them to belong to the Chamber of Commerce nor were there any Canal organizations that would attract the Colon business man. Recognizing this situation and feeling that Rotary was the one medium by which the public spirited men on each side of the line might be brought into contact for public service the Christobal-Colon Rotary Club was formed and it has served its purpose to that end, I believe, very well. We cannot in a little club of now 33 members, (have increased 8 since our charter), bring any great tales of vast public service. We have no great captains of industry. Nearly all of the residents of our community are salaried men, but we do there, at the waist of the world, try to exemplify the mottoes of Rotary International and we do feel that we may perhaps be of some slight assistance in the extension of Rotary International. I thank you. (Applause).

Chairman McCreery: Now we turn to South America. Charles Ewald will tell us of the activities of the Buenos Aires Club. (Applause).

Rotarian Ewald: How well this convention illustrates the fact that as we become acquainted we discover that after all we are neighbors; we are friends; we are brothers. Not so very long ago we were entertaining two North American gentlemen in our home in our South America. They had never met before. The older man said, "Do you know such and such a family in Brooklyn." "Of course I do. Now there were three girls in that family. Ellen married so and so, Jenny married so and so, and the last fool girl married a duffer out in Idaho." The older fellow said, "You are right, you are right and I am that duffer."

They traveled many thousands of miles to get acquainted. We have come thousands of miles to get acquainted with you and we feel that it has paid us richly. I bring to you the greetings of the city of Buenos Aires and the Rotary Club of that city. Buenos Aires means good air. It is good air when the wind is blowing from the right direction. Rotarily it has been blowing from Chicago and the International offices, fanned by the great South American enthusiast of Rotary, Committee Member Herbert Coates, from whom you will hear directly.

I speak on behalf of one of the babies of Rotary, but I want to tell you that it is some baby and it is not going to be one baby long. It won't be South America if it is. (Laughter). Sometime ago I was travelling throughout one of the beautiful country sections outside of Buenos Aires and I pulled up before a prosperous farm home and was greeted with that hospitality that characterizes the South American people by the farmer and his wife and by what looked like a host of children and I said "Whose children are these?" The farmer said, "They are ours." I said "How many are there?" and he was rather taken aback and said "Only fourteen," and then in an apologetic voice, "but I want you to remember, Sir, that we are young yet."

I want you to know that Rotary is young in Argentina and when you have the kind of spirit to which I just made reference you know Rotary will grow fast. Thus far, we have been largely going to school to Rotary, for we feel we want to learn the principles of Rotary before we expand too fast. There are many reasons why Rotary appeals to the men of Buenos Aires and men of Argentina. It appeals to them because of the high idealism of Rotary, not because we have no ideals there, but just because we do have them. In the second place, it appeals because of that thing of which we were spoken to so eloquently this morning, that Rotary furnishes a workable plan and a working plan for making these ideals operative in society and it is that particularly, it seems to me, that has appealed to the people of the city of Buenos Aires and I think when that message came to you from the President of the Club that I represent it was that he had particularly in mind, when he expressed the appreciation of the Club to the North American Clubs for what they had done for his city and his club.

In the third place Rotary appeals to Buenos Aires and Argentina because of its internationalism. The Argentines are concerned about international affairs and they believe that international relations, when they are right, are made not by politicians or by diplomacy or by governments, they are made by the hearts of the people. (Applause).

And when the hearts of the people are right, those relationships will be right. They welcome Rotary because they believe that Rotary is to be a big factor in making that heart relationship right. Now I must stop. We are going to expand in Rotary. This morning we were told and yesterday morning, that Mexico expects to see Rotary expand rapidly on the return of peace and prosperity. We expect in South America to see Rotary expand rapidly on the return of Herbert P. Coates. Viva Rotary, Viva Rotary International! (Applause).

Chairman McCreery: The delegate from Montevideo, Uruguay, is Secretary of the Club of Montevideo. He is a member of the Extension Committee. He is the special representative of the International Board in South America. He is the pioneer Rotarian south of the equator. I have the pleasure to present to you Secretary Herbert Coates. (Applause).

Rotarian Coates: With such an introduction a fellow ought to get nervous. It makes an audience look for something special when it has just an ordinary Rotarian before it. You have been hearing a lot about geography. When I came to this country 22 years ago, representing in a large convention in Chicago the Methodist church of that part of the world, I had to carry a map of the continent to show them where Buenos Aires was. It pleases me just now to hear it pronounced correctly after what I have been suffering the last few days.

When, in the early days of Rotary, down in the southern section of the western world, we were in need of rendering for your Spanish speaking friends, intelligent interpretations of "Service Above Self" it took some thinking to work out a sentence which would intelligently express the idea of Rotary. As we have it, it is "Dar de si antes de pensar en si." The literal interpretation of that sentence is to give of oneself before thinking of oneself and I sometimes think that even with all our beautiful phrases in the Anglo Saxon tongue we might add as another definition of Rotary, this literal interpretation of our Spanish motto.

That is what we Rotarians preach and what I believe we, everyone, try to practice. When a man is earnestly set on being useful he is in a country where he can dig anywhere and strike water. To help realize this ideal for Latin-American peoples by giving them a vision of Rotary is what infuses your Extension Committee, and has brought me on a journey of 20,000 miles, before I get back to our home club. We are preaching Pan-Americanism to link up the sister nations of the new world, preaching it as a creed which invites suspicious examination as to what advocates are to get out of it at the



*Paul P. Harris
Chicago, Ill.
President Emeritus*



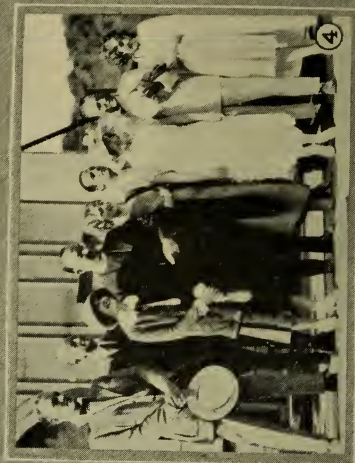
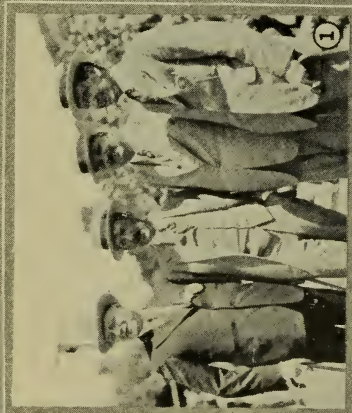
*George W. Harris
Washington, D.C.
Sgt.-at Arms, 1921-22*



*Frederick Carberry
Milwaukee, Wis.
Song Leader*



*W. A. Graham, Jr.
Chicago, Ill.
Convention Secretary*



CONVENTION SNAPSHOTS

1. (left to right) Secretary Charles S. Perry, Immediate Past President Crawford C. McCullough, President Raymond M. Havens and Convention Program Committee Chairman Albert S. Adams enjoying the program at Hollywood Bowl. 2. A scene showing part of the great gathering of convention delegates and visitors in the Hollywood Bowl, Saturday, June 10th. 3. A group of "Sacramento '49'ers" who were much in evidence at the Convention. 4. An assembly of motion picture stars who entertained the visitors on Saturday.

expense of lesser partners. The greatest thing ever sent by this nation to sister republics—the movement that is going to do more than the visit of warships—is Rotary. (Applause).

It is the first movement of the kind ever broadcasted without an idea of other profit than the admission of absolute equality irrespective of flag, language or religion. When you get Rotarians meeting in all South American cities, as you have in two great northern countries, you may be assured that you will have forces at work in Rotary which are limitless in their capacity for good. The work of extending Rotary in South America is one of patient education and the preparation of ground, but where clubs are formed and functioning with leaders of thought and influence in their respective countries and really enter into the spirit of Rotary, I assure you we have just as keen enthusiasm amongst them for doing something for helping the other fellow as you can find in California. I am not going to worry you with details of what we are doing in Montevideo. We can sing that soup song just as well as you can sing Auld Lang Syne. It is being turned into Spanish. You would recognize it if you heard it down there. Before coming away, I asked our fellows at the meeting of farewell which they gave me, what I could say to this convention, at this beautiful city. It was useless coming to you and saying, "We have a club established four years. We have nearly 50 members. They are active and energetic and enthusiastic in this cause." That wasn't sufficient. Those fellows up there are practical and for months and months they are driving at us to do so and so. Last meeting our club put together sufficient money to open up the first Newsboys' Home as evidence that they are accompanying you fellows in boys' work. (Applause).

You give me 600 men of influence in 10 cities of South America enrolled as good Rotarians for action and you have the certain guarantee of greater accomplishment than any other movement is likely to achieve for an all American family of nations.

In my own Uruguayan capital, in the Argentine, in the ancient city of Lima, Peru, which we have added by resolution of the Board this afternoon to the family of nations, in Panama and Colon, there are live clubs of keen Rotarians which have been functioning in some cases for four years. In several important cities of Brazil, Chile and Ecuador we have for a long time been preparing for an early convention delegation from Latin-America which shall send three times as many members as we are able to bring to Los Angeles. I understand the plan of your Extension Committee is to have Rotary international. We want the citizens of those countries. We are not out merely to organize clubs of our own people settled there. We want real Rotary and not merely statistical

showings in clubs, and our aim is that Rotary shall have no frontiers. One has to get away from small vision to accompany those who think in terms of world-wide Rotary and the privilege of taking part in this convention of inspiration in Los Angeles is to send a man back to distant outposts of Rotary with new enthusiasm for the cause we are all here to advance. (Applause).

Chairman McCreery: The Rotary Club of Paris has sent as a delegate the worthy son of a great nation, Marcel Franck, who will tell us how Rotary was received in France. (Applause).

Rotarian Franck: Monsieur le Président, Mesdames, Messieurs: En prenant la parole devant une aussi imposante assemblée, j'inaugure un peu ma vie publique et je suis fort heureux que ce premier début soit consacré au Rotary International.

Je vous apporte le salut fraternal du Club de Paris, qui tout jeune encore, n' a pu vous déléguer une plus brillante représentation, mais comme tous les enfants, il deviendra grand, et à ce moment, il saura, j' en suis sûr, vous affirmer toute sa puissance.

Le Club de Paris, qui il y a un an, à peine comptait une douzaine de membres en possédait à mon départ de France une quarantaine, et je suis certain qu' à présent ce chiffre doit être dépassé.

Le Rotary de Paris est en pleine évolution et dans un avenir très rapproché j' espère que nous pourrons étudier ensemble la création de nouveaux clubs dans les villes telles que Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux.

Le Rotary International ne pourrait trouver un terrain de plus forte expansion que celui de la France, qui en tous temps, ouvrait toute grandes ses portes aux idées généreuses et susceptibles d'améliorer le sort de l' humanité.

La France, attentive à toutes les suggestions, poursuit avec calme et dans l' ordre le plus absolu, son oeuvre de reconstruction.

Elle désire, comme je le disais récemment sur la tombe du Soldat Inconnu à Washington, maintenir avec tous ses anciens alliés, cette union fraternelle qui fut l'admiration de tous et qui nous permet d'aspirer à une période de paix laborieuse.

Est-ce que le Rotary International n' est pas tout désigné pour maintenir cette fraternelle union, puisque par son simple titre et par son simple drapeau, il unit tous ou presque tous les peuples.

Votre devoir à tous, Rotariens, est de maintenir cette étroite union et pour cela nos conventions affirment une force toujours nouvelle, dont nous devons savoir tirer toutes les considérations utiles et profitables au maintien de la Paix Internationale.

Avant de terminer, je veux profiter de l'unique occasion qui m'est offerte et vous témoigner toute ma gratitude pour l'accueil que j'ai reçu dès que j'ai mis la pied sur la terre américaine. Les six petites lettres portées sur cette petite carte d'identification, FRANCE, ont provoqué toute votre admiration et je vous prie de croire que j'en suis très fier.

Au nom de cette France et de son Rotary je vous en remercie très profondément, Rotariens et Rotariennes. (Applause).

Chairman McCreery: The English translation of Marcel Franck's eloquent remarks will be read by Secretary Struthers.

Secretary Struthers: The translation is: In coming here to say a few words before such an imposing assemblage, I might say that I am opening my public life and I am very happy that this debut is made within the circles of Rotary International.

I bring you the fraternal greetings of the Rotary Club of Paris which is still very young and so cannot send a more brilliant representation to this convention,—but like all infants, our club will grow, and I can assure you of its strength and of its desire to support the International Association.

The Rotary Club of Paris, which a year ago numbered only twelve members, had at the time I left Paris, four weeks ago, forty members, and I am sure that right now this number has been increased.

Rotary is in the full process of evolution in Paris, and in the very near future, I hope that we shall be able to work together in the formation of new clubs in such cities as Lyons, Marseilles and Bordeaux. Rotary International could not find a land better adapted to the sound expansion of Rotary than France, who has always opened wide her doors to ideas which are unselfish and which ameliorate the lot of humanity.

France desires, as I said recently at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Washington, to maintain with all her old Allies that brotherly union which was the admiration of all and which will permit us a long period of development and industry in peace.

Isn't Rotary International peculiarly situated as a great force for the maintaining of this fraternal union, since under its title and its simple flag, it brings together and unites nearly all peoples!

In conclusion let me improve the occasion to offer my profound gratitude for the reception which has been accorded me since I have first set foot on American soil.

The six little letters on this identification card—FRANCE— have produced an immediate and wonderful effect to make me feel that I must be somebody of importance.

In the name of France and in the name of Rotary, I thank you most profoundly, Rotarians and Ladies of Rotary. (Applause).

Chairman McCreery: A delegate has come from Anzac. You remember that was one of the words that came out of the war. It stands for the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps. Dr. William A. Osborne, past president of the Melbourne Club, an eminent Australian, will tell us how Rotary appears to Australia after one year's trial. Past President Bill. (Applause).

Rotarian W. A. Osborne: Mr. President and Fellow Rotarians: I confess that it is with some diffidence I stand here as I never expected to face the members of Rotary in convention assembled and it is with something like trepidation that I find myself on the same platform with the President, for the President of Rotary carries keys more than Papal at his girdle, with power over a wider territory than any religion has infused or secular government ever attempted to control.

Now you want to hear about Australia, and Australian Rotary.

Picture to yourself an island continent as great in area as the United States with the exception of Alaska and the Philippines, Porto Rico and Hawaii; but possessing a population something like that of greater New York. Of this population about 43% are assembled in the capital cities of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle and in that strip of territory which encloses these cities you will find great wealth and culture not unlike that which is present here in this favored land of Southern California.

Now Australia has been called the Land of Sunshine; it has been called the Land of the Golden Fleece on account of the some seventy-five million sheep which give the pastoral wealth. It has also been called, and very truly, Land of Great Empty Spaces. Now I know it is a besetting sin of new countries, to be a little too much informative and expansive about their virtues and to indulge too much in poesies, or what I had better perhaps call, plausible conjectures, as to the future. (Laughter).

Now, I am going to avoid the first sin altogether and let Australian virtues be found out but I can't altogether avoid the second, because Australia is virtually a land of promise. If you visit the northern part of Australia you will see swamps and jungles where one day there will be railways and cotton. I have myself seen coconut trees drop their fruit unregarded to the ground. There are in the

North rivers that roll a turbulent tropical flood of waters, navigated only by crocodiles, and the Australian eagle can soar on ample pinions for hundreds and hundreds of miles without ever seeing with its telescopic eye a single human habitation, and again I have seen the River Murray, a river 1500 miles long, rolling down its winter tide of immeasurable waters, nowhere, and I believe that around its banks there will one day, shortly perhaps, be a great population of millions of inhabitants. It is not the dream of an Australian but the sober statement of Professor Mead of Berkeley. We are there a British community, with the exception of a handful of aborigines and foreigners, a British community which owing to isolation and the shelter of the British fleet, has been able to develop a democracy of an advanced and peculiar type. Sheltered and sequestered from all foreign aggression Australia has turned her eyes to the old country, Great Britain, and thought little of other nations, but that has been changed by the war. The center of gravity has shifted from the Atlantic and North Sea to the Pacific and Australia begins to find and realize that she is an isolated citadel of Anglo-Saxon civilization, in a region where issues, tremendously charged with destiny, may one day arise and we sincerely pray that they may be settled on Rotary principles. (Applause).

I do not wish to imply, for one moment, that Australia, turning her eyes more and more to the great democracies of North America, is losing one whit of her loyalty to the old country. I am not going here to make the slightest apology for my own citizenship in the British Empire. (Applause).

We have our domestic problems as every country has. We have domestic problems of immigration. This is delicate ground but I believe that these can be settled on Rotary principles. We have a domestic problem of capital and labor and we find, unfortunately, that the more legislative machinery brought into action the more bitter does the feeling become. In Australia we have these problems but also I can assure you we promise a potency of expansion and power. There came Rotary a year and two months ago. I want here to pay my appreciation to the two splendid men who founded Rotary in Australia. Whoever it was who chose those Rotarians was a wise man. I cannot speak too much of their patience and energy and sagacity in everything they did and whatever is the future of Australian Rotary, and I am sure it is a great one, the name of Jim Davidson and James Layton Ralston, will be linked with that of Rotary.

I am not going to go into all that Rotary does with us. We have only two clubs, Sydney and Melbourne. We could be much more numerous if we wanted, but we have started very cautiously in our classifications and our membership and we have our own difficulties because with the wonderful equitable distribution of wealth in Australia we cannot embark on anything of a charitable character but I will not entertain you with that.

If any of you visit Australia you will receive there a hospitality, I will not say as great as here, but we will endeavor to do our best to make it as great as you have endeavored to give to us delegates.

I am sure you will enjoy, in the greatest hospitality we can lavish, the realization that we have the Rotary spirit there. Those qualities of heart which give life and motion and domination and ordinance to Rotary exist with us as they exist with you and we Rotarians will endeavor to exert that sympathy and practical kindness which you exert, and to make a perpetual reference of every action, every desire to that most exacting tribunal, a developed Rotarian conscience. Mr. President, you have already more than once extended to me a welcome and I thank you for it and I thank my fellow Rotarians for their generous ratification of the President's action. That welcome I shall treasure and with pride convey to the clubs and to the country which I have the honor to represent. (Applause).

Chairman McCreery: This concludes the Extension Committee's part of the program. We have learned from the four quarters of the globe. If the globe is ever divided into five quarters we earnestly hope that the Rotary message of service will reach the five quarters. (Applause).

President McCullough: The song we have been singing, "In California (I'm Waiting For You)," dedicated to the Convention, was written by Rotarian Warner Van Valkenburg of Tulsa, Oklahoma. Royalties on the publication of this song go to the boys work in the City of Los Angeles. (Applause).

Rotarian Van Valkenburg is the pianist and is now going to play it. While he is giving us the song the curtain will drop for a few minutes to set the stage for the tabloid, depicting a "Group Plan Meeting", which the Oakland Rotarians are going to give us at this time. It will take only twenty minutes and you will be well repaid for remaining until the close of the session.

TABLOID DEPICTING A "GROUP PLAN MEETING"

By the originators, the Rotary Club of Oakland, Calif., U. S. A.

The stage was set to represent a luncheon meeting of the club, the meal having just concluded. The acting President, in the person of Max Horwinski, called the meeting to order and assumed that all present in the auditorium were attendants at the luncheon meeting of the Oakland Club.

After calling for attendance reports for the previous week, from the Chairmen of the twelve groups, the president announced that a number of requests had been received to give a short explanation of the Group Plan. To make this plain, the Chairman read the announcement of the first group plan as inaugurated about four years ago. This plan is as follows:

To make the luncheon meetings still more attractive, to increase attendance, and to permit every member of the club to have an active part in the handling of a meeting, the Board of Directors has evolved the following plan:

The club has been divided into twelve (12) groups of about 20 members each, the Directors being excluded, for reasons that will be mentioned. A Chairman for each group has been appointed by the President and the groups will, in turn, handle meetings once a month. The intervening meetings will be presided over as in the past, by the President or by other members of the Board.

It will be expected of each group to provide an acceptable program for the luncheon under its charge, and there are unlimited possibilities for the furnishing of unique and interesting features. At each of these meetings there must be an exposition, in the form of a talk or otherwise, of some Rotary principle, or an example of Rotary ethics.

Group designations will be provided for each individual, and ribbons of merit will be awarded after each meeting, the members of the Board of Directors acting as judges. This judging will be figured upon the following basis:

Excellence of Main Event, a maximum of 25 points; Rotary Ethics, 20 points; Uniqueness, 15 points; Expeditious handling of meeting, 15 points; Attendance, for every member over 150 present, 1 point.

A group receiving 80 points or over will be awarded a ribbon of the first class, each of its members being presented with such reward of merit. Groups receiving between 70 and 80 points will be entitled to a ribbon of the second class, and those below 70, one of the third class. At the end of the series of meetings the Directors will decide which of the twelve groups is entitled to the Grand Badge of Honor, for having provided the best meeting.

The Chairman further stated that the groups were arranged during the first year in alphabetical order. The first 20 members on the roster comprised Group 1; the second 20 members Group 2, and etc.

To stimulate interest and change the personnel of the Groups, this plan was varied during the second year. The members were divided according to general classifications. A group was made up of professional men, four groups of manufacturers were arranged, including food products, building industries, iron trades and miscellaneous. There were three

groups of retailers, according to districts. A group was made up of those engaged in utilities.

That year the scope of the groups was widened, besides looking after attendance and handling one meeting during the year each group was expected to take up some Rotary achievement and carry it out. At the end of the year, diplomas were awarded to individual members of the group putting on the best meeting during the year, those having the best average attendance, and those putting on the best Rotary achievement.

For the third year, there were forty-eight groups, divided into twelve divisions. Each group had five members including a Chairman. The groups were arranged along geographical lines, that is, a division comprised those who were neighbors. In some cases an individual group consisted of men who were all in one building.

This year, the following plan is being observed: The attendance records of the individual members have been compiled for the three years past. Groups have been made up of men, half of whom had high attendance records and the other half records not so good, thus mixing up the class "A" Rotarians with those having poorer attendance records.

The group plan is successful in promoting the Rotary spirit. The groups are required to hold meetings at least once a month. There acquaintance ripens into friendship, good Rotary ideas are originated and good Rotarians are made of those who have previously been simply members.

Many Clubs, especially in the West, have successfully adopted the group plan. It permits of many variations and may be used to advantage by either large or small clubs. The idea is not copyrighted and you are all invited to try it out.

The President then called for a report from the Chairman of Group 2, Harold Oliver, on the achievements of this group.

Rotarian Oliver: Mr. President: For the enlightenment of our visitors, I will state that our achievement is the taking care of visiting Rotarians. When they appear at our luncheon meetings, members of our group immediately take them in charge, introduce them to our members and try to make them feel at home. After the luncheon, if the time of the visitor permits, he is taken for an automobile ride through the city and its environs. If the visitor is in Oakland on business, members of our Group try to be of help to him in that direction. In other words, we aim to make the visitor's stay in Oakland both pleasant and profitable.

The President then asked for a report from the Chairman of Group 3, Lee Newbert.

Rotarian Newbert: Mr. President: I would like to report that we have a warm letter of thanks from the Directors of the West Oakland Home for the help that our Group has been able to give this institution. I may remind our members and visitors that our achievement for the year is the helping of West Oakland Home, our principal orphanage, which harbors some two hundred children. Our Group has just raised a considerable sum and has used the money in decorating and furnishing most completely a girl's sitting room. The work was all done in a thorough manner by Rotarians. Further than this our Group is active throughout the year is being helpful to the West Oakland Home children. During the Summer

months the children are taken out into the country for a two week's camping vacation, and members take care of the transportation, camping arrangement, etc. Group 3 is proud of its achievement and the good that is being done by the members of the Group.

The next Chairman to be called on was Bill Mayhew, of Group 5.

Rotarian Mayhew: I would like to report, Mr. President, that Group 5 is busily engaged in working out its achievement—the exploitation of Lake Merritt. We have prepared and had distributed literature telling of the beauties of this unique body of water and the park lands bordering its shores. We have been able to induce the authorities to make plans for further beautifying the Lake and the parks and boulevards forming its immediate environment. The purpose of our Group is to disseminate information to the world at large regarding Lake Merritt, and in this endeavor we are making satisfactory progress.

Chairman Bill Dean of Group 8 was then asked to report:

Rotarian Dean: It is possible, Mr. President, that some of our visitors may not have heard of the achievement of our Group, and I will therefore take a few minutes to explain. We call it the “Mar-no-Name” movement. Its purpose is to minimize and if possible to destroy entirely the effects of the habitual scandal monger, the gossip, the character wrecker, who goes about whispering that “I heard this”, or “They say that”, “Have you heard this or that about so and so.” We bring this about firstly by distributing broadcast our printed platform of principles which I will read to you in a moment, by sending competent speakers to appear before various organizations, by the distribution of the “Mar-no-Name” buttons, and if consistently and persistently carried on, must be productive of much good in any community. Here is our platform:

Purpose: The conversion or elimination from this community of that curse of civilization, the human plague, who spreads the germ that destroys reputation of life effort; injures the innocent and continues unharmed on his deadly way to pollute and poison.

Method: 1—Persuasion. 2—Weight of public opinion. 3—Force.

Constitution: None but that of the United States of America. **By-Laws:** None required.

Membership: Unlimited as to members, but limited to only those who have in their hearts the spirit of fair play and justice.

Dues: None required.

Emblem: Button, under left lapel for immediate use, with motto “Mar-no-Name.”

Public Oath: 1—We will not malign the name of a friend, nor that of one other than a friend; nor will we utter or repeat anything of a derogatory nature concerning him or another. 2—We will not permit to go unchallenged any statement of such nature made in our presence concerning a friend.

Reward: None whatever, excepting that great personal satisfaction of being a good sport and playing a square game.

Tom Eaglesome, Chairman of Group 9, was then called upon and reported as follows:

Rotarian Eaglesome: I want to report, Mr. President, that our Group has just completed its achievement—that is the raising of funds, the prepa-

ration of copy and the insertion of that copy in THE ROTARIAN to form a series of large advertisements having for their purpose the exploitation firstly of the Oakland Rotary Club and incidentally the advantages of our City as a place of residence. All the work connected with this achievement was done by members of our Group. The money necessary for the insertion of the advertising in THE ROTARIAN was provided by these men, and incidentally, since THE ROTARIAN is a regular magazine its advertising rates are fairly high and the amount of money necessary for the ads just spoken of forms quite a tidy sum. The copy was written by members of the Group and the plates for the ads were made by a member of the Group. This advertising attracted considerable attention, not only to the Oakland Rotary Club, but also to our City at large. As a result of the advertising we have received numerous letters asking for further information regarding our community and it is likely that our population will sooner or later be increased as a result of Group 9's achievement.

To properly round out the Tabloid Meeting, the "Speaker" in the person of Joseph J. Rosborough, was introduced and in pantomime made an imaginary talk of 15 minutes which took two minutes to deliver.

The members of the Rotary Club of Oakland who took part in this Tabloid Meeting, were as follows:

Max Horwinski, President

Joseph J. Rosborough, Speaker of the Day.

Group Chairmen

John A. M. Sexton, Group 1.

W. Harold Oliver, Group 2

Lee H. Newbert, Group 3

John L. Todd, Group 4

Wm. H. Mayhew, Group 5

Jos. H. Cobbledick, Group 6

John N. Borroughs, Group 7

Wm. E. Dean, Group 8

Thos. C. Eaglesome, Group 9

Anthony Dutro, Group 10

Grover C. Ballard, Group 11

Oscar A. Kenyon, Group 12

Following the presentation of the Oakland playlet, the convention adjourned until 9:30 a. m., Thursday morning.

WEDNESDAY EVENING ENTERTAINMENT

The President's Ball, the outstanding social event of the convention, was a brilliant success. The ballroom and the famous Cocoonut Grove of the Hotel Ambasssador, reserved exclusively for those who had registered as attending the convention, were filled to capacity, as well as the surrounding lobbies and reception rooms. It is estimated that the attendance numbered more than five thousand. The ball started shortly after 9 p. m. and continued until midnight. Two large orchestras, one for each ballroom, provided an abundance of music. During the evening young ladies assisting the reception committee, provided each lady with a beautiful corsage bouquet of roses. The Orange Empire Rotary Clubs—Colton, Pomona, Redlands, Riverside and San Bernardino—furnished a liberal supply of orange punch.

Proceedings of the Session of THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 8th

President McCullough: Will you please give silence? Rotarian Rev. Richard Kirchoffer, All Saints Church, of Riverside, Calif., will pronounce the invocation.

Rotarian Rev. Kirchoffer: Let us pray. Almighty God, who has throughout the ages guided the hearts of men, grant unto us Thy guidance as we are assembled here in convention. Grant unto us all, and especially to those who are called upon to lead, clearness of thought, trueness of speech and steadfastness of purpose. As Thou dost guide men by implanting in their minds and hearts good desires, high ideals and noble aspirations, so we pray that Thou wouldst guide us to whom Thou has vouchsafed a vision of fellowship and service. Guide us toward the accomplishment of those ends for which we strive. Grant that we may never be satisfied with the mere contemplation of Rotary ideals, that we may rest not until they become living realities in our lives, and so through us as living members, spread abroad to the utmost parts of the earth. Grant that in all our work, we may walk humbly, forgetful of self, in loving remembrance of Him who gave himself that men might have life and have it more abundantly. We pause to remember those whom we have left at home. May Thy loving care be over them. May Thy blessing be upon every Rotary Club throughout the world and upon all members. Guide by Thy Holy Spirit the work of this day, and may all that is said and done be for the furtherance of Rotary principles. All of which we ask in the name, and for the sake of Him who came to serve, Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

Rotarian Carberry led the assembly in singing "The Golden Rule" and "The Love Nest."

President McCullough: The most appealing work that Rotary has undertaken is that of work among boys. (Applause). No other work has made such an appeal to our hearts and no other work has given finer results in the primary work of constructive citizenship than the work which our Clubs are doing. It is a remarkable thing to know that over ninety per cent of all Rotary Clubs have a boys work program. It is the one activity which is necessarily a man's

job, and the closer we men who have passed the early age of youth can keep to youth, the better men we are going to be. There is an old adage that "If you would stay young, consort with young people," and one of the great appeals of Rotary is just because it is showing how a man can be successful in business, be a big man in enterprise or industry and still keep young, and still keep the boy's heart and boy's outlook. There is nothing which gives us greater satisfaction than the pride of ownership, and it is something to have that pride when one views it in the light of ownership of character, which we may have inspired in some boy, and therefore, in some future citizen.

I have pleasure in introducing to you this morning, Rotarian Hugh E. Van de Walker, of Ypsilanti, Michigan, Chairman of the International Committee on Boys Work, in whose charge the program will be from now until eleven o'clock. (Applause).

ROTARY AND THE BOYS

Hugh E. Van de Walker

Chairman Van de Walker: President Crawford, Fellow Rotarians: You were told at the outset of this convention by the Program chairman, Bert Adams, that this convention was to be an all Rotary program, and the boys work department has tried to conform to that instruction and has prepared its program along that line. We have been asked a number of times as to just what the activities of the department were, and we have prepared a brief statement which I wish to give to you at this time, concerning the actual work of the committee and the department at headquarters, in addition to what Secretary Ches gave you Tuesday afternoon.

Perhaps, the largest amount of time consumed at the outset of the year was that of making preparations for the work of Dr. Barker, that work being taken up first with the District Governors at the conference in Chicago. The largest share of the department's time was spent upon correspondence with the clubs concerning their work for boys and other matters, including the booking of Dr. Chas. E. Barker.

The Back-to-School Campaign. Following the sending out of pamphlet Number 28, containing a thoroughly detailed program of the so-called Back-to-School Campaign, the Department promoted this work with the result that one hundred and fifteen Clubs reported the putting on of the Back-to-School Campaign, the results of which were told in the January, 1922, issue of "The Rotarian."

The Department also prepared three boys work programs, October, January and May. It also, as we were instructed at Edinburgh, has tried to make a feature this year of boys week, and after conferring with William Lewis Butcher of New York and several others, the Boys Work Secretary drew up a program. This program was published as Rotary pamphlet Number 32, and was sent to all Clubs with the result that whereas twenty Clubs put on that program a year ago, and we hoped that we might reach fifty this year, those that have reported up to the present time show that one hundred and seventy-nine clubs put on the Boys Week demonstration this year. (Applause).

We have prepared or secured the following articles which appeared in "The Rotarian": "Citizenship Clubs for Coming Citizens" by Henry E. Jackson. "Solving the Playground Problem," which Earle S. Draper prepared. "Boys Week," by William Lewis Butcher. "Boys' Clubs vs. Juvenile Delinquency," by S. J. Duncan-Clark. The "Michigan Plan" by Alberta Chase. In addition to these, the Boys Work Secretary prepared the following articles for our magazine: "The Work of Dr. Charles E. Barker," "What a Boy Life Survey Showed in a Big City," and "The Back-to-School Work."

The International Boys Work Committee decided to advocate the making by each Club of a thorough canvas of the boy-life of the community. The Department prepared by direction of the Committee, the boy-life survey card. It also prepared a two page summary of information secured by the survey. Also, a four page folder was prepared, containing a plan of organizing and making a survey, together with suggestions for interpreting the survey, in terms of work to be done. Through further experience and the development of the Manual for Boys Work, since the issuing of the Manual in 1920, the revision was undertaken and a copy of the next edition is practically completed, and ready for the printer.

The Department has also done the following: It edited Dr. Barker's address, "A Mother's Responsibility to Her Daughter," and attended to getting out the address in pamphlet form; prepared a complete statement concerning the taking up and development of boys work in Rotary; prepared for the use of the Clubs a form for reporting boys work; recorded the names of all new boys work chairmen reported; noted on index cards items of boys work received from Clubs; and conducted a considerable amount of boys work correspondence with Club officers and committees. The Boys Work Secretary attended the International Council Meeting in August and made statement

from the department concerning the work of Dr. Barker, etc.; and during the year visited a number of clubs at their request.

Up to the time this report was written, there had been organized twelve hundred and twelve clubs, with ten hundred and forty of these Clubs having a boys work chairman and committee. (Applause)

We thought you would also be interested in the principal activities of the Clubs outside of the program suggested by the International Committee, and we find the following: The number of Clubs promoting in some form the Boy Scout Movement, three hundred and ninety-six; some educational program, two hundred and ninety-one; big brother work, one hundred and fifty; some athletic program, one hundred and forty-four; boys' camps, one hundred and thirty-two; Y. M. C. A. work, ninety-three; boys' club work, sixty-nine; playgrounds, fifty-seven; boys' bands, forty-two; work for crippled children, thirty; employment, forty; swimming pools, shower baths, etc., twenty-four.

At this time, I desire to call upon the other members of the Committee for some specific statements of work that has been done during the year along the lines suggested by the Committee. The first man that we shall hear from is Alexander Wilkie, Edinburgh, Scotland, who will tell of boys work in Edinburgh. (Applause)

Rotarian Alexander Wilkie: Mr. President, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Fellow Rotarians: Since the early days of Rotary in the British Isles, we Britishers have been intensely interested in boys work, but when our delegates came to the convention at Atlantic City, the Boys Work Committee told us that notwithstanding this, they had only reports from two British Clubs on boys work. The reports came, I understand, from Belfast and from Nottingham, and they asked our then District Governor, when he went back to the British Isles in going around, not to fail to speak to the Clubs on boys work, and try to get further reports on the work they were doing. The then District Governor visited, I understand, around about thirty-four Clubs, putting this message before them, with the result, as I understand, that we have today, out of the eighty Clubs in the British Isles, at least sixty percent doing boys work, and twenty percent reporting to their headquarters. (Applause)

We in Edinburgh in the past year, have been, I think, most fortunate in our Boys Work Committee. We appointed as our Chairman a member of our Council, Tom Stevenson—not the Tom Stephenson known to you, who has visited your convention on various occasions. Tom Stevenson was made Chairman at the beginning of our boys work year last year and he has done splendid work. He began by looking over the organizations we have in Edinburgh just to find out how he could help them

with our Committee, with our Club at his back. He found that they had more organizations then, or as many organizations as they really wanted and the proper thing to do was to help the organizations already instituted. He found where they were operating what they wanted was ginger, or is it "pep", you say? He felt the best thing or way his Committee could help was to put more ginger in their work. They took up work among the clubs operated under the Y. M. C. A., and gave twenty-four talks on vocational and educational subjects. They also arranged six concerts to help the Club financially. Then, they helped another Club, also under the Y. M. C. A. There, they gave six talks on vocational subjects, and arranged two concerts and I understand, as they went around, it was wonderful, the ginger and new life they could instill into those Clubs. They had a course of lectures for the Boy Scouts. They also assisted the Boys' Brigade and one good piece of work they did, was to resuscitate a battalion of cadets. The officers in the battalion were entirely from Rotarians who had retired from service. They are holding a camp this year of two hundred and fifty boys, and we have the privilege now of having those boys in camp. Thirty shillings, or about around six dollars, sends a boy to training camp for two weeks, under our Rotary officers.

As our Chairman has said, we were asked to consider whether we could run a Boys Week in Edinburgh. Regarding that, our Chairman, Tom Stevenson, got in touch with the Edinburgh Council of Boys Organizations. He was able to interest them in a Boys Week and along with other organizations and the Rotary Club, they put over a Boys Week in Edinburgh from the fifteenth to the twentieth of May. (Applause).

I might just tell you how they went about it. The object of the week was to stimulate the interest of the general public in the great need for organized work among boys, and to appeal to the men and women of the leisure class to give some time to helping in this work. Regarding the demonstration, this is given to show the general public that the boys learn while members of the various organizations, and also to foster the spirit of co-operation and mutual respect between the different organizations, and to encourage the recognition of the fact that in addition to their loyalty and pride in their organizations, boys have a wider loyalty due to the state which united them together. These were the objects for which they held the Boys Week. The Boys Week started on Monday, the fifteenth of May, and that day was known as a publicity day. The second day, Tuesday, was a day in industry in which the boys were taken to the largest works, and shown around and interested in the operation in those works. Wednesday, was a day in the schools, the boys being addressed on the benefit to be derived from being a member of an organization. Thurs-

day was entertainment day, entertainment to be given at the Home for Crippled Children. Entertainment was provided by first-class artists and each boy was given a bag of edibles. Friday was another entertainment day in which the one thousand three hundred poor boys were entertained at the Senate Hall on similar lines to those. Saturday, was demonstration day, demonstrations being given by all members of organizations for boys in the city. Sunday was a day in the churches. At the morning services, clergymen were asked to bring before their congregations the importance of work among boys. Clergymen, effective in speaking to boys, were asked to address them. This is a report of the work we have done in Edinburgh, and our Boys Week held in May.

May I say we are proud to be with you in this work? In Edinburgh, we believe if Rotary does nothing else to interest the public and Rotarians in boys work, they are putting over a good job. We are delighted to be with you in putting over this fine piece of work for the boys. (Applause).

Chairman Van de Walker: As it has been stated, the committee was instructed by the convention at Edinburgh to feature Boys Week, which was originated by the New York City Club some few years ago, and has very rapidly spread over the country. Chicago has for the past two years, that I know of and perhaps longer, put on a very successful demonstration of the week's activities, as have many other of the larger cities, and some of the smaller cities. The smaller cities this year were given a program that would fit their communities, as well as that of the large city.

Your committee has tried diligently to figure out some plan of bringing the activities of this week before this convention. We have had some offers, but we believe that the best thing offered is a film that was taken of the entire week's activities, by the Rotary Club of Kansas City, and at the invitation of the committee, the Kansas City Boys Work Committee will this morning show that film for our benefit.

The motion picture films of the Kansas City, Mo. Boys Week were shown at this time. They conveyed a very clear understanding of the various phases of Boys Week and were received by the assembly with appreciation and hearty applause.

President McCullough: Rotarian John Henry Lyons of Tacoma has written many songs, illustrative of boys work, to be used at boys meetings and Rotary Club meetings where boys work is the topic of the day. I am going to ask Rotarian Lyons to lead us in one or two of these songs at this time. (Applause).

Rotarian Lyons: This will be sung to the tune, "Sweet Adeline." Instead of singing "Sweet Adeline" let's sing the words, "Oh! Lad o' Mine." You come in on the echo. It is the same as far as the words are concerned, until we come to the next to the last line, and then we all sing together, "You're the best pal in the world, Oh! Lad o' Mine." Let's have a lot of harmony.

Enthusiastically and with splendid harmony the assembly sung the following words, led by Rotarian Lyons.

Oh! Lad o' Mine, Oh! Lad o' Mine,
We'll stand as one, in rain or shine,
Each night and day, I'll always say,
You're the best pal in the world
Oh! Lad o' Mine.

Chairman Van de Walker: May I repeat that we have tried to confine the work of the committee during the year to Boys Week and the Back-to-School campaign work. The next speaker will be member of the committee, Benj. C. (Foddy) Brown, of New Orleans, who will tell us about the school work in New Orleans. (Applause).

Rotarian Brown: President Crawford, Fellow Boys Workers, and that also includes the women here today: I do not believe it possible for any constitutional committee such as the one that I served on to side track boys work. The Rotarians of this convention would not for one minute stand for anything like that. It has been demonstrated by the wonderful picture that we have just seen, and the applause following it. Those who are enthusiastic about boys work need not worry because the Boys Work Committee has a resolution prepared that will take care of the boy in Rotary. (Applause).

Now then, the New Orleans Rotary Club for several years had floundered around trying to find some specific work to do among the boys. Each year a new set of officers would be elected and a Committee on Boys Work would be appointed. This committee would spend much time and give serious consideration to the boy question and then make a lengthy report to the Board, suggesting we do many and diverse things, such as equip playgrounds, build swimming pools, sponsor the Boy Scouts, help the Y. M. C. A. Few members would become very enthusiastic. Many would signify their willingness to go right out and help, but when the actual test came and we needed workers, we could not raise a corporal's guard. The work proposed did not seem to have the personal appeal to it. It lacked the human element. It was entirely too prosaic, and it was a failure. In the fall of 1921, our Boys Work Committee decided to try something of an entirely different nature, and with the consent of our Board of Directors, proposed a Back-to-School campaign or

a better term would be, "The-Stay-In-School" campaign, as the major activity in connection with the boy for the year. We realized how difficult it would be to get one hundred per cent efficiency from our members, and in order to accomplish successfully our plans, the freshman class of the boys high school was selected. Each Rotarian was assigned a boy, some were given two. The Rotarian was told to write to this boy, telling him of the interest that the Rotary Club had in the high school boys, and how its members would gladly co-operate if given an opportunity. Further, the boy was asked to call at the office of the member and borrow a book, called, "What is your Biggest Job—School or Business?". The object of having the boy call was two-fold. First, it gave the club member a splendid opportunity to get acquainted with the boy and give him some practical advice regarding educational matters, and at the same time, he could get in closer touch with him than if he tried to correspond with the boy.

Before leaving, the boy was given a questionnaire, with the request that his parents fill it out and return it to the Rotary Club office. In cases where the boy did not call for his book, the questionnaire was mailed out by the Rotary Club office. The questionnaire was a decided failure. It was a copy of the one used by the International Y. M. C. A. It was entirely too complicated. Many of the questions were of a personal nature and the boy's parents objected to giving information which they considered as family history. I would caution any club against using a long elaborate questionnaire. Make it as short as possible—human beings dislike having their private affairs discussed before a committee.

To return to the book; our committee purchased fifty copies and put them at the disposal of the high school professors. On the front page is written, "This book is the property of the Rotary Boys Work Committee. Please read, sign your name on the inside cover and return to your Professor's desk."

On different occasions Rotarians, with the consent of the high school authorities, appeared before the class and made short talks to the boys.

Our Boys Work Committee has co-operated with Miss Cooley, a special high school social worker. She had experienced great difficulty in getting high school students suitable positions. Through the efforts of the Rotary Club, many boys have been placed with business houses where they have splendid chances for advancement. A special students' fund has been established by Rotarians, from which money will be loaned on easy payments to worthy high school boys who wish to finish an education. In appreciation of the good school work performed by the Rotary Club, twenty high school boys presented, at one of our meetings, an in-

teresting melodrama followed by orchestra selections. During Boys Week many of the pastors in our city churches delivered special sermons on the boy problem in its different phases.

On May 6th the public schools of New Orleans held their Athletic Meet. Thousands of boys and girls attended. Many of the parents of these children are in such poor circumstances that even car fare for four or five means quite an expenditure to them. On the other hand, the congestion was so great as to make it hazardous for the smaller chaps. The Rotary Club furnished fifty-four trucks and automobiles, took the kids there and back. The Meet started at ten o'clock. It was the first time in years that the program started on time.

I have digressed slightly from my subject but did so purposely to show how an old club like our own, that had never taken much interest at all in boys work, could be awakened to the importance of education to the boy, if the proper methods be undertaken. It is the intention of our club to follow this freshman class through high school into the university.

In my opinion the "Back-To-School Campaign" will solve your boy work problems, if you have any, because it makes for personal touch with the boy, giving the Rotarian, through contact, an opportunity to get acquainted with him, to know his failings and to help him be a better man and a more useful and successful citizen.

If I knew where the laughs were kept,
The laughs that make life gay,
I would open the storehouse
And give them all away.

If I knew where the tears were kept,
The tears that make life gray,
I'd lock them up with double locks
And throw the keys away.

But if I controlled the wealth of the world
And had billions to put down,
I would like to establish a Rotary Club
In every blessed town.

(Applause).

Chairman Van de Walker: A member of the Committee, Rotarian Wm. J. (Bill) Cairns of Ottawa, Canada, will tell us about the work of his club on the school program. (Applause.)

Rotarian Cairns: President Crawford, Fellow Rotarians: I remember some years ago, a sermon preached on the question asked by a man, "Is a Man any better than his Father?". Now I don't remember what the minister's answer was, but I know what my answer to that is, and I say, "Yes". As a father, if my boy is not a better man than I am,

then my business associates have a perfect right to mark me down as a failure, and I say, Rotarians, that applies to any of us. Did you ever stop to think, some of you fellows puffed up because you are prosperous, why the Almighty permits you to accumulate some wealth? It is not because you deserve it, but in order that you may be the better fitted financially and otherwise to help your boy to be a big man in everything that means, and also help the boys of your neighborhood, and I want to say to you right here that as Rotarians, for your Rotary Club, if you want to make your members the biggest and best Rotarians possible, put them at boys work. Any of you fellows that have had any experience working with boys know what I mean. You can't fool a bunch of boys. If you are sincere in what you say, they will listen, but if you are not, they will see through you mighty quick. So I say whether it be Rotary education, or business methods, or whatever it may be, that you want to have upheld most of all in your Club, boys work, is the answer to that.

Now, I have been asked to tell you about the work of our Ottawa Club. It is not that what we have done has been in any manner exceptional. I am sure that the work of our club with the boys in the school could be duplicated or has been duplicated by many others, and many here could, perhaps, tell of greater accomplishments, but I tell you, they had to get somebody. I happened to be a member of the Boys Committee. I want to say that we felt that as business men, we were not paying enough attention to the school teachers, the men and women who were taking charge of our boys and girls. We had simply hired them and we paid them as much as eight hundred dollars a year. We told them they were to train our boys and girls and make good citizens and if they had any money left over they could keep it themselves. They mustn't bother us because we were busy. They plodded along and we paid no attention at all. When we undertook the program sent out by our International Committee, we were amazed to find when we started on the question of inviting the teachers to a dinner how little we did know about them. We invited those from entrance classes. They turned out en masse, from public and private schools to come to dinner. We had a dandy time. We told about our plans, how we wanted to help them in entrance classes to persuade boys to stay in school, take up high school and not leave so soon. It was almost pathetic, in some cases, to have the principals of our schools come and associate with the business men and to hear those men tell us of how little help they were getting from the men of our city, and I don't think our city is unique in that respect. One principal, in more than twelve months hadn't

had a business man come into his school outside of a trustee. I admit that is not a fair proposition. A man that has a big job on his hands like training our boys, should get more attention than that from us.

I wish you could have heard how those men wanted to know how quickly we would come and talk to them. We next took up the work of getting our fellows to visit the schools and that was the easiest job we ever had, as our fellows were just climbing over one another to talk to the boys. On a given day, we assigned one speaker to every entrance class and sent with him two Rotarians, so we might put all the club at work, to visit the school with him and those men came back afterwards and were wildly enthusiastic about the splendid time they had, and without exception the cry was: "If you want anything more like that, call on us and we will be glad and ready." One of our fellows was so enthusiastic about it that he suggested to the boys he talked to, that if they would write an essay on, "Why a Boy Should Stay at School," he would give a prize to the essay judged by the teachers as the best. This idea struck us as a good one. We called the speakers together, and told them we desired to make this general in all schools. We did so, and the club is putting up a prize, the same in each school room, for the best essay written by that class on this subject. One member has donated a gold medal, to be given to the boy writing the best essay in the whole city. We feel in doing this bit of work and it is the easiest thing in the world, that we are doing something that is worth while. It is a real piece of Rotary work that is going to count not only in the present because it is developing the boys, but it is going to give to us a better citizenship in the days to come. (Applause).

President McCullough: We have now come to the next order of business scheduled at eleven o'clock. Only by two-thirds consent of the convention, can we protract the time so that the present item can be finished. There is one more speaker. If it is your pleasure that we give the Boys Work Committee the privilege of the floor in order to finish their program, you will say, "Aye." Contrary, "No." The "Ayes" have it.

Chairman Van de Walker: One of the outstanding pieces of work during the year has been done in the 17th District, known as building better cities and better citizens. A member of the committee, Everett W. Hill of Shawnee, Oklahoma, will speak. (Applause).

Rotarian Hill: Mr. President, Fellow Rotarians: Dr. William A. McKeever, in the early summer of 1920, visited the Shawnee Rotary

Club, giving a talk on Juvenile Welfare work. Dr. McKeever is the Director of the National Juvenile Welfare Service, living then at Lawrence, Kansas. During the course of his talk, he threw out a challenge to Rotary and especially to that Club which would offer a cash prize of twenty-five hundred dollars to be given to the city showing the greatest progress in a year's time toward removing evils in their community and toward building better cities in which to rear families. After a number of weeks, the club decided to take up the challenge and proceeded with the work. A new drive was to be launched. Not a drive for Liberty Bonds or a drive for any kind of bonds, nor for any kind of charities, but a drive toward building better cities and better communities. Ninety members of the Shawnee Rotary Club gave a prize of twenty-five hundred dollars in cash. This money was raised within the club, no subscriptions taken on the outside. The offer was made to any city the size of three thousand to twenty thousand in the state of Oklahoma. The city of Shawnee also entered the contest, the prize being given by the Rotary Club. Thirty-six cities entered the contest. In order to win the prize, it was necessary that the winning city make the best showing in progress and in permanent improvement on the following ten points agreed upon by the contesting cities. Please take note of these points and the ground they cover.

1. Play. Facilities for adequate and safeguarded play at school and in the communities; conditions of parks, playgrounds, supply of proper playground apparatus and the like.

2. Industry. Industrial training at school; character building; employment during vacation; conditions of employment of juveniles under sixteen and systematic thrift instruction.

3. Schools. Management, equipment, methods of contact with community; modern methods of instruction; management of athletics; adequateness of number of teachers, salaries and the like.

4. Health. Modern methods of nursing, health inspection; better baby and other clinics; hospital service dental inspection, handling of contagious disease and community sanitation.

5. Scoutcraft. Management of the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts or Campfire Girls; facilities for camping, hiking, boating; service work of scouting organizations; lessons in Americanization and good citizenship.

6. Moral Safeguards. Management of the motion picture, the vaudeville theater, and the dance; the cigarette problem; the general club life of the young; enforcement of laws safeguarding morals.

7. Sociability. Facilities for weekly social experience of all adolescent young people; social management in the high school and in the homes and churches.

8. Religion. Youths in young people's church societies, Sunday Schools, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.; enrollment, management, and how these bodies meet the play and recreational interests of the young.

9. Service. Clubs and societies of men and women studying and dealing constructively with juvenile problems; projects accomplished and under way.

10. Housing. Adequateness of housing, health, sanitation, and other comforts of industrial classes and of the families of lower economic status, with remedial methods and measures.

You can see the largeness of the program. The contest was on, not to build larger cities, but to build better cities. Not to sell more goods, or increase your business, but to build and improve community life.

Committees were appointed in communities. The Rotary Clubs, Lions Clubs, Kiwanis Clubs, and Chambers of Commerce, became very much interested. A central committee was generally appointed with sub-committees on church, Sunday schools, schools, housing and on home life and on every phase of community life that you can imagine. The contest was decided and judged during the week of Thanksgiving last year, 1921. A number of the cities decided that they didn't want to be judged. They were afraid of the result. Yet a great deal of good had been accomplished. Twelve cities came for final scoring. Judges were chosen from the people outside of the state, who are leaders in their various lines of activity. The judges were Mrs. Fred Dick of Denver, Vice-President of the National Mothers and Parent-Teachers Association; C. C. Carstens of New York City, Director of the National Child Welfare League and James W. Searson of Lincoln, Neb., an educator.

Just to give you an idea in order to make it as short as possible, I would like to read to you Rotarians some of the winning points. The high point was the Back-to-the-School campaign that took place in every one of these cities. In the particular winning city, Shawnee, only two boys out of all the boys failed to return to school. (Applause). Sixty-five per cent of the high school graduates entered college. (Applause). Jobs were obtained for boys and girls who could not afford to go. A revolving fund was established to make loans to worthy students. Sunday schools built up automobile squads going to outlying districts, industrial sections and nearby

farming districts bringing children to Sunday school every Sunday. An average of from three hundred to three hundred and fifty boys and girls were brought into Sunday School, and it was a lot of fun to bring in a car of kids to Sunday school.

Parks and playgrounds were built in all communities and cities. One of the winning points was the Curtice Industrial School, training in the years it has been established five thousand underprivileged girls teaching them industry, and giving them a touch of religion along with it.

Some of the accomplishments gained in a number of cities that entered the contest showed a decided improvement in church and Sunday school attendance. More adequate housing was provided in practically every one of the thirty-six towns. School levies were increased and the limit reached. Parent-teachers organizations were formed. The public was encouraged to become more generally interested in the school work and public health in every city. Some definite, intelligent, forward movements were under way for safeguarding the health of the children. School, county and city nurses were employed. Baby clinics were established and hospitals improved and built. Women's Clubs were enlarged. Facilities for recreation were improved in every one of the communities. Better home conditions came from this drive and a general clean-up of all the cities, giving many cities a picturesque beauty.

Now, remember that the State of Oklahoma was only admitted to statehood in 1907. Practically every one of these cities was under twenty-five years of age, and get an idea of the progress that they are making in that section, as Rotary work is extended into these various communities of three thousand to twenty thousand. They have taken the wild whoop out of the Indian and brought sane enthusiasm into the various communities, with a desire to progress and to build for the generations of the future.

The twenty-five hundred dollar prize money was used in Shawnee to build more parks, more playgrounds, more adequate play in the community.

Just in closing, I want to quote from "The Bridge Builder", which summarizes this entire proposition;

An old man, travelling a lone highway,
Came at the evening cold and gray,
To a chasm deep and wide.
The old man crossed in a twilight dim,
For the sullen stream held no fears for him,
And he turned when he reached the other side,
And builded a bridge to span the tide.

"Old Man", cried a fellow pilgrim near,
"You are wasting your strength in building here.
Your journey will end with the ending day
And never again will you pass this way.
You have crossed the chasm deep and wide
Why build a bridge at eventide?"

The builder raised his old gray head,
"Good friend, on the path I have come", he said,
"There followeth after me today
A youth whose feet will pass this way.
This stream which has been naught to me,
To that fair haired youth may a pitfall be.
He, too, must cross in the twilight dim,
Good friend, I am building this bridge for him". (Applause).

Chairman Van de Walker: We have tried to give you a glimpse of the committee's important activities as they see it during the year. We don't want to be misunderstood. We are in favor of every club doing the local work that seems to be the proper thing to do, but as a major activity for Rotary International we have suggested the program, and tried to give you a brief demonstration of it. Now what about the future?

It is the belief of your committee that while there are many opportunities in various directions for the rendering by every man of important service to boys—opportunities which should not by any means be neglected—the one place of greatest opportunity—the place where practically all boys may be reached at some stage of their growth, is the schools.

In other words, while in every community there are many places where a man may and should give of his thought and effort in encouraging and aiding boys to develop into the highest type of manhood of which they are capable, it is in and about the schools that Rotary's greatest opportunity lies for service to the boys and to the community.

The school population of the United States and Canada is approximately 33,000,000—those in attendance about 21,800,000. There are in the United States alone over 8,000,000 persons over 10 years of age who can neither read nor write. When we hear these figures repeated frequently we are apt to dismiss them with the thought that they are accounted for by our large foreign born population. But the facts are that over fifty-five per cent of these 8,000,000 are native-born. From an actual survey in five states, embracing 19,000 children of school age, it was found that nearly ten per cent never went beyond the first grade. Three per cent reached high school and only one per cent finished. Of those of the same group who were between

14 and 16 years of age, one quarter of them could neither read nor write. Of the general situation it is shown that about fifty per cent of those who start school never enter High School and of these fifty per cent, only twelve and one-half per cent ever finish.

Superintendent Mortenson of the city of Chicago reports that at the end of the first year of the first grade a loss of 23.4% is shown, from the sixth to the seventh a loss of 11.2%—from the eighth to the ninth a loss of 22.9%. Taking all of the grades from the first to the twelfth, a total loss of 93.2% is shown, those finishing being only 6.8%. These facts are shown by the actual records of the Department of Education for the ten year period ending in 1920.

Many Rotary Clubs and many Rotarians have given of their means with great liberality and have been gladdened and made happier because of it. Sometimes both Clubs and individual members have given to the point of its being a real burden.

Under the right procedure, as we see it, however, the main things which so need to be done for the boys to enable them to achieve a well-rounded development—namely, the extension and perfecting of our educational and recreational institutions—may and should be done, not through private subscriptions, but at the general public expense through the schools. And, it is our recommendation that a change of public policy which will provide for systematically and adequately making such provision will be followed by a decrease in delinquency and crime and an increase in general intelligence and productiveness which will in time make it to the financial advantage of the tax-paying public to have such a change of policy.

As to the future of Boys Work in Rotary, it is undoubtedly great. How great, depends upon the vision and imagination of those who control its development. That it offers a rare opportunity for service to both the individual and the community is beyond question. To your Committee, Boys Work is the most natural, logical and appealing field of service for Rotary to enter. The helping of boys to think and do right and grow into the best possible men is a work in which the best in a man is called into play and so is built up and strengthened. With each one of our 80,000 Rotarians doing his bit each day for one or more boys and by his example and suggestions, inducing other men to do likewise, it will in time make upon the world an impression of incalculable value, and at the same time it will contribute to the strengthening of the spirit of Rotary as probably nothing else can.

In conclusion, there could be hundreds of instances cited of actual facts in connection with work among boys that would bring tears to

the eyes of every man in this vast audience, but it is the belief of your Committee that the time has arrived for a sane, business-like program for Rotary's work with boys, which will render the greatest good to the greatest number.

As agreed by the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws and the Committee on Boys Work, I wish to propose the following resolution relating to Boys Work, offered by the Committee on Boys Work:

RESOLUTION RELATING TO BOYS WORK.

Offered by the Committee on Boys Work.

Adopted.

Whereas, over one thousand Rotary Clubs have standing Boys Work Committees, seventy-five percent of which are active, thus demonstrating the fact that Boys Work is a most outstanding feature of Rotary's program of service, and

Whereas, we believe that a standing Committee on Boys Work for Rotary International is essential to the proper expression of Rotary, therefore, it is

Resolved by the Thirteenth Annual Convention of Rotary International that the President of Rotary International be, and is hereby directed, to appoint annually a Committee of five on Boys Work, the Chairman of which shall be a member of the International Conference; shall report to the Convention and, be a voting member thereof, and, be it further

Resolved, that it shall be the duty of the Committee on Boys Work to study and give publicity to effective methods of aiding and encouraging boys to develop into good and capable men.

I move the adoption of the resolution.

Rotarian Leon C. Faulkner (Baltimore, Md.): I second the motion.

President McCullough: You have heard the resolution properly made and seconded. All in favor say "Aye." Contrary "No." The "Ayes" have it. It is so ordered. (Applause.)

If there are any standing, I would suggest that you go to the balcony. You will be quite comfortable. We are going to take an indoor photograph of the entire assembly.

Following that, there will be distributed a pamphlet containing the printed resolutions that are to come before the convention this morning. While those are being distributed, we are going to be entertained by a quartet from Kewanee, Illinois.

The Kewanee Quartet entertained the assembly with a selection which received the hearty applause of the audience.

President McCullough: The Chairman of Committee on Resolutions, Rotarian Charles William Bailey of Clarksville Tenn., will now report to the convention. (Applause).

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Charles William Bailey, Chairman

Rotarian Bailey: We are glad to have that measure of applause, as service on a Resolutions Committee usually brings compensation in some other form than applause. We are delighted to have it now, for we may not get it later.

The Resolutions Committee approached its task with a certain amount of trepidation; and we want you to get in the same spirit which we felt in considering these resolutions. This we also felt was the same spirit in which they had been presented, that is, the person or club or the conference that presented them, presented them as suggestions for the good of Rotary and that if you thought they were for the good of Rotary, you would adopt them, but if you did not think they were for the good of Rotary, you would not adopt them, and that nobody would misunderstand if their pet scheme was thereby laid aside. So in that spirit we shall proceed to present these resolutions to you. You have the folder.

The first resolution is as follows:

RESOLUTION NO. 1, TO PROVIDE FOR ATTENDANCE CREDIT AT SPECIAL MEETING PLACES DURING THE SUMMER.

Offered by the 21st District Conference:

Not Adopted.

Whereas, the Rocky Mountain National Park has become the Nation's playground during the summer months with the result that many Rotarians throughout the country spend a large part of their vacations in Estes Park; and

Whereas, these Rotarians, to the number of between thirty and forty, have heretofore been meeting regularly as an informal Rotary Club but have not been able to gain credit for attendance thereby; and,

Whereas, inasmuch as this is a National Park with many visitors, there is a large field for Rotary activity and the practice of the Rotary principles; now, therefore,

It Is Resolved by Rotary International, assembled in its 13th Annual Convention, that Rotarians attending regular luncheons and meetings of Rotarians in Estes Park, or under like conditions, be given credit for such attendance under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed and laid down by Rotary International.

We felt that resolution was too broad and was capable of being abused and we therefore recommend that it be not adopted and we move to that end.

President McCullough: Have I a second?

Rotarian William Haughton (Dallas, Texas): I second the motion.

President McCullough: All in favor of the motion that this be not adopted will say "Aye." Contrary say "No." The "Ayes" have it.

At this point a motion was duly made, seconded and carried that inasmuch as printed copies of the folder containing the full text of the resolutions to be presented were in the hands of all of the delegates it would not be necessary for the Chairman to read verbatim the body of each resolution.

**RESOLUTION NO. 2, TO PROHIBIT ROTARY CLUBS
FROM CALLING UPON OTHER ROTARY CLUBS
FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE ON PROJECTS
WHICH THEY HAVE ENDORSED AND
UNDERWRITTEN.**

Offered by the 17th District Conference:

Adopted.

Whereas, it has frequently happened that various clubs, in an honest effort to encourage, foster and promote some entirely worthy and proper movement have underwritten or endorsed the idea and plan and then called upon other clubs to help financially or otherwise in making the plan a success, and

Whereas, recognizing the worthiness of these projects it has happened that the call for funds often creates embarrassment in the clubs because of local conditions and policies; now, therefore,

It Is Resolved by Rotary International, assembled in its 13th Annual Convention, that affiliating Rotary clubs are prohibited from calling upon other Rotary clubs for contributions, subscriptions or pledges, except for calamitous happenings which no single community could or should be expected to succor, and excepting further strictly Rotary proposals; and

It Is Further Resolved that no call shall be made except by the International Board, or with the official approval of the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

Chairman Bailey: The committee recommends the adoption of Resolution No. 2 as amended by adding to the last paragraph the words "or with the official approval of the Board of Directors of Rotary International."

The resolution as amended is designed to eliminate minor appeals for assistance which come from various Rotary Clubs. The Resolutions Committee recommends the adoption in amended form and moves to that end.

President McCullough: It adds a clause to the last paragraph, "Be it further resolved, that no call shall be made except by the International Board or with the official approval of the Board of Directors of Rotary International." Any discussion? Question.

Rotarian C. M. Morgan (Greensburg, Pa.): I move its adoption.

Rotarian Gay C. Wooster (Kalispell, Mont.): I second the motion.

President McCullough: Are you ready for the question? All those in favor of the motion say "Aye. Contrary say "No." The "Ayes" have it.

At this point attention was called to the fact that all through the resolutions as printed in the folder the name of the organization is given as "International Association of Rotary Clubs" and it was agreed that the name shall be changed all through to "Rotary International".

**RESOLUTION NO. 3, TO MAKE THE ROSE THE OFFICIAL
FLOWER OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL.**

Offered by the Rutherford, New Jersey, Rotary Club:

Not Adopted.

Whereas, the Rotary Clubs should have an official flower,
and

Whereas, the rose grows in every land and country where
a Rotary Club is possible, and

Whereas, the rose can be had at almost any time of the
year, and

Whereas, this resolution does not call for any particular
kind of rose, simply a rose, now therefore

It Is Resolved by Rotary International, assembled in its
13th Annual Convention, that the rose is hereby adopted as the
official flower of Rotary International.

Chairman Bailey: The committee recommends that Resolution No. 3 be not adopted for the reason that the rose may have an entirely different significance in other countries in which Rotary is represented and other explanations which we might make. I make a motion that the convention adopt our recommendation that this resolution be not adopted.

Rotarian Earl H. Raymond (Napa, Calif.): I second the motion.

President McCullough: It has been moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Resolutions that this resolution be not adopted be accepted. All in favor will say "Aye." Contrary "No." The "Ayes" have it.

**RESOLUTION NO. 4, TO AMEND AND MODIFY THE PREVIOUSLY
ADOPTED RESOLUTION TO DISCOURAGE
THE EXPRESSION OF THE SPIRIT
OF ROTARY IN ART.**

Offered by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

Adopted.

Whereas, the 1921 Rotary Convention adopted a resolution providing that no statue, icon or other permanent symbolic repre-

sentation purporting to express or interpret the Spirit of Rotary shall be adopted, accepted, authorized or recognized saving only the established official emblem of Rotary International, and all efforts otherwise to express in symbolism the Spirit of Rotary should be and are discouraged; and

Whereas, the concluding clause of this resolution reading, to-wit: "and all efforts otherwise to express in symbolism the Spirit of Rotary should be and are discouraged" is now considered to be too drastic in its restriction upon artists,

It Is Resolved by Rotary International in its 13th Annual Convention assembled, that this resolution is hereby amended by the deletion of the said final clause, but otherwise the resolution is reaffirmed and remains in force.

Chairman Bailey: We recommend that Resolution No. 4 be adopted, and I so move.

Rotarian Charles Zortman (Lewisburg, Pa.): I second the motion.

President McCullough: It has been moved and seconded that Resolution No. 4 be adopted. (Call for question). All in favor say "Aye." Contrary "No." The "Ayes" have it.

RESOLUTION NO. 5, TO AMEND THE PLAN FOR COMPUTING ATTENDANCE AMONG ROTARY CLUBS.

Offered by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

Adopted.

Whereas, by action of the 1918, 1919 and 1920 Rotary Conventions, an attendance contest among Rotary Clubs and rules to govern it were established; and

Whereas, such rules have been subsequently amended and amplified by action of the International Board to meet emergency conditions; and

Whereas, the International Board desires to have the present rules in connection with this contest receive the approval of the clubs through their representatives in Convention;

It Is Resolved by Rotary International assembled in its 13th Annual Convention that the following are adopted and declared to be the rules governing the attendance contest among Rotary Clubs:

1. The Attendance Contest shall be conducted on a yearly basis beginning on July 1st and ending on June 30th of the succeeding year.
2. All clubs in Rotary International shall be eligible to compete only with clubs of approximately like size, according to the following grouping:

Division AA—Clubs with membership of 300 or more
Division A—Clubs having between 200 and 300 members.
Division B—Clubs having between 100 and 200 members.
Division C—Clubs having between 50 and 100 members.
Division D—Clubs having less than 50 members.

Rules for the Clubs.

1. All active members in good standing in the club on the day of the meeting must be counted as present or absent, and at-

tendance must be evidenced by the member being present for at least 60% of the time devoted to the meeting attended either at the member's club or at the regular meeting of some other club, as hereinafter provided.

2. Any active member of the club, not present, who attends a regular meeting of another club, held within the same week (i. e., between the same Sundays) as was the meeting of his own club, may be given full credit for attendance in his club. Such attendance at another meeting should be reported by the Secretary of the host club. If this is overlooked or impractical, the visiting member may make his own report by telegram or in writing.

(Note: Such attendance at the meeting of another club, if in addition to the member's own club of the same week, shall not be included in the attendance record and shall not be counted to offset a meeting missed in the previous, succeeding or any subsequent week.)

3. Any active member of a club who is serving as a General Officer, or as District Governor, or as International Rotary Committeeman, or Special Representative of the District Governor, or in the employ of Rotary International, absent from his club meeting on Rotary business, may be credited with attendance at any meetings of his club missed while on such business. Such absences should be reported in writing to the club secretary.

4. Rotarians absent while en route to, in attendance at, or returning from an International Convention, a District Conference or a regularly announced Inter-City meeting, may be credited with attendance. Such absences should be reported in writing by the Chairman of the delegation to the Secretary.

5. Only those clubs shall be counted in the attendance contest which have their reports in the hands of the District Governor by midnight of the 5th of the succeeding month on which the Secretary is reporting. The District Governor's condensed report must be in the office of the International Headquarters by midnight of the 15th of the month to be counted.

6. During the progress of the contest a small numeral indicating the number of times a club has been in the Ten High or Five Low class of its particular division will be prefixed to the club name in the attendance report. A club forced out of the Ten High or Five Low class one month, if it comes back in the succeeding or a subsequent month, will be credited with the previous appearance by prefixing a numeral one point higher than that which last appeared.

7. During the progress of the contest small numerals indicating the number of times a district has been in the Ten High will be prefixed to the district number. The districts will be rated each month according to their percentage of attendance figures.

Note: See Resolution No. 6 amending paragraph No. 2 under "Rules for Clubs" as given in Resolution No. 5.

Chairman Bailey: Resolution No. 5 is offered by the Board of Directors and the committee understands is designed to make a law of what has heretofore been a rule or custom. We recommend the adoption of this resolution, with the following amendment: To insert therein at the close of paragraph No. 1, these words: "and attendance must be evidenced by the number being present for at least 60% of the time de-

voted to the meeting attended either at the member's club or at the regular meeting of some other club, as hereinafter provided."

What we are trying to do is to provide that a member must attend 60% of meetings before he can be counted as present. No. 1, under Rules for the Clubs, now reads: "All active members in good standing in the club on the day of the meeting must be counted present or absent, and attendance must be evidenced by the number being present for at least 60% of the time devoted to the meeting attended either at the member's club or at the regular meeting of some other club as hereinafter provided."

I move the adoption of this resolution as amended.

Rotarian Frank Weedon (Syracuse, N. Y.): I second the motion.

President McCullough: It is moved and seconded that Resolution No. 5 as amended be adopted. All in favor say "Aye." Contrary "No." The "Ayes" have it.

RESOLUTION NO. 6, TO INTERPRET THE PHRASE "WITHIN THE SAME WEEK" FOR THE ATTENDANCE CONTEST AS MEANING FROM MEETING DAY TO MEETING DAY.

Offered by the 23rd District Conference and the Staten Island Club.

Adopted.

Whereas, attendance in Rotary is the key to a Club's success; and

Whereas, the attendance competition stimulates high records for attendance, but fails in this object unless all competitors are on an even competitive basis; and

Whereas, under the present plan a Rotarian, to receive credit for attendance, must attend a regular meeting of another Rotary Club "within the same week (i. e., between the same Sundays) as was the meeting of his own club"; therefore;

It Is Resolved by Rotary International, assembled in its 13th Annual Convention, that the interpretation of the phrase "within the same week" for the attendance contest is interpreted from meeting day to meeting day, permitting the member to make up attendance between the last meeting of his own club and the next stated meeting of his own club.

Chairman Bailey: Resolution No. 6 is offered by the 23rd District Conference and the Staten Island Club and is designed to change the method of computing attendance from within the same week to from meeting day to meeting day. The attendance contest has been conducted since it commenced on the basis of the calendar week, and it was the opinion of the Resolutions Committee that to change that would bring about a great deal of confusion in connection with the reports made from the various clubs to the District Governors and then on up to Headquarters.

We feel that everything else is computed by the month and by the regular calendar week and that it is only just and proper and correct to calculate attendance on the basis of the calendar week. The Resolutions Committee recommends that this resolution be not adopted and I so move.

Rotarian Hupp Tevis (St. Louis, Mo.) I second the motion.

Rotarian Tom L. Monson (Seattle, Wash.): The District Conference of the 22nd District (Pacific Northwest) adopted a resolution identical with this. Our reason for making this recommendation to this convention was that Thursday and Friday clubs have absolutely no chance if the members miss their own meeting. In our District, as in all Districts, there are five days in the week upon which Rotary meetings are held. The Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday clubs have all the best of it and my club is a Wednesday club. We hold that Friday clubs should have the same opportunity and if we don't adopt this resolution the Friday clubs are going to change to days earlier in the week and there will be days in the week when you cannot attend a Rotary meeting.

Rotarian Frank Mulholland (Toledo, Ohio): I regret exceedingly that I am unable to agree with the Committee about the recommendations. Of course, some of you know how I feel about these contests in Rotary, so what I say may have very little effect upon this body, but I want to give the delegates at large the experience in my own club. My club meets on Friday. A great many of our members are frequently called to New York City. If a Rotarian in Toledo should have a call to New York, say on Thursday, he arrives after the meeting day of all of the clubs in that vicinity. The result is that he is marked as an absentee in Rotary. Now my feeling is that we should encourage men who are absent from their own clubs to attend other meetings and give them the opportunity to be in such attendance. (Applause). Now I realize there is something in what the Chairman has said. When you get out of the regular calendar week you may get into a little bit of difficulty, but in my opinion, that is not so important as is drawing the line so close that you make it absolutely impossible for a vast number of people to have a good record so far as attendance is concerned. It seems perfectly feasible to change the week from meeting day to meeting day and for that reason and believing it will work to the betterment of Rotary, I am in favor of the resolution as presented to the committee. (Applause).

Rotarian George Aldrich (Everett, Wash.): For years my club which meets on Friday has been boosting the attendance record

of Seattle. We are thirty miles from Seattle. Last year, we took up changing our meeting day to Tuesday, in order that we might keep our attendance where we thought it belongs. I am sure that during the past year our attendance has been at least 5% more than it would have been if this rule which has been proposed had been enforced. We have boosted the Seattle attendance record for years, with absolutely no chance to reciprocate in any way and I am strongly in favor of the resolution.

Rotarian George C. Lewis (Lockport, N. Y.): I understand that attached to the constitution and by-laws which we adopted here this week is a Standard Constitution for local clubs and I understand also that the committee had under consideration the question of changing one of the clauses of that constitution so that it would read about meetings like this resolution which is here presented to you. If that is so and that change was made in the Standard Constitution, (it was not read here to us so we do not know for sure whether that is so), if that change were made, then this resolution should conform with the Standard Constitution and instead of rejecting this we should adopt it so that it would conform.

Call for question.

President McCullough: Are you ready for the question? The question you are going to vote on is the recommendation of the committee, duly moved and seconded that this resolution be not adopted. In other words, that the phrase "within the week" shall continue to be as it has been—the calendar week—and not from meeting day to meeting day. Once again to make sure. You are voting on the recommendation of the committee that this resolution which would change the method from the calendar week to meeting to meeting, be not adopted. The question is on the resolution we have just adopted. If we adopt this resolution there is a conflict.

All in favor of the motion will say "Aye." Contrary "No." The "Noes" have it.

Rotarian Mulholland: I move the adoption of the resolution.

Rotarian William H. Campbell (Rochester, N. Y.): I second the motion.

President McCullough: It has been moved and seconded that the resolution be adopted as printed.

All in favor say "Aye." Contrary "No." The "Ayes" have it. (Applause).

**RESOLUTION NO. 7, TO USE THE ANNUAL MEETING OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENCE, NA-
TIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION,
FOR ATTENDANCE CREDIT OF
THE INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS
IN THEIR HOME CLUBS.**

Offered by the Evanston, Illinois, Rotary Club.

Not Adopted.

Whereas, the section of school men in Rotary meets annually during the winter; and

Whereas, this section is so large, comprising an average attendance of three hundred men, that no ordinary Rotary Club can accommodate this group at its weekly meeting; therefore

It Is Resolved by Rotary International, assembled in its 13th Annual Convention, that this annual luncheon held at the time of the meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association may be used for attendance credit of the individual members in their home clubs.

Chairman Bailey: The Resolutions Committee recommends that Resolution No. 7 be not adopted inasmuch as it opens up the avenue for similar gatherings under different occasions without regard to the number present. I so move.

Rotarian Frank Heard (Weyburn, Sask.): I second the motion.

President McCullough: It is moved and seconded that the resolution be not adopted. All in favor will say "Aye." Contrary "No." The "Ayes" have it.

**RESOLUTION NO. 8, TO PERMIT A ROTARIAN, AFTER
MAKING AN EFFORT TO ATTEND A ROTARY MEETING
AND FINDING THE DAY OR HOUR OF MEETING
TEMPORARILY CHANGED FROM THE PUB-
LISHED PERIOD, TO RECEIVE ATTEND-
ANCE CREDIT.**

Offered by the Dubuque Rotary Club.

Not Adopted.

Whereas, it frequently occurs that a Rotarian visiting a city and being desirous of enjoying the good fellowship of the weekly Rotary meeting, and more important, wishing to keep up his attendance record, refers to his Official Directory and ascertaining that it is Rotary day, goes to the place of meeting at the hour mentioned only to find that an evening event has been arranged, or the regular meeting postponed and

Whereas, This Rotarian has done all in his power to register attendance and is no way responsible for the change of the meeting hour by the club he is visiting, therefore,

It Is Resolved by Rotary International, assembled in its 13th Annual Convention, that Rotarians making such effort to record their attendance and finding day or hour of meeting temporarily changed from the published period, shall immediately call on the Secretary of the club visited and on giving evidence of his effort to register attendance, said secretary shall record

him as having been present and so advise the secretary of the club wherein said visitor holds membership. This rule will in no manner be applied to a Rotarian's absence from a deferred or evening meeting of his home club.

Chairman Bailey: The Resolutions Committee recommends that Resolution No. 8 be not adopted, for the reason that it just opens another avenue for being a little too easy about what really counts as attendance at meetings. I so move.

Rotarian Frank Weedon (Syracuse, N. Y.): I second the motion.

President McCullough:. The motion is that the resolution be not adopted. All in favor say "Aye." Contrary "No." The "Ayes" have it.

**RESOLUTION NO. 9, TO APPOINT A COMMITTEE TO STUDY
AND REPORT UPON A PLAN FOR THE REORGANIZA-
TION OF DISTRICT CONFERENCES, GUARANTEE-
ING THEM AUTONOMY, AND PROVIDING
FOR THEIR DELEGATE REPRESENTA-
TION AT THE CONVENTION OF
ROTARY INTERNATIONAL.**

Offered by the Sioux City, Iowa, Rotary Club.

Not Adopted.

Whereas, the District Conferences as organized under the present I. A. of R. C. Constitution and as it would be continued under the proposed Constitution and By-Laws lacks those elements of vitality and of dynamic force that are necessary for the efficient organization, work and service of Rotary in general and of District Rotary in particular, and

Whereas, the large and continually increasing number of Rotary clubs throughout the world has created an International convention which as an individual club delegate body has become so unwieldy as to defeat the very principles of democracy upon which it was originally based; therefore

It Is Resolved by Rotary International, assembled in its 13th Annual Convention, that the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, authorized by enactment of the 1921 Rotary convention at Edinburgh, Scotland, be continued and authorized to make a study of plans for the reorganization of the District Conferences in such a way as to guarantee to such Conferences their autonomy; that the Constitution and By-Laws of Rotary International be so amended as to provide for such Conferences their own officers, their own standing committees, their District Constitution and such other rights and privileges as shall be in conformity with the Constitution of Rotary International; and further

It Is Resolved, that such reorganized District Conferences shall be given delegate representation at the Annual Convention of Rotary International, the delegate representation of each District to be based upon the number of clubs and the membership represented by said clubs; and further

It Is Resolved, that it shall be the duty of the committee to prepare a draft for such amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws of Rotary International as shall provide for the foregoing reorganizations and when prepared such draft shall be delivered to the Secretary, who shall transmit copies thereof to each Rotary Club for its consideration to the end that such draft shall be submitted to the 1923 Rotary convention for such action thereon as may be deemed expedient.

Chairman Bailey: The Committee recommends that Resolution No. 9 be not adopted by reason of the adoption of the new constitution, leaving action upon a resolution of this nature for some future time when we shall become settled to the new constitution. I so move.

Rotarian A. B. Crawford (Newark, Ohio): I second the motion,

President McCullough: It has been moved and seconded that the resolution as printed be not adopted.

All in favor say "Aye." Contrary "No." The "Ayes" have it.

**RESOLUTION NO. 10, TO TAKE PROPER ACTION FOR THE
PURPOSE OF HAVING EACH ROTARY CLUB IN ROTARY
INTERNATIONAL OBSERVE MOTHERS' DAY AT
THE FIRST MEETING FOLLOWING THE
SECOND SUNDAY IN MAY OF
EACH YEAR.**

Offered by the Rotary Club of Victoria, Texas.

Not Adopted.

Whereas, Our Mothers are the first Rotarians and above all people, exemplify our Motto of Service above Self by sacred devotion to others not seen in any other persons, and feeling it our sacred duty and privilege to recognize this devotion, and

Whereas, The Rotary Club of Victoria, Texas, observed Mothers' Day at the first regular luncheon following the second Sunday in May, 1922, by having a special program and inviting all Mothers to be present, and

Whereas, The meeting was such a pronounced success and was so enjoyed and appreciated by both the Mothers and the members, be it

Resolved, that Rotary International, assembled in its 13th Annual Convention, in Los Angeles, take proper action for the purpose of having each Rotary Club in Rotary International, observe Mothers' Day at the first meeting following the second Sunday in May of each year.

Chairman Bailey: The Resolutions Committee recommends that Resolution No. 10 be not adopted. However much virtue we feel in the sentiment and idea of a Mothers' Day, we feel that it would open the suggestion of other such days as it has already done, a telegram having been received the other day from some man who wanted to propose observance of a "Dads' Day." I so move.

Rotarian Forrest J. Perkins (Providence, R. I.): I second the motion.

President McCullough: It has been moved and seconded that this resolution No. 10 be not adopted. All in favor will say "Aye." Contrary "No." The "Ayes" have it, and it is so ordered.

RESOLUTION NO. 11, TO REQUEST EACH AFFILIATED CLUB TO HOLD ON ITS MEETING DAY NEAREST MOTHERS' DAY APPROPRIATE CEREMONIES IN COMMEMORATION OF THE GRAND AND NOBLE SERVICE RENDERED BY MOTHERS OF THE NATION.

Offered by the Alameda, Calif., Rotary Club.

Not Adopted.

Whereas, in Rotary the ideal of service is recognized as the basis of all things worthy and Rotarians are urged by all the tenets of the organization to uplift the standard of service not only in business but in all phases of society, and

Whereas, there is no greater nor more sublime exemplification of service than that which has been rendered to every Rotarian through the unselfish devotion and sacrifices by his Mother who during his infancy, boyhood and early manhood days has devoted countless hours toward his care and happiness with no thought of reward other than the hope of adding a worthy son to the service of the world's greatest work, and

Whereas, it would be eminently consistent and proper that Rotary fittingly recognize the great service rendered humanity by the Mothers of the world, therefore

It Is Resolved, by Rotary International, assembled in its 13th Annual Convention, that each affiliated club be requested to hold on its meeting day nearest the second Sunday in May of each year (Mothers' Day) appropriate ceremonies in commemoration of the grand and noble service rendered by the Mothers of the nation.

Chairman Bailey: The Resolutions Committee recommends that Resolution No. 11 be not adopted and I so move.

Rotarian Charles Rea (Ventura, Calif.): I second the motion.

President McCullough: It has been moved and seconded that Resolution No. 11 as printed be not adopted. All in favor will say "Aye." Contrary "No." The "Ayes" have it.

RESOLUTION NO. 12, TO PROVIDE THAT A ROTARIAN'S CLASSIFICATION SHALL REPRESENT 60% OR MORE OF HIS BUSINESS OR PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY.

Offered by the Fall River, Massachusetts, Rotary Club

Adopted.

Whereas, the Special Assembly on Classification at the Eighth Annual Rotary Convention recommended that each classification should represent sixty per cent or over of a member's business or calling, and

Whereas, Rotary Clubs since then have generally regarded this recommendation as the most logical basis upon which to determine a member's classification, and

Whereas, the recommendation has not been formally adopted by any Convention of the Association as a policy to guide all affiliating clubs, therefore

It Is Resolved by Rotary International, assembled in its 13th Annual Convention that affiliating Rotary Clubs should give each person hereafter elected to membership that classification which represents sixty per cent or more of his business or professional activity, and

It Is Further Resolved that each classification shall bring to the club information substantially different from that of any other classification and that it shall not affect the freedom and growth of any other classification already represented.

Chairman Bailey: The purpose of Resolution No. 12 is to make a law of what has heretofore been a rule or custom. The Committee on Resolutions recommends that the resolution be adopted, and I so move.

Rotarian C. B. Joeckel (Berkeley, Calif.): I second the motion.

President McCullough: It has been moved and seconded that resolution No. 12 as printed be adopted. All in favor say "Aye." Contrary "No." The "Ayes" have it and it is so ordered.

RESOLUTION NO. 13, TO ENDORSE THE NEAR EAST RELIEF WORK.

Offered by the Rotary Club of Long Beach, Calif.;

Not Adopted.

Whereas, the tragedy of Armenia, which has shocked the civilized world, has made effective appeal to the American people, and

Whereas, a continuance of this relief work is imperative if all that has been done is not to be in vain, and

Whereas, the Near East Relief Corporation, the only organization chartered by Congress to provide relief for the suffering and persecuted people of Armenia, until a responsible government is established for that country, is now conducting a campaign to provide food, clothing and medicine for 128,000 children in Near East Relief Orphanages, 25,000 of whom by reason of depressed business conditions in the United States, and the resultant decreased income of the Near East Relief, are exposed to the danger of death by starvation during the coming spring and summer, unless the American people come to their rescue, and

Whereas, this humane undertaking has received the endorsement of the major religious denominations, great fraternal orders, labor bodies and civic societies, throughout the nation, indicating a wide-spread and sincere sympathy with the unhappy people of Armenia who are now in the midst of the eighth year of the World War.

Therefore, Be It Resolved, by the 13th Annual Convention of Rotary International that we go on record as endorsing the

work of the Near East Relief, and the appeal for funds which it is making to the American people, and that they commend this worthy cause to the support of individuals and organizations able to render assistance thereto; and, to the end that this assistance may be effectively rendered, we recommend that a Near East Relief Advisory Committee from this body, be appointed to co-operate with Near East Relief.

Chairman Bailey: The Resolutions Committee recommends that this resolution shall not be adopted for the reason that it opens up the avenue for presentation of similar appeals for the consideration and approval of which the adoption of this resolution would be a precedent. In addition, there must be considered the different viewpoint and angles from which this resolution would be viewed by the different nations in Rotary. This recommendation is made without regard to our personal feelings. We recommend that it be not adopted and I so move.

Rotarian Joseph Kuehnle (Natchez, Miss.): I second the motion.

President McCullough: It is moved and seconded that resolution No. 13 as printed be not adopted. All in favor say "Aye." Contrary "No." The "Ayes" have it, and it is so ordered.

**RESOLUTION NO. 14, RELATING TO THE METHOD OF
COMPUTING THE ATTENDANCE CONTEST AS MEAN-
ING FROM MEETING DAY TO MEETING DAY.**

Offered by the 22nd District Conference:

No Action Necessary In View of Adoption of Resolution No. 6.

Whereas, members of Rotary Clubs who miss meetings of their own clubs must, under present rules of the Attendance Contest, attend a meeting of some other club during the same week in order to receive credit, and

Whereas, members of clubs meeting on Friday have no opportunity to make up lost attendance; and members of clubs meeting on Thursday and Wednesday have only limited opportunities to do so, thereby giving clubs meeting on Tuesday and Monday undue advantage in the Attendance Contest, therefore be it

Resolved, by the 13th Annual Convention of Rotary International, that the rules of said Attendance Contest be changed so as to provide that a Rotarian attending regular meetings of other Rotary clubs on any day during the six-day period immediately following the regular meeting day of his own club shall be given credit for attendance.

Chairman Bailey: This relates to the method of computing attendance. I assume inasmuch as you have acted on one resolution prior to this of identical nature, it will not be necessary to take any action on this resolution.

President McCullough: It is ruled by the Chairman that inasmuch as Resolution No. 6 has been adopted by the convention, that No. 14 becomes redundant and no action is necessary.

**RESOLUTION NO. 15, TO PROVIDE THAT THE SUBJECT OF
"JURY DUTY" SHALL BE MADE ONE OF THE
SUBJECTS FOR ROTARY MEETINGS.**

Offered by the Third District Conference:

Not Adopted.

Whereas, the jury system is an extremely important factor in our courts of Justice, when jury trials are held, and

Whereas, our jury system should be conducted so that justice would always be done, based on the facts and the law, in every trial by jury,

Therefore, It Is Resolved, by Rotary International at the 13th Annual Convention that one of the subjects for Rotary meetings shall be "Jury Duty."

Chairman Bailey: The Resolutions Committee feels that resolution No. 15 is not international in scope and it recommends that the same be not adopted, and I so move.

Rotarian Ed Gahl (Guthrie, Okla.): I second the motion.

President McCullough: It has been moved and seconded that Resolution No. 15 be not adopted. All in favor say "Aye." The contrary "No." The "Ayes" have it, and it is so ordered.

**RESOLUTION NO. 16, TO PROVIDE FOR AN EDUCATIONAL
CAMPAIGN AMONG ROTARY CLUBS WITH REFERENCE
TO CONDITIONS OF UNREST EXISTING.**

Offered by the Rotary Club of Amarillo, Texas:

Not Adopted.

Whereas, there now exists everywhere a condition of unrest, dissatisfaction, and suspicion among a large portion of the peoples of the world, which condition is detrimental to the prosperity and happiness of individuals and of nations; and

Whereas, this condition is largely due to a lack of knowledge of actual existing conditions and is the result of the continual spread of propaganda calculated to destroy the confidence of its bearers in their fellow men; and,

Whereas, there is now no systematic attempt to correct the evil effects of such poisonous streams of influence and to spread a correct knowledge of true conditions;

Therefore, Be It Resolved, that Rotary International, by this resolution, declares itself to be in favor of a campaign of enlightenment and education, through the various clubs of said organization, wherever located, and recommends to the clubs of Rotary International that a movement be forthwith put into effect to bring before the peoples of the world a correct view of actual existing conditions with a view to their enlightenment and betterment and the consequent increase of their prosperity and happiness; and

Be It Further Resolved, that Rotary International hereby pledges itself, and recommends to the Clubs of Rotary International, support of such movement to the fullest extent.

Chairman Bailey: The Resolutions Committee does not think it wise to adopt Resolution No. 16 and recommends that this be not adopted and I so move.

Rotarian W. E. White (Decatur, Ill.): I second the motion.

President McCullough: It has been moved and seconded that Resolution No. 16 as printed be not adopted. All in favor will say "Aye." Contrary "No." The "Ayes" have it.

**RESOLUTION NO. 17, TO DEVELOP INTEREST IN WORK IN
ROTARY CLUBS IN BEHALF OF CRIPPLED
CHILDREN.**

**Offered by the Rotary Clubs of Elyria, Toledo and
Cleveland, Ohio:**

Adopted.

Whereas, Rotarians have evinced an interest in crippled children and have expressed a desire to assist in bringing to crippled children physical corrections, surgical relief, and education, in cases where such treatment will be of benefit,

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved that the 13th Annual Convention of Rotary International commends this humanitarian activity on the part of the Rotary Clubs so engaged and directs thereto the attention of the delegates present at this convention, that their own clubs may take cognizance of the movement as offering an opportunity for service in their respective communities.

Chairman Bailey: The Resolutions Committee spent a long while on Resolution No. 17 and it is recommended that the resolution be adopted after being amended to read as follows:

"Whereas, Rotarians have evinced an interest in crippled children and have expressed a desire to assist in bringing to crippled children physical correction and surgical relief in cases where such treatment will be of benefit; Now therefore, be it Resolved that the 13th Annual Convention of Rotary International commends this humanitarian activity on the part of the Rotary Clubs so engaged and directs thereto the attention of the delegates present at this convention that their own clubs may take cognizance of the movement as offering an opportunity for service in their respective communities."

I so move.

Rotarian W. A. Walls (Kent, Ohio): I second the motion.

President McCullough: This becomes an amendment to the original.

Rotarian Walter Brooke (Minneapolis, Minn.): I think the word "education" was omitted in that paragraph. It should be inserted and I offer that amendment.

Chairman Bailey: We omitted the word education because we feel that this is relief work and not educational work.

Rotarian Claire App (Akron, Ohio): The work is educational. The Ohioans have established schools for crippled children and passed laws. The work is distinctly educational.

Rotarian George Mitchell (Coshocton, Ohio): I urge that the word "education" be put in because crippled children work is acknowledged in Ohio as the care, cure and education of crippled children. It follows as a necessity because the State has provided a means for educating crippled children while under treatment. These crippled children cannot attend public schools and in some cases the treatment takes considerable time, therefore they have a special school in the hospitals, which is essentially a part of this work.

Chairman Bailey: The Resolutions Committee will accept the suggestion. It does not affect the resolution. It is alright to put in the word "education."

President McCullough: The word "education" has been inserted. You understand the wording of the resolution? Are you ready for the question? All in favor say "Aye." Contrary "No." The "Ayes" have it.

Note: Resolution No. 17, as originally submitted and as it appeared in the printed folder, read as follows:

Whereas, the Rotary Clubs of the State of Ohio did during the year 1919 organize what is known as the Ohio Society for Crippled Children, and

Whereas, Rotarians from the States of Ohio, New York, Michigan, Illinois and Kentucky have during the year 1922 organized what is known as the International Society for Crippled Children, dedicated to the interest of crippled children wherever they may be found, and

Whereas, Rotary Clubs of Western New York did in January, 1922, organize what is known as the New York State Society for Crippled Children, and

Whereas, Rotary Clubs in other states have become interested, and in many instances active, in behalf of destitute and crippled children, and

Whereas, individual Rotarians in Great Britain, the United States, Canada and other countries where there are Rotary Clubs have evinced an interest in the crippled child and expressed the desire to assist in bringing to destitute crippled children educational opportunity and surgical treatment in cases where such treatment will be of benefit,

Now Therefore, the Rotary Clubs of Elyria, Cleveland and Toledo, in the State of Ohio, move the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, by the 13th Annual Convention of Rotary International, that the Board of Directors of Rotary International be, and they hereby are, authorized and directed to take cognizance of the movement and to inform themselves of its purposes, its accomplishments and its prospects by any means which may seem to the Board of Directors practical and proper.

RESOLUTION NO. 18, RELATING TO THE SLOGAN OF "ONE LANGUAGE FOR ALL CIVILIZED NATIONS."

Offered by the Rotary Club of Gunnison, Colo.:

Not Adopted.

Whereas, at the meeting of the Rotary Club of Gunnison, Colorado, on May 8, 1922, the following resolution was introduced and adopted:

"That Rotary International, adopt the slogan of 'One Language for all Civilized Nations' and work for its realization,"

It Is Resolved by the 13th Annual Convention of Rotary International that Rotary International does adopt the slogan of "One Language for All Civilized Nations," and

It Is Further Resolved, that Rotary hereby pledges itself to work for this realization.

Chairman Bailey: The Committee on Resolutions recommends that Resolution No. 18 be not adopted and I so move.

Rotarian J. Higgins (Clinton, Okla.): I second the motion.

President McCullough: It is moved and seconded that Resolution No. 18 be not adopted. All in favor say "Aye." Contrary "No." The "Ayes" have it and it is so ordered.

RESOLUTION NO. 19, TO PROVIDE THAT ROTARIANS PLEDGE THEMSELVES TO COOPERATE WITH THE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS OF NATION, STATE, COUNTY AND CITY IN UPHOLDING THE LAWS AND REVERING THE IDEALS OF AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS AND, FURTHER, TO ASK THE SUPPORT OF ALL CITIZENS TO THIS END.

Offered by the Rotary Club of Birmingham, Ala.:

Not Adopted.

Whereas, we have noted a growing tendency throughout our country, to which our own city is no exception, to unjustly and unfairly criticize existing institutions and ridicule those whom we have elected to office; and,

Whereas, such criticism, without constructive cooperation, is doing much to render ineffectual the efforts of public officials, and to undermine and bring into contempt the institutions and ideals of our government, thereby destroying respect for the law and those charged with the enforcement thereof; and,

Whereas, the active support of those whom, by popular vote, we have placed in authority over us, and the inculcation

of proper principles of patriotism and good citizenship are characteristic of the spirit of Rotary throughout the world,

Therefore, Be It Resolved, by the Rotary Club of Birmingham, Alabama, that we, as Rotarians and citizens, pledge ourselves to an earnest endeavor in every way possible to cooperate actively with the officials of our Government, National, State, County and City, and to refrain from unjust and unfair criticism, without, however, abridging the right of wholesome and just comment upon public men and public affairs.

Be It Further Resolved, by the 13th Annual Convention of Rotary International, that we, as Rotarians, call upon all good citizens to join us in the active propagation of this spirit of cooperation to the end that all citizens may actively support our existing institutions, respect the law and revere our American ideals of government.

Chairman Bailey: The Resolutions Committee recommends that Resolution No. 19 be not adopted as it is not international in scope.

A Rotarian: I second the motion.

President McCullough: It has been moved and seconded that Resolution No. 19 as printed be not adopted. All in favor will say "Aye." Contrary "No." The "Ayes" have it, and it is so ordered.

**RESOLUTION NO. 20, TO DESIGNATE THE FIRST WEEK IN
OCTOBER, 1922, AS ROTARY INTERNATIONAL
HEALTH WEEK AND SECURE THE COOPERATION
OF THIS OBSERVANCE ON THE PART OF
ALL ROTARY CLUBS.**

Offered by the Conference of the Third District:

Not Adopted.

Whereas, in accordance with Resolution No. 8 adopted at the Convention of the International Association of Rotary Clubs in Atlantic City in 1920 the Board of Directors of the International Association designate one week each year as Rotary International Health Week and ask that every Rotary Club devote its meeting that week to a study of Public Health, and

Whereas, statistics prove that during recent years the annual death rate per 100,000 population has been reduced from 35.9 to 9.2 for typhoid fever; from 12.5 to 3.9 for measles; from 10.2 to 2.8 for scarlet fever; from 43.3 to 14.7 for diphtheria and from 201.9 to 125.6 for tuberculosis, nevertheless the preventable and the postponable diseases of adult life, these including organic heart disease, chronic kidney disease, the diseases of the nervous and of the circulatory system and cancer—all of which are diseases of the age period of Rotarians—are increasing each year; therefore be it

Resolved by the 13th Annual Convention of the Rotary International in session at Los Angeles, California, that the first week in October, 1922, is hereby designated as Rotary International Health Week and that all clubs be requested to observe it in an appropriate manner.

Chairman Bailey: The Resolutions Committee is of the opinion that the Board of Directors now have authority to designate the week under previous resolutions and that if a week is designated by resolution here that it might conflict with the program of the coming Board and we therefore recommend that Resolution No. 20 be not adopted for the reasons stated and I so move.

Rotarian R. T. Teasdale (St. Louis, Mo.): I second the motion.

President McCullough: The motion is that the resolution as read and printed be not adopted. All in favor say "Aye." Contrary "No." The "Ayes" have it and it is so ordered.

Chairman Bailey: We have two more resolutions and both of them are extremely important. I cannot urge upon you too strongly the importance of considering them. They are very vital.

Resolution No. 21 came in too late for inclusion in the printed pamphlet. It is offered by the Advisory Committee on Classifications and for the purpose of presenting it to you as clearly as possible we are going to ask Chairman Arthur G. Pierce to discuss it with you a moment after it has been read.

**RESOLUTION NO. 21, DEFINING THE WORD "BUSINESS"
UNDER ARTICLE III, SECTION 2, OF THE CLUB
CONSTITUTION.**

Offered by the Advisory Committee on Classifications:

Not Adopted.

Whereas, the extension of Rotary into communities where single industries predominate to a considerable extent, and

Whereas, Article III, Section 2, of the Constitution provides that the active membership shall consist of but one man in each classification of business or profession, etc., and,

Whereas, clubs everywhere are recognizing that more than one business is possible in a given concern and acceptable as such classification,

Therefore, Be It Resolved, by the 13th Annual Convention of Rotary International, that the word "business" in this Article shall be understood to comprise a group of people associated in a business service actually or potentially able to stand alone as a business enterprise and irrespective of whether such group forms a separate concern or is associated or affiliated with other groups to form such concern, and

Be It Further Resolved, that any such business group thus recognized shall be sufficiently independent in action to determine its own policies, accept executive responsibility, and in other words, measure with the standards of business responsibility determined by the club in whose jurisdiction such business exists.

Chairman Bailey: Now let me tell you briefly what the Resolutions Committee understands that resolution to mean. Then let Arthur Pierce tell you please before you discuss it. Our understanding of that resolution is this, that if there be a business which is departmental in its nature, and in those departments there are men who are the executive heads with authority equal to that which is a present requisite to membership in Rotary, and if that department which that man is the head of, is a business big enough to stand on its own feet and is on a par in comparison with other businesses of a like nature in the community, then that business or that department is entitled to membership in Rotary.

Chairman Pierce: The matter could not be placed before you any clearer than the Chairman has made it. I am sure that I could not make it any clearer. It is a straight attempt to recognize what is being done today by the clubs, and to make it so that it will be done easier. That condition has been put before the Advisory Committee on Classifications during the past year and we reached the conclusion which has been read. We have put it before the International Board and they concurred. They felt, and we agree with them, that it had better be put up before the convention. This is the result.

Chairman Bailey: The recommendation of the Resolutions Committee is that Resolution No. 21 be adopted and I so move.

Rotarian Walter Taylor (Sacramento, Calif.): I second the motion.

President McCullough: It has been moved and seconded that the resolution as read be adopted. Discussion.

Rotarian Paul Westburg (Chicago, Ill.): I realize the problem which this committee has considered. We have in Chicago a large packing house company which has a condensed milk department. We could not take into the club the manager of the milk department, even though it was larger than any condensed milk company, because he was not an officer of the company. It is a very advantageous resolution, particularly for the large cities. Let me call your attention to the worldwide institution we have in Chicago under the name of Marshall Field & Company. In that institution we have various departments, such as the Crockery Department, and the Silk Department, etc., that are larger than many independent businesses. It seems to me there should be some limit placed in this resolution so we will not under the resolution have the privilege or give the opportunity for clubs to take in some 15 or 20

or 30 department managers who might be larger in their particular position than an independent man in that particularly specialized business. I think it is better for Rotary to have the independent man in the smaller business than a tremendous group from one large institution. (Applause).

President McCullough: I recognize the Chairman of the Committee.

Chairman Bailey: The Chairman of the Committee of Classifications stated to the Resolutions Committee that in a very large number of clubs existing today they are already doing the thing that it is proposed to legislate for here. Now let us make an amendment to this, that such representation shall not at any time exceed 20%.

Rotarian Frank Littlefield (Toronto, Ont.): I am speaking against the adoption of the resolution. In my own business, which is the oil business, in Canada, we have a half dozen departments. If this resolution is passed, we will be entitled to some twelve or thirteen representatives in the Toronto Club. We have a wholesale department, and a manufacturing department, which are run under separate management. We also have a retail section in the business. We have a special collection department, operating under provincial authority. I do not believe it wise to give any one organization or association twenty members in any one Rotary Club. (Applause).

Rotarian George W. Snedecor (Ames, Ia.): The small town club problem must be considered in any work before this convention. In Iowa, 60% of all the Rotary Clubs are in towns of less than 10,000 inhabitants. In a great many of these towns, there is one business, either educational or manufacturing concern, which governs practically the whole business of the town and unless the Rotary Club is permitted in these small towns to take in a considerable representation from these businesses, the Rotary Club cannot represent the interests of the town and cannot function as an important part of the community life. So it seems to me that these big sized cities should be able to handle this matter on their own behalf. It is not mandatory that they should take in these greater numbers but it would allow the small town to get a Rotary Club which will really represent the community in which it exists. (Applause).

Rotarian Robert McDowell (Louisville, Ky.): I believe one of the greatest dangers to Rotary today is the fact that our clubs refuse to face the matter of classification squarely and deal with fairness. I think we should tighten our classifications rather than loosen up. (Applause).

I think we are now considering a principle to apply to all Rotary and the difficulty of the individual cities should not be taken into consideration. I hope that there will not be a resolution of this sort passed but that the clubs that are now doing this thing regardless of the rules of Rotary will be shown by an overwhelming vote against this resolution that they should not do it and will then come across and face the question fairly and treat it squarely. (Applause).

A Rotarian: I am taking the opposite side from the man from Iowa who is suffering by reason of having small towns dominated by a single institution. I know of a firm that is represented by four or five different departments and then the manager and the owner, and at each meeting from one to three of those members are absent, because they think they are well represented. That is what keeps our average down. Yet yesterday, we heard of one of the most successful clubs in the United States represented by twenty-six members. By less membership and more Rotarians we would be better off in Rotary. (Applause).

A Rotarian: Every man who has talked against this resolution has represented a large club. Is Rotary going to stultify the small club? It should not. The small clubs are made up as has been said of duplications in a single business, represented by department heads. I can very readily see where this is going to stultify. It is going to place the small clubs in a very uncomfortable position, and I appeal to you not to take such action today, because I believe it to be against the interest of Rotary. (Applause).

Rotarian E. M. Goodwin (Clinton, Mo.): I come from a town of five thousand people with a membership of forty, and I want to say to you, that we might be able to put two or three or four more members in our club by this resolution, but I am saying to you, and agreeing with the Rotarian over there, that we can probably better dispose of three or four we already have, rather than to add three or four, who would come from departments that would lessen the interest and percentage of our service. As a small town, one of the smallest, I am not in favor of adopting this resolution, although it might help us a little, and give to the big cities an opportunity to give corporations or big industry the opportunity of holding all classifications in Rotary. (Applause).

A Rotarian: I believe fully that we do not understand the meaning of this resolution as presented by the Board. At the present time we are working under subterfuge in about fifty of our clubs. Honesty in

classification is what we desire. By passing this resolution we will get that. Any club that does not require it does not need to take the resolution. In justice to the men we have in the clubs, under subterfuge, I approve of the resolution. (Applause).

Call for question.

Rotarian Maurice W. Jencks (Junction City, Kan.): I come from a town of seven thousand people, and, like my friend from Missouri, I do not think it is necessary for the good of Rotary to take in two or three or four men from any one line of business. There is no town that is capable of handling a Rotary club, with approximately five thousand people, but that can get forty-five members in that town, who meet the requirements of Rotary, and that is all the members you need in a town of that size. I am against this resolution (Applause).

Rotarian J. M. Anderson (Astoria, Ore.): I believe that the interest of the small clubs throughout America and the world ought to be protected, and I think they are represented in a large measure today. If we do not give them an opportunity as they see it in their judgment to take in various classifications out of a certain kind of business, that may constitute a great portion of their city's industry, we are going to cripple those clubs. That being the case, would it not be possible to make an exception in this resolution or legislation, for the large cities, say above a certain population.

From the floor—"No." Call for question.

President McCullough: Are you ready for the question? All in favor of the resolution will say "Aye." All against the resolution "No." The "Noes" have it and it is so ordered.

**RESOLUTION NO. 22, TO AUTHORIZE THE BOARD OF
DIRECTORS TO CONSIDER THE APPLICATION OF THE
ROTARY CLUB OF SAN PEDRO, CALIFORNIA.**

Offered by the Rotary Club of Los Angeles, California:

Adopted.

Whereas, one of the objects of this Association is to encourage, promote and supervise the organization of Rotary Clubs in all commercial centers throughout the world and

Whereas, a Rotary Club has been organized in San Pedro, California, because this locality was recognized as a commercial center and

Whereas, the organization of this club was completed without understanding that a constitutional provision prohibited

the organization of such club, such provision being to wit: "Not more than one Rotary Club shall be organized in or admitted from any one city or town" and

Whereas, San Pedro is practically a town in itself and certainly is a commercial center of its own although it is technically within the enlarged corporate limits of the city of Los Angeles and

Whereas, the newly adopted constitution of Rotary International does modify the hitherto existing provision against more than one Rotary Club in a city by providing that a city containing within its corporate limits over one million population and having more than one well defined commercial or trade center within its limits there may be another Rotary Club under certain conditions in any such distinct commercial or trade center, provided the already existing Rotary Club in such city consents to the organization of such second club and

Whereas, it is generally understood and believed that the population limit of one million would have been reduced probably to five hundred thousand by Convention action had it not been for the fact that no one desired to endanger the adoption of the constitution as a whole by presenting amendments to it and

Whereas, the Rotary Club of Los Angeles fully consents to the organization and election to membership in Rotary International of the Rotary Club of San Pedro, now therefore

It Is Resolved by Rotary International in 13th Annual International Convention assembled, that an emergency situation is declared to exist with regard to the Rotary Club of San Pedro by reason of the unusual geographical circumstances whereby the territory of San Pedro which is upwards of thirty miles from the Los Angeles business center, was incorporated within the City of Los Angeles and by unanimous consent for the purpose of recognizing the Rotary Club of San Pedro, the Board of Directors of Rotary International is authorized to grant a charter to the Rotary Club of San Pedro, California, providing that the Board is fully satisfied that the existence of a Rotary Club in San Pedro would be desirable and wise and that the present club is properly organized and administered and its members fully qualified in every way to be recognized as Rotarians.

Chairman Bailey: As I understand it, the Rotary Club was organized, pretty well equipped, membership created, and then found out that it lay within the city limits of the City of Los Angeles, and it could not be a legally constituted Rotary Club. The Committee on Resolutions recommends the adoption of this resolution by first striking out the words "instructed to consider the City of Los Angeles as having one million population." It serves the same purpose without it, and making the last clause read as follows:

"It is Resolved, by Rotary International in Thirteenth Annual International Convention assembled, that an emergency situation is de-

clared to exist with regard to the Rotary Club of San Pedro by reason of the unusual geographical circumstances whereby the territory of San Pedro, which is upwards of thirty miles from the Los Angeles business center, was incorporated within the City of Los Angeles, and by unanimous consent for the purpose of recognizing the Rotary Club of San Pedro, the Board of Directors of Rotary International is authorized to grant a charter to the Rotary Club of San Pedro, California, providing that the Board is fully satisfied that the existence of a Rotary Club in San Pedro would be desirable, etc.”

There are Rotary Clubs within shorter distance from Los Angeles than San Pedro, and they are simply up against a technical situation that cannot be relieved in any other way. The Resolutions Committee recommends that this resolution be adopted with those amendments, and I so move. (Applause).

Rotarian Clinton Miller (Los Angeles, Calif.): Let me say that the phrase “consider Los Angeles as having a million population” was not written by a member of the club or resident of Los Angeles. The City of San Pedro lies south of Los Angeles thirty miles. It has its own municipal government, its post office and chamber of commerce. In order that the City of Los Angeles might bond itself and expend millions of dollars on the nearest harbor, it was necessary to draw two imaginary lines, one mile wide and down thirty miles, spread out and take in the City of San Pedro. The City of San Pedro is an independent city with its own spirit, its own civic organizations. Without knowledge of the provision in the constitution or else without knowledge that it is in the City of Los Angeles, the International officers proceeded in the usual manner to organize a club in San Pedro, composed of the back-bone of the city, and the club has been functioning for five months, paying for and receiving dues of Rotarians, and because it fails to get a piece of paper called a charter, or on account of a technicality, they must either disband or go to some other organization. I submit to you the fact that the exception proves the rule. (Applause).

Call for question.

Rotarian Robert McDowell (Louisville, Kentucky): With all due sympathy for San Pedro and Los Angeles, I submit that this resolution is out of order. We cannot amend our constitution by a resolution by unanimous consent, or in any way excepting as provided in the constitution.

President McCullough: Your point is well taken, but in strict interpretation of the law, in cases like this, where a club has been in existence in all good faith for several months, we ought not to stand in the way of taking relieving action. (Applause).

Rotarian Charles Newton (Chicago, Ill.): I think the Chicago Club has probably made a more thorough and exhaustive search and investigation of this situation than probably any other club in Rotary. It has been a very serious question which we have had to handle for a long while, in fact committees have been appointed. I don't think the resolution ought to pass, first on account of the point raised by Bob McDowell. The convention here doesn't realize the situation which exists in other large cities. We have a club right in our city limits at the west of Chicago which has been organized for two years. This club has held weekly meetings and has petitioned for a charter. The west boundary of that particular district is two and one half miles inside the west boundary of a portion of the City of Chicago. Now, if this resolution passes to take care of San Pedro, we in the Chicago Club are going to have a club which we do not want after a very thorough investigation, although it has a regular city administration and has a club which has been in existence with ninety-seven per cent attendance, trying to get into Rotary. We are tampering with something, particularly the constitution and by-laws. While it is very unfortunate that San Pedro should be in this position, we are establishing a precedent which I do not think should be done, and after Chicago's investigation, I do not believe there are any members that we would desire to have come in in that way. I think we ought to defeat the the motion on the basis of it not being a proper subject to be brought up.

Rotarian McDowell: I ask for a ruling on point of order.

President McCullough: The Chair rules that the point of order is not taken.

Rotarian John Williams (Long Beach, Calif.): I have no doubt that there are in this convention fifty similar propositions, but this is a very distinct one. San Pedro is a city all by itself, some thirty miles south of Los Angeles. They have been legally functioning for the last five months. They are in attendance at this convention one hundred per cent. They have sent in their money. They were at

the District Conference in San Francisco fifty per cent. I doubt but what you have similar cases in the east, but this is a very exceptional case. Now, San Pedro is very much in need of a Rotary Club, and I am going to appeal to you fellows that you render real Rotary service by voting for this resolution before the house. (Applause).

Call for question.

Rotarian Walter J. Crawford (Beaumont, Texas): In view of interpretation placed on this resolution by the Board of Directors, and in view of the fact that we are all convinced, we must be convinced, that the population has increased to a million, since this debate began, I second the motion. (Applause).

Rotarian Tom Barrow (Long Beach, Calif.): It has been my pleasure this last year to serve as President of a club nearer Los Angeles than San Pedro is, and we have recognized their need. There is no town that needs a Rotary Club more than San Pedro. It is bound to Los Angeles by a narrow strip thirty miles long and a quarter of a mile wide, and I appeal to you as Rotarians to give this fine bunch of fellows the opportunity to join this family with five other clubs much nearer.

Call for question.

President McCullough: All in favor of the resolution say "Aye." Contrary "No." The "Ayes" have it and it is so ordered. (Applause).

President McCullough: I beg of you not to leave the hall until the convention speech of Thomas C. Sheehan is given. It is one of the high spots of the convention. I trust you will make whatever sacrifice of time is necessary, in order to remain during the whole of it.

A Rotarian: In view of the importance of this address, I move now that we delay this until after lunch.

President McCullough: It simply means that we are delaying the program for the whole afternoon and perhaps make your ad-

journment after six o'clock, but I do not want this message delivered unless you can all be here. What is the sense of the meeting.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried the address of Rotarian Sheehan was made a special order of business for 3 P. M. Thursday afternoon.

The convention stood adjourned until 2:00 P. M. Thursday afternoon.

Proceedings of the Session of THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 8th

President McCullough: We will now have the report of the Committee on Registration, Rotarian Carl J. Gordon, Chairman, Los Angeles. (Applause.)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REGISTRATION

Carl J. Gordon, Chairman

Rotarian Gordon: The final report on registration as shown at noon today is as follows: Local Rotarians 249. Local ladies and guests 278. Visiting Rotarians, 3560. Visiting ladies, 1771. Total registration for the convention, 3809 Rotarians; 2049 ladies and guests; grand total 5858. (Applause).

President McCullough: A motion is in order for the reception of the report of the Chairman of the Committee on Registration.

Rotarian Ed. Stock (Washington, D. C.): I so move.

Rotarian E. A. Winter (Cincinnati, O.): I second the motion.

President McCullough: It is moved and seconded that the report of the Registration Committee be received. All those in favor say "Aye." Contrary "No." The "Ayes" have it.

President McCullough: The report of the Committee on Credentials is next. Rotarian Elliott B. Wyman, Chairman, Los Angeles. (Applause.)

FINAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Elliott B. Wyman, Chairman

Rotarian Wyman: Your committee begs to report we have received and passed on all the credentials presented to us, and find accredited International officers and club delegates present as follows:

United States Clubs_____	843
Canadian and Newfoundland Clubs_____	41
British and Irish Clubs_____	54
Cuban Clubs_____	7
South American Clubs_____	2
Australian Clubs_____	2
Chinese Clubs_____	1
French Clubs_____	1
Indian Clubs_____	0
Japanese Clubs_____	0
Mexican Clubs_____	1
New Zealand Clubs_____	0
Norwegian Clubs_____	0
Panama Clubs_____	1
Philippine Islands Clubs_____	1
Porto Rican Clubs_____	2
South African Clubs_____	0
Spanish Clubs_____	0
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Total Number of Clubs Represented_____	956
Percentage of Total Club Membership Represented_____	77%
Number of Officers Present_____	32
Number of Delegates Present_____	1321
<hr/>	
Total Vote in Convention_____	1353
	(Applause).

President McCullough: A motion is in order for the acceptance of the report.

Rotarian Walter S. Young (Worcester, Mass.): I move the report be accepted.

Rotarian H. D. Riley (Anaheim, Cal.): I second the motion.

President McCullough: It has been moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Credentials be received. All in favor say "Aye." Contrary "No." The "Ayes" have it.

May I just add the request of the Chairman that delegates of those clubs which have not yet filed their credentials, do so at the earliest possible moment.

Under the leadership of Rotarian Carberry the assembly sang "Onward Sons of Rotary" and several other songs.

President McCullough: The Committee on Business Methods during this past year has been one of the most active committees which we have had in service. It is a committee composed of five men—a five man committee in name and in deed. These men have given unsparingly of their time this past year with a big objective in view. They have endeavored to do something to intensely inject into business affairs the ethics and principles of Rotary service, and specifically to create a desire on the part of men, first Rotarians and through them by example other

men, to become active members of their respective trade or professional organizations to the end that they may elevate the business conscience of the community and thereby make for the peace and security of mankind. It has been a very practical program and has met with a very great deal of success. How successful it has been you will be told by the next speaker. Let me say at this time that no program such as has been attempted and started by the committee this year could ever hope to see fruition in the short space of twelve months. This program has been undertaken with the idea that it is a fundamental thing in Rotary and might well be an activity for Rotary for all time. I have pleasure at this moment in introducing to you Rotarian Guy Gundaker of Philadelphia, Pa., Chairman of the Committee. (Applause).

ROTARY AND MODERN BUSINESS

Guy Gundaker

Rotarian Gundaker: President Crawford, Fellow Rotarians: Even though Chairman Bert Adams of the Convention Program Committee has been most liberal in the allotment of time given me to present a resume of this year's activity in Business Methods my report can touch only the high spots of the year, and is a synopsis of a presentation of that activity, rather than a complete exposition.

In arranging my data, the subject naturally falls under three heads:—

- (a), General discussion of Business Methods Problems.
- (b), This year's program.
- (c), The results.

The first two divisions must receive the most liberal consideration; as regards the last,—the results,—I regret that I must so sketchily summarize the records of the many conspicuous services rendered by Clubs and by individual Rotarians.

Before proceeding, may I raise a question as to the appropriateness of the name of our Committee? It is called the International Committee on Business Methods. I do not think that the title fails to cover any phases of the Committee's appropriate functions, but I do think that it includes a great many things that should be excluded.

If we were to examine the ordinary text-book on Business Methods, its table of contents would show such topics as Administrative Economics, Auditing, Office Equipment, Office Systems, etc. These topics might be denominated the methods of the mechanical operation of the business. The Business Methods Committee, in contemplating its function, felt that

all business methods which result from a preference of one or another type of business procedure and which do not have an inherent obligation to their observance as an ethical duty, are entirely outside of their province. They therefore established a clear-cut demarkation, which limited their scope to those methods of business conduct which are ethically right or wrong.

In one of the national organizations similar to Rotary, Business Methods is evidently understood in the school-book way. This year's Business Methods program for that organization divided the year into four periods for the analysis and study of the fundamental elements of business management, production, marketing and financing. The detailed plan shows clearly that while the ethical side is not overlooked, the main emphasis is laid on the business methods which are non-ethical.

Most of the phases of non-ethical Business Methods are taken care of by the various craft associations who seek to offer what is newest and best in business procedure to their membership, *for the material advantages which such methods obtain*. The efforts of the present International Rotary Committee have not been concerned with business methods the value of which can be measured in terms of material advantage.

In the objects of a Rotary Club, we find as the first object: "To encourage and foster high ethical standards in business and professions", and in the Rotary Code of Ethics, (the fifth paragraph), in stating the duty of a Rotarian, these words: "To use his best endeavors to elevate the standards of the vocation in which he is engaged."

These very direct statements of the duties of a Rotary Club and the duties of the individual Rotarian have led to numerous activities along the lines suggested.

In reviewing Rotary's previous activities for higher business standards, the Committee, however, could find no record of any concerted effort by Rotarians acting as a group toward fostering higher ethical standards in their respective vocations. They therefore proposed a Rotary-wide intensive drive for correct business methods in which all Rotarians could and should participate, namely, the writing or improving of codes of standards of practice by all businesses and professions corresponding with the various classifications in Rotary; the work to be inspired by Rotarians the actual writing or improving to be done by Committees appointed by the officers of the various local, state, provincial or national business and professional associations from among their own membership.

It cannot be gainsaid that many business and professional associations have codes of standards of practice, but it is also true that a careful analysis of a large number of the existing codes has shown:

First, many defects of construction, Second, omission of vital and essential elements and, Third, incorrect and unscientific methods of statement.

In presenting a campaign of this comprehensive character, seeking as its goal the codifying of business standards in all businesses and professions, the Committee realized it was presenting a program which might "carry on" for several years. The Committee has tried to plant seed which would be perennial in bloom. It has sought to state and define the entire problem, so that the precocious could complete their codes at once, and all others be aided in their work of writing a code through ample knowledge and complete information.

The business world has recognized the need for codes of standards of practice for many years, but the craft associations have been slow to act. By "craft associations," we mean the associations corresponding with a man's line of endeavor, be it a business or a profession.

Many reasons may be advanced in favor of the written code of standards of practice, but none is more cogent than the fact that a written code helps men to think clearly and correctly, and to act honorably. One finds little guidance in glittering generalities, and it is difficult, if not well-nigh impossible, to conduct present-day business with no clearly defined standards. The spirit of the times demands a more exacting and a more sensitive business conscience, and the preparation of standards of practice is the expression of that spirit.

A code of standards of practice not only helps those whose business has been conducted with probity and integrity, by strengthening their will to continue in the right, but also provides an incentive for those who unfortunately have not had the benefit of ethical training.

The craft code also serves as a gauge to determine the crafts attitude toward proper business standards. It is a testing instrument for the public, and oftentimes does much to establish public goodwill, and favorable consideration.

DISCUSSION OF CODE WRITING AND AMENDMENT.

(a) General Considerations.

A code of standards of practice is not a philosophic statement, it is not a collection of lofty, high-sounding words. It is a craftsman's plain statement of the things it is right for him to do, and the things which are wrong to do. It is the gathering together and

standardizing of the many ethical decisions of men in business when they say: "This conduct is right, or that conduct is wrong."

In considering the writing of codes of standards of practice, one must remember that business men, through the very practical way in which business is conducted, are not abstract thinkers. Few business men have ever essayed to abstract the principles of correct human relations from the many concrete examples within their own experience, and arrange them for the benefit of their fellows in the craft. These facts are mentioned solely to present to your minds one of the difficulties attendant on code-making, and also to enable the Committee to voice an opinion that the difficulty is not insurmountable. We believe that business men will attack this problem as they have attacked many others, and conquer it by disciplined determination.

It would be a great mistake to have business men's codes written by those in professional occupations. Business men must write their own codes in the same manner that professional men write codes for the professions. The whole business world will be advanced through this detached thinking, in which general standards of correct practice are developed through the contemplation of many particular instances.

A code of standards of practice should be like a ranchman's fence: "Mule-high, bull-strong, and pig-tight." It should include all which belongs in, and exclude everything which belongs out. Former International President Glenn Mead has said, "The earmarks of a worth-while code are its definiteness and conciseness in statement. All phraseology which is indefinite should be avoided. Its rules of conduct must be very specific and plain spoken, and should completely cover all phases of business relations."

The Committee feels that a code of standards of practice should be so explicit, plain and clear that its provisions would be understood by every member of the craft without the aid of a dictionary, a glossary of terms, a university education, or an interpreter.

(b) Construction of a Code.

A code should follow a general form of construction. In offering all crafts a basic outline of construction for a code, under the title "Outline of the Points which should be included in a Model Code," the Committee did so after a very critical study of many codes which had come under their observations. They have thus far received no objection from any craft or individual that any essential elements were omitted.

A systematic arrangement of the provisions of a code serves

many purposes. It is of great assistance to those who are writing a code, serving as a skeleton form on which to build the code and at the same time prevents the omission of any of the essential elements appropriate to a code. Finally, it is an advantage in the general campaign for codes. After many codes have been written following the same form of construction, a generalized code will arise which is applicable to many crafts. It is not difficult to visualize a code of correct practice which could be used by all Office Equipment men, irrespective of whether they sold safes, typewriters, loose-leaf devices, dictaphones, multigraphing apparatus, visible or vertical card systems, check writers, adding machines, office furniture stationery, etc.

Those engaged in business service could frame a code whose provisions would adequately fit income tax consultant, certified public accountant, auditor, efficiency expert, etc.

Those engaged in merchandising of business fixtures could develop a code thoroughly applicable to the crafts dealing in cash registers, time recording systems, store fixtures, checking devices, burglar alarm systems, cash carriers, communicating systems, display fixtures, etc.

(c) Discussion of the Eight Suggested Topics for a Model Code.

It should first provide a general statement or preamble defining the business or profession for which the code is written, and the membership qualifications. One of the latest thoughts in the writing of codes is that the personal character rules of conduct for the craftsman himself, or the executive officer, if it be a corporation, be written in the preamble, and not made a part of the code which follows. It seems that this is quite logical, because individual personal character is the foundation of right conduct and if the executive head of the business does not possess certain fundamental character marks, the rules of conduct stated in the code will not likely be actualized in the business of which he is the head.

The code itself should consist of eight sections,—the first six covering the rules of conduct for all of the human relations which arise out of a business; the last two dealing with the subject of Contracts and Specifications and the "Don'ts" in standards of practice.

The subject of Contracts and Specifications is made a special heading not only because of its importance as an integral part of many business transactions, but also to avoid duplicating rules of conduct governing these matters under each of the six previous headings.

The "Don'ts" are rules of conduct covering practices which are reprehensible.

The six relations covered as separate topics are arranged in a logical sequence, in the order in which the various relations arise as a new business starts and grows.

The first topic covers the relation of the craftsman with his employees. This particular topic is not well covered by any code received by the Committee.

The standards of practice under this topic should be written in a spirit of fairness and co-operation, and should include rules of conduct governing employment, wages, permanency of occupation, working conditions, apprenticeship, training, opportunity for advancement, recreational facilities, disputes, assimilation of new employes, discharge from service, etc.

The Committee urges that every effort be made to provide rules of conduct for this most important business relation, believing it to be a step in the solution of the problem of employer and employee, and the mollifying of social unrest.

By a resolution of the Edinburgh Convention, the International Association of Rotary Clubs was directed to continue the study of industrial problems, meaning thereby the relations of employer and employee and encourage local clubs to do otherwise. In order that rules of conduct in line with the purport of this resolution might be suggested and their statement embodied in proposed codes, an advertisement was inserted in *THE ROTARIAN*, asking all readers who had established friendly, intimate and cordial relations with their employees to write an article telling just how this had been accomplished and to send them to the International Committee on Business Methods. It was believed that many Rotarians had "set their own houses in order" through the application of Rotary principles to the employer-employee problem, and that, from a symposium of the articles submitted, many just and equitable standards of practice might be deduced. It is the Committee's regret that it received so few articles in response to the advertisement.

The second topic covers the relation of the craftsman with those from whom he makes purchases.

Rules of conduct under this topic should include treatment of seller, (audience, interviews, truthful statement of facts, etc.); purchasing methods; conditions of purchase, (offer and tender); containers, where goods are f.o.b., etc.; whether the order is a brand order, or an order based on set qualities; quantity shipments and prices.

The proposed code of the National Restaurant Association will illustrate not only the type of rules of conduct for this section, but, in their definiteness and conciseness of statement, indicate the general manner of statement of rules of conduct under other topics. It says:

"The time of salesmen should not be needlessly wasted in waiting for and completing interviews. It is thoroughly good conduct to decline to see salesmen who desire to present subjects of no interest to the purchaser.

"Truth and honesty should be observed in all interviews with salesmen. No misleading statements should be made to secure lower prices, nor should prices of competitive firms be shown to each other.

"The salesman who offers a lower price for equal quality and quantity should get the order; it should not be given to his competitor at the same figure.

"The terms of payment governing the purchase and the place of free delivery should be fixed at the time purchase is made, and carried out to the letter. Discounts for cash can only be taken if payment is made within the time limit specified.

"The terms and conditions governing containers should be agreed upon at time purchase is made. If containers are extra, payment should be made and credit sought on return in good condition. Deductions for containers prior to return is unethical.

"It is thoroughly ethical to decline to accept goods not delivered at the time specified provided that such acceptance would cause loss to the purchaser. It is unethical to decline goods on delayed delivery to secure price revision.

"It is wrong to seek advantages in adjustment by threat of discontinuance of business. Sellers are urged to make adjustments on the basis of what is right, and not on the basis of policy. Errors in purchasing should not be corrected by declination to accept delivery."

Note how plain-stated the proposed code is. No indefiniteness, no frills,—just a business man's writing down of his standards, expressed in "Do's" and "Don't's".

In recent years, a grievous business method has arisen which tends to undermine and defeat the purpose of correct standards of practice in purchasing. Reference is made to the custom whereby many business men make most of their purchases from their own patrons or from those who are interested in a financial way in the business, without regard to the ethics of purchasing. They looked on such purchases as business reciprocity. It is difficult to maintain high standards of practice when purchases are made in this fashion.

The financing of hotels by packing houses; the relation of the

railroads to large shippers of freight; the thousands of stockholders in interlocking businesses; all tend to establish purchasing connections not based on sound principles, community interest, public advantage on high business standards.

If Rotary devoted a year's educational campaign to induce men to think and act in accordance with correct standards of practice governing their methods of purchasing, the possible results in the saving made by the public through decreased costs of living would be astounding.

The third topic covers the relations of the craftsman with his fellow-craftsmen.

The standards of practice under this topic are based on the principle that fellow-craftsmen work together for the benefit of each and all.

The fourth topic covers the relation of the craftsman with professional men whose professions are interlocked with the craft, such as druggists with physicians, builders with engineers and architects, etc.

The interlocking relations of businesses with professions require a statement which is generally quite technical in character. Rules of conduct under this topic should be included in professional codes, so that the reciprocal relation of the professional craftsman with the business craftsman will be covered.

The fifth topic covers the relation of the craftsman with the public in general. This phase of his relation with the public treats of his conduct as affecting the general weal.

The standards here stated should cover the maintenance and observance of local, state and federal laws, broad principles of social service, participation in community betterment movements, (civic, charitable and philanthropic).

The sixth topic covers the relation of the craftsman with those who become his patrons, both clients and purchasers.

The standards of practice governing the relation of the craftsman to the purchasing public should so direct his course that every business relation and service exemplifies honorable and straightforward dealings. The standards here stated should cover fair prices, advertising methods, quality of goods, substitution, adulteration, physical equipment of the plant, etc.

Having written the rules of conduct governing the six human relations, there still remain two very important parts of all codes. They are designated as the seventh and eighth topics.

The seventh topic covers rules of conduct governing the making and executing of contracts, with special reference to specifications.

In considering this topic, I shall go into more detail than I did on the other topics of a model code. Rotarian George Shriver, a member of this Committee, was to have presented this subject before the Convention, but at the last minute, he was subpoenaed to appear in a hearing relative to an adjustment of claims of the Railroads against the U. S. Government for the period covering wartime operation. I regret his absence very much. Likewise, I regret the absence of George Kinney, another member of the Committee, who was detained at home through urgent business reasons.

As regards the standards to be observed in making contracts, one should keep clearly in mind that the rules to be written have as their object, the regulation of contracts between all of the related parties mentioned in the code; to wit, employer and employee, buyer and seller, the craftsman and the purchasing public, etc., to the end that all the parties to the contract are mutually benefited.

The standards under this topic should also include the rules of conduct to be observed in framing specifications, definitions of the terms used, and concise expressions of various trade customs and usages which constitute a large part of such specifications.

You remember Tallyrand's famous witticism when he said "Conversation is the art of concealing one's thoughts on a subject." This definition quite aptly described the general character of most contracts.

The contract forms used are abominably long, quite unintelligible to the ordinary lay mind, and very tedious in "whereases", "afore-saids", and "parties of the first and second parts".

Contracts are framed in this way for several reasons:

1st,—Because each party to the contract seeks to protect his interest to the fullest extent and secure the greatest possible advantages, knowing that the other party to the contract will try to do the same;

2nd,—Obscure language and superfluous legal verbiage is used to "smoke-screen" the contractual relations in the hope that the acts or forbearances agreed to may happen before there is greater visibility;

3rd,—The involved nature of the agreement makes it possible to insert so-called "joker clauses", which slyly work advantages which were not contemplated when the contract was written. Many "joker clauses", while apparently minor provisions, oftentimes outweigh in legal value the more conspicuous sections of the contract.

I do not place the blame for all of this camouflage on the lawyers who write the contracts. Their clients are equally blameable. The reform of contract-writing will begin when business men refuse to make

or accept a contract, the conditions and terms of which are not mutually beneficial.

Viewed from another angle, the contract form is a direct result of the distrust of the contracting parties in the business standards of each other.

Were business men to square all of their practices with correct business standards, the present type of contract would soon be supplanted by a new variety which would be very simple in statement, brief in offer and acceptance, with the consideration and terms concisely expressed, to accomplish an object unquestionably legal and written with just enough form to be valid.

Since this millennium is contingent on business men practicing correct business standards, there is an added reason for all businesses and professions to hasten the writing of their codes of correct standards of practice. For the immediate present, it is necessary to devise strict rules governing the making and executing of contracts for inclusion in either new or old codes.

I believe that Rotary, in presenting a discussion of this subject, is making a most important contribution to the business world. I believe, furthermore, that the growth of high ethical standards in the making of contracts will lead to more amicable relations between business men, and more friendly relations between nations. No one craft can hope to accomplish this path-breaking idea, but with Rotarians in all parts of the world working towards this end, it is not impossible of fruition.

Business men are in identically the same relation to the question of contracts that nations are, in regard to their armaments. They continue an utterly unprofitable, unwise and disastrous experiment of trying to get the best of one another.

The great Conference at Washington on Disarmament has dissolved. The work it sought to accomplish is now in process. Let the business world take a lesson in disarmament as regards the protection sought through camouflaged contracts.

Taking disarmament to its ultimate conclusion, the day may come when all businesses will be so ethical that the written contract will entirely disappear. One does not see this day as entirely improbable when one recalls the increase of word-of-mouth business transactions, by telephone; or the very unusual arrangement existing today between the Harvey hotels and eating houses and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, over which many of us have passed in coming to the Convention. "Never in the lifetime of Fred Harvey, nor since his sons have managed the business, has there been anything in the nature of a written contract between the Railroad and the Harveys." You will gain some idea of the magni-

tude of Harvey's business when you learn that they often carry a stock of \$800,000.00 worth of cigars alone. The idea we glean from this illustration is: Each has been mutually benefited,—each satisfied,—no need for a contract,

The eighth topic covers certain well-known violations of the code of correct practices, with a strong discouragement of such practices. In brief,—a statement of the "Don'ts" of business conduct.

The "Don'ts" should not be understood to be a negative statement of the "Do's", contained under all of the other topics. It was not the desire or intention to have the standards under this topic developed in this way. The "Don'ts" should be made up of rules of conduct which cover one or more of the relations shown in the code or those which are of such a general character as to be inappropriate, under any one.

Rules of conduct seeking the elimination of commercial bribery, (commonly called graft), belong under this topic. Only recently, fifteen large national associations of business men formed an organization known as the Commercial Standards Council, with the sole purpose of vigorously fighting business graft in all phases, and to support national legislation for its suppression. Permit me to quote just one sentence from the leaflet issued by this Council:

"The secret giving of commissions, money or other things of value to the employees of customers for the purpose of influencing their buying powers is a dangerous evil more widespread than is acknowledged, and one which is unquestionably growing."

Fellow-Rotarians, let us help scotch this snake which insidiously poisons our employees and retards the onward movement for higher business standards.

A very distinguished group of Britishers have a similar organization under the title, "Bribery and Secret Commission Prevention League, Incorporated". Their news sheet, printed in London, gives a long list of convictions under the Prevention of Corruption Act. A bill to eliminate commercial bribery in interstate and foreign commerce, has been before the present Congress of the United States—H. R. Bill 10159. The Fifth District Conference of Rotary was asked to endorse this bill, but as sufficient information was lacking, when the Resolution Committee considered the matter, the resolution was not presented to the Conference. I have had an opportunity to study the provisions of the bill, and it is entirely worthy and far-reaching in its purpose.

The statements of the "Dont's" completes the body of the code. In the judgment of the Chairman, there should be a concluding section placing an obligation on all members of the craft to a fearless and faithful performance of the duties prescribed and demanding that craftsmen act in

accordance with the rules of conduct so set down. Those who fail to make their business conduct conform to craft standards of practice should not be privileged to continue as members of the craft association.

Having considered the construction, essential elements, and methods of statement of a theoretical code, it is proper to see how existing codes measure up to our model.

We have noted above that many of the existing codes have shown defects of construction; omission of vital and essential elements, and have been expressed in incorrect and unscientific statements. Many of the so-called codes of ethics of the various associations are not phrased as rules of conduct. If there is one distinguishing characteristic of a code, it is that it is made up of rules of conduct,—statements directing what one should do and what one should not do.

Of the codes examined, some are statements of general principles,—some affirmations of ideals—some partake of the nature of a creed,—some take the form of mutual agreements,—some limit their ethics to a fellowship pledge, and some state only the unfair practices. Many craft organizations feel that the objects and purposes of their association, as expressed in their constitution or by-laws, constitute a code of standards of practice. All such codes are plainly not the kind sought in the present campaign. Each one of these efforts toward higher and correct business standards is praiseworthy. They may be considered as steps in the evolution of a code; or as the foundations on which to build a code, yet they fall short of the desired goal: namely—a regulation of conduct through adequate written standards of practice.

There is one distinguishing mark of some codes which calls for criticism. I refer to those codes which display a narrow spirit of craft clannishness and which seek to utilize the code solely for mutual self interest. Codes which have such a low motive require instant remodeling; they are out of place in the present business era. They are discordant notes in the harmony of altruistic service.

There are some who claim that the Golden Rule is a complete code, and that its observance in business transactions obviates the necessity for rules of conduct. A generality of this type can never supply the business world's requirement for standards of practice, unless supplemented by rules of conduct. The acceptance by Christian people of the Golden Rule has never led to the discard of the Ten Commandments.

There is no known short cut in code statement Blue Books; too brief directions lead to too many detours. *Some instructions*
Contract

Rotary's Campaign for the Writing and Improvement of Codes of Correct Practices.

Each Rotary Club was asked to hold a Business Methods meeting in December or January to inaugurate the Campaign. At the same time, the Club Presidents were requested to secure from each member the answers to a questionnaire which inquired whether he was a member of a craft association, and was it local, state, provincial, or national.

This survey was a most vital part of the Campaign, in determining Rotary's preparedness to carry out the plans formulated. The questionnaire summary, which was returned by 182 Clubs, covering a membership of 14,340 Rotarians, shows that 52% of those reporting were members of their craft associations.

This is a considerable army of possible active workers for higher business standards, and if the same percentage is true for those clubs who did not return the statistics asked by the questionnaire, there is no doubt of the success of the Campaign.

It is almost a platitude to say that no Rotarian can be an ambassador to his craft, nor can he carry Rotary's inspiration for correct standards of practice to his fellow-craftsmen, if he does not hold membership in his craft association.

Therefore, the first recommendation of the Committee was that each Rotarian should belong to his local, state, provincial or national craft association, or several of them. The second recommendation was that all Rotarians ascertain whether their craft association had a written code of standards of practice, and if so, to secure a copy and test its completeness, construction and form of statement, using the information supplied by the Committee in their examination.

If the craft had a code of correct practices, and it failed to include all of the relations appropriate to an ideal code, had structural defects, or was not expressed as rules of conduct, Rotarians were urged to take the lead, or support others, in urging its revision or amplification.

If the craft had no written standards of practice, Rotarians were urged to take the lead, or support other craftsmen, in seeking the appointment of a committee of the craft association to procure a code of correct practices.

To sum up, the object of this year's drive was the linking up of the individual member of Rotary with the craft association corresponding with his classification in Rotary; to stimulate the writing, improvement and adoption of codes of correct practice. Be it remembered that Rotary's whole purpose was purely inspirational. Rotarians were cautioned against the use of such expressions as "Rotary desires you to write a code",—"Rotary wants you to have higher standards of practice", etc.

It has been found that this caution, owing to the enthusiasm of some Rotarians, has not been fully complied with, so that certain crafts have asked the question, "Why should Rotary seek to direct the activities in our craft? By what authority does Rotary claim the guardianship over our standards in business?"

Rotary has no intention to interfere in craft associations but it feels it is thoroughly within its province when it directs the attention of its members to a great business need: namely, codes of correct practice for each craft. While a few crafts have taken offense at the aggressive activity of Rotarians in endeavoring to inspire this constructive activity in the craft associations, the great majority of crafts appreciate Rotary's campaign and its reflex of greatly stimulated member interest. The fact that Rotary places on its membership the obligation of being good, true and active craftsmen differentiates the Rotary organization from all other mixed-craft organizations, and provides a way for Rotary to serve the business world in a unique way.

Clyde L. King, Editor of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, while preparing the May issue dealing with "The Ethics of the Professions and of Business", heard of Rotary's activities for business ethics and asked the Chairman of your Committee to prepare an article for that issue under the title, "Campaign of the International Association of Rotary Clubs for the Writing of Codes of Standards of Correct Practice for each Business and Profession". The article was written on very brief notice. It opens with a statement of Rotary's *raison d'être*, and aside from any consideration of its merit or demerit, provides good, informative publicity for Rotary, to a scholarly group of thinkers and workers. It also offers great possibilities in collateral advantage by being brought to the attention of many who are not members of Rotary.

The Results of this Year's Campaign.

In general, it directed the thoughts of every Rotarian to the fact that it was his duty to "encourage and foster high ethical standards in business and professions, and to use his best endeavors to elevate the standards of the vocation in which he is engaged".

Likewise, a great many Rotarians were sold on the idea that each craft should have a code of standards of correct practice. Let us now briefly survey the specific results of the Campaign.

One. Hundreds joined their craft associations. Of this the Committee had direct evidence from national organizations, one of which admitted that the increase in numbers practically doubled its membership. The questionnaire, furthermore, by inquiring for the codes from the

craft associations, stimulated Rotarians to write their organizations for their codes. Many Rotarians were not familiar with the fact that their crafts had codes, and consequently, missed the inspiring influence of standards, no matter how inadequately expressed. One craft association, owing to the demand of Rotarian members, was compelled to print another edition of its code. Another surprising fact is that many unpublished codes have been discovered through this Questionnaire of Rotary. Craft officers searching through their files, in response to a member's inquiry, have found copies of standards of practice adopted at one of their conventions nearly a decade ago and then forgotten.

As a humorous sidelight on the request for codes, one secretary of a large national organization writes, "For the last three or four months, we have been getting requests from our membership for our code of ethics. I could not understand why they were becoming so interested in the subject all of a sudden. I have just learned that it was inspired by Rotary. More power to you!" Another secretary writes, "International Rotary has been responsible for a tremendous increase in my mail. I think every Rotarian member in the country has written me, asking for our code of ethics. This association, in consequence of the insistence of its membership, has appointed a committee to draft a code, which will report at the next Convention in September." Another secretary writes, "My office has been swamped with letters asking for our code of standards of practice. If you will only call off your members, we will appoint a Committee and write a code."

Two. The Business Methods meetings held in the various Clubs, as suggested by the Committee, inspired many Rotarians to examine the codes of their craft associations, to ascertain whether they completely covered the eight specific points appropriate to a code, and if not, to urge revision and improvement. As a result of these meetings, one hundred associations are at present writing new codes, or amending old ones.

Three. The publicity given Rotary during this campaign has added much to the favorable consideration of Rotary. While it is admittedly the fact that Rotary's Community Service activities have been the ground on which many cities have been sold Rotary, the Committee believes that the participation of Rotarians in crafts associations will rank with equal importance with its other community services in establishing Rotary's value as a worth while institution.

Four. One of the most splendid results of the Campaign has been the great stimulus given to 80,000 men to interest themselves in craft association. The great possibilities of craft associations have never

been thoroughly realized, nor have men felt an obligation to pay the debt of service that each man owes the world, by doing something for the betterment of the craft in which he makes his living. Every craftsman should aid in increasing the efficiency of his craft, by encouraging the exchange of ideas and business methods; by being thoroughly fraternal in his relation with his fellow-craftsmen; by endeavoring to elevate the standing of his craft as a business unit; and by co-operating with his fellow-craftsmen for the benefit of each and all.

Through the entire campaign, the Business Methods Committee has been in correspondence with national, state and local business organizations, offering advice and counsel when requested.

While my report cannot give a detailed account of the history and progress of the Campaign, spreading, as it does, over so many activities of such varied character, it cannot omit mention of a conspicuous service rendered by some Rotarians which arose out of a misunderstanding. At one of the District Conferences, a speaker on Business Methods said,—“The International Committee on Business Methods has asked all Rotarians to write standards of practice or codes of ethics and if possible, have them adopted by their associations.” While the Committee did not make this request, as you have noted from the exposition given above, some Rotarians so understood it, and we are glad to express appreciation to the men who earnestly worked out codes for their respective classifications.

Code-writing is not a new idea when one thinks in terms of decades. Every effort which is made by business men to express their thoughts on correct business standards is of value to the movement. Most of the new codes written will be entirely too long, but it is better to have them so than to write something so briefly that many of the most important features are omitted. Once written in complete form its brief re-statement is not a difficult matter.

Assistance Rendered.

The Committee desires to appreciate the assistance given by the International Headquarters Offices in correlating all of its agencies in aid of the Business Methods Campaign. I believe this was done this year for all the Committees. It was most helpful to have the forewords, announcements, follow-ups, etc., in support of the Campaign which appeared in the Weekly Letters, the Goetal Bulletin, THE ROTARIAN, etc. The assignment by Secretary-General Perry of Russell V. Williams, assistant to the Secretary-General, to the Com-

mittee, was invaluable, and I wish to commend Russell for his very efficient services.

The Committee also wishes to publicly appreciate the assistance of District Governor Bob Patterson, who co-operated with the Committee in its Campaign by providing without expense to the I. A. of R. C., a speaker on Business Methods from the staff of the National Cash Register Co.,—Mr. W. F. Brennan. Mr. Brennan, who is a most talented speaker, gave splendid addresses before nearly every Club in Ohio—some fifty in all.

While the subject of craft associations and codes was an entirely new one to our fellow Rotarians of Cuba, their correspondence displayed a lively interest in this Rotary activity. Good results will inevitably follow their enthusiastic reception of the drive for higher business standards.

As a practical example of a Rotarian squaring his practices with his principles, I have in my files a letter from a Rotarian to a non-Rotarian. The Rotarian had made a purchase from a non-Rotarian at a quoted price. When he received his bill, it was for a higher amount. He called attention to the fact, and received a credit slip for the overcharge, accompanied by a letter explaining that the quotation was a stenographic error, but that they were glad, nevertheless, to send credit memo. The Rotarian, having received this explanation, wrote,—“My Rotary business methods teaches that I should not take advantage of such a mistake. Your price charged was the same as your competitors’ on a standard article, and I am satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that your quotation was an error. I therefore follow my Rotary teaching and return you your credit. I will settle at the amount stated in the original invoice.”

Many years ago, Machiavelli said, “The end justifies the means”. The Romans had an aphorism, “Let the buyer beware” and even our own Benjamin Franklin based honesty on the fact that it was “good policy”. Rotary as an institution depreciates business practices based on such low motives and urges the necessity for high business standards on the very elemental ground that such standards are right, and therefore binding on all business men.

It is far more necessary to create and instill inspiration for high business standards in prosperous times than in poor times. When there is a little business and strong competition, business men feel the necessity of strict attention to details, high-class service and zealous regard for the highest ideals of business methods. On the other hand, when the sales manager’s desk is overloaded with orders, and people are clamoring for the products of his establishment, there is a tendency to laxness in the appreciation of these selfsame business

virtues. Delivery of goods when convenient, substitutions, loose interpretation of specifications, sharp practices, etc., are the concurrent results of waves of prosperity. When these untoward conditions develop, craft organizations and Rotary must step in, and, by a carefully prepared campaign, seek to have their members and others avoid that which is the natural concomitant on business prosperity.

Today, when all the world is looking forward to better and more prosperous times, the Rotary campaign for higher business methods seems doubly appropriate.

As regards the future, the work started this year must be aggressively carried forward, getting closer to minute details than has been possible this year. To this end, a secretarial assistant at Headquarters Office in Chicago should compile a card-index of the organizations at work on the writing of codes, and the Rotarians who are associated with the Committees in that work. Those organizations who, up to this point, have not felt the need for codes, should be listed, and Rotarians corresponding with that classification should be personally importuned to assume the obligation of arousing their interest. The secretary under the direction of the Business Methods Committee, should keep in constant touch with each phase of the work of writing codes.

The main thought which the Committee desires to leave with the Convention is that codes have a distinct construction; that they are made up of rules of conduct covering eight distinct topics; that their writing will become easier as the new form of codes multiply; and lastly, that Rotary has assumed the task of this great business betterment, and Rotary never lays down anything that it has taken up until the goal has been reached.

There is a classical proverb which says "Virgin soil is hard to plow." This was written before the days of Rotary. Today, the same author could truthfully say, "Even the most barren soil is productive of the greatest harvests, when tilled by Rotarian hands." Rotary has set its hand to the plow for business standards. Those who plow go straight on their course, always fixing their gaze on the distant goal. Our goal is a code for every business and profession. It rests with Rotarians to say how soon the plowmen complete their tasks.

Delegates to the International Convention, what are you doing toward this great achievement? (Applause).

President McCullough: By resolution of the convention the hour of 3 o'clock was set for the address by Rotarian Thomas Shee-

han of Jersey City on "Good Citizenship and My Responsibility as a Rotarian." Before introducing Rotarian Sheehan, I just want to say about the rest of the program this afternoon that with your help we will be able to finish on time and give you the complete program. To that end I would ask that we observe the same rule that we have been of not entering or leaving while a speaker has the floor. We will provide an opportunity for that to take place immediately after the address. I very much hope that we will have by the time we close this afternoon, just as large an audience as we have right now.

Rotarian Sheehan has been in Rotary a long time. He is a former District Governor of the Third District comprising part of New York State and a part of New Jersey. Rotarian Sheehan came to this country as a boy, and I am, I grant, an enthusiast of his virile and forceful character. He has successively been an inventor, manufacturer, supervisor, vice-president and president of many industrial concerns and is today the head of one of the largest industrial concerns in the United States, which also has a branch in Great Britain. He has been prominent in everything that has to do with the public life of Jersey City, and of his state and of his country and has in addition been President of the Rotary Club of Jersey City. I have great pleasure in introducing to you Rotarian Sheehan of Jersey City, New Jersey. (Applause).

GOOD CITIZENSHIP AND MY RESPONSIBILITY AS A ROTARIAN

Thomas C. Sheehan

Rotarian Sheehan: President Crawford, Ladies and Fellow Rotarians: When Bert Adams asked me to take the assignment, "Good Citizenship and My Responsibility as a Rotarian," I thought he was kidding me, for I remembered the story of the Irishman who was ship-wrecked on an island and asked a native: "Is there a government here?" Receiving a reply in the affirmative, he said: "Well, I'm against it." I am not that kind of an Irishman. Still I am mindful of the fact that the progressive and the aggressive mind is never satisfied with what is, and is often considered intolerant. I contend that the real peppy, up-to-date Rotarian is the chap who makes the "what isn't" of today the "what is" of tomorrow. I am a mechanic, can't help it, it's a fact, and I visualize all of my problems from a mechanic's viewpoint—I measure, I don't guess. Sensible men never guess, when they can gauge, and so it is with Rotary.

To me the men and women of the world are flesh and blood machines in life's work shop, each turning out the same product—service to the human race. As I observe these machines in operation and see one turning out a 100% article, well finished and nicely turned, another working in a slipshod and slovenly manner, another putting on a lot of shine to hide the scratches beneath, and then when I hear them ask that it all be sent to the shipping room and labelled 100%, and when I see them entering the counting room and demanding an equal return, my kind of Rotary lays its hands on the books and says: "No, he profits most who serves best." I have been told that this analysis is a bit too materialistic, and that Rotary is an ideal. O. Henry once said that Bohemia is a state of mind. I would hate to think that Rotary will ever become a state of mind. The philosopher I love best said:

"In the world each ideal that shines like a star on life's wave,
Is wrecked on the shores of the real, and sleeps like a dream in a grave."

So dream your Rotary if you will, but dream it in your Old Valley of Silence, for "It is there that you dream all the songs that you sing," but when the sun comes up and the whistle blows, let the old world know that while Rotary dreams and sings, it dreams and sings of the lessons it dares to teach and the work it wills to do.

The finest line in the world is the line of demarcation between the citizen fix-it and the useful citizen. He is some boy, the citizen fix-it, indigenous to no country, a weed that grows on every soil, and on which no country can claim patent right. He's the chap the old poet had in mind when he said:

"You may serve the people,
Work for them through the years,
Through days that are reft of pleasure,
And dawns that are wet with tears.
You may guide them and guard them ever,
And then when the tale is said,
Look not for their anthems of welcome,
But wait for their curses instead."

The boy he was thinking about is the boy we have been listening to all over the world for the last four or five years—the citizen fix-it. You remember him. We all remember him. We are all listening to him every day.

To me there is nothing new in Rotary; absolutely nothing. There isn't a Rotarian from Maine to San Francisco, from the Straits to the Gulf, from New York to China that stands up on the platform today that ever repeats a word, a single word, that hasn't been taught from the time of Christ and away beyond that. (Applause).

I have listened to Rotary speech after Rotary speech with wonderful ideals, everything all painted in beautiful language, and I have gone back to my old catechism and found it all there, and so have you, be you Jew, Catholic, or Protestant. It is all there.

To my mind Rotary is merely taking the old engine back through the yards of life, carefully closing the switches on the way, out onto the main stem, observing the stations, and he was a wise philosopher who erected the most important of these stations, which is labeled, "When God raises up a leader, his counsel and advice should be followed," but he was a wiser man who said it in another way—"The voice of the people is the voice of God," and, as I am slipping to the Great Beyond, like most of us whose hair is like mine, I can truthfully say that, never in all my life, due to the fact that I was properly taught as a kid, have I ever criticised the President of the United States. (Applause). He has been my President, Republican or Democrat—it made no difference—he was my President. I have never criticised the Governor of my state nor have I ever criticised the Mayor of my city. If I could help, I helped. If I couldn't, I kept my mouth shut. (Applause).

And I didn't do that altogether because I was wise. I did it because I was afraid to do otherwise and I will tell you why. I know at the end of my life-time that wise men never listen to what you say. They are hearing the echo of your thought. The only man we will ever know is the man that looks back to us from the mirror when we take a look and our opinion of others is largely a reflection of our knowledge of men. In Shakespeare you may remember the conversation between Caesar and Anthony when they are speaking of Cassius, the vilest of all the citizen fix-its—"He prates of honor overmuch."

When you say of the wise men of today, "Oh, what a bunch of crooks there are down at the City Hall; what a bunch are down at the State House or in Washington," he observes: "Gentlemen, that bird is sore because he is missing an opportunity." And ninety-nine times in a hundred he is right. I have watched them all my life. I have heard them on the platform, telling the story of how crooked the other fellow was and then when they slipped into power you couldn't put a combination on the safe that would hold anything. (Laughter).

Watching the development of a machine is part of my life and watching the development of the human machine is the thing I love. There are a few men that I developed who have made good, boys who have written their names pretty high. In passing let me tell you of one. I took him when he was fourteen. His father and mother could not do a thing with him. He was different, lacked a certain kind of rule of thumb, moral

force; smiled and promised anything and then did as he pleased. Hated a school book, loved the river and the hills and you could find him there most of the time. They said he lied, I knew he didn't—he loved to dream and lying was the price he paid for the privilege. I taught him the machinist trade. Twelve years later when the war broke out he started for France as a warrant officer, and inside of two years he was made a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy.

In developing a boy, you have several factors to take into consideration the principal ones of which are time, place and the material with which you have to work. The time is now, not next week, not tomorrow, now. There are two places that are of supreme importance today in the development of the boy—Calvary and Los Angeles, and they are not working together—the moving picture and the pulpit. Now I am not going to stand up and knock the movie and I am not going to say a word about the pulpit. I read Deadwood Dick and all the Kit Carson stories that were ever written. They didn't do any good. Did they do any harm? Yes. They generated a mawkish sentimentality, and England's famous actor, Barry Sullivan, said: "I know one thing well and it is this—the man who weeps copious tears over the misfortunes of the characters on the stage is the first man to go home and beat his wife." Mawkish sentimentality is of no use in developing the human machine. You are probably going to say: "Sheehan wants us to weep tears and pull the sob stuff." I will say that I don't want you to do anything of the kind. I don't know the answer. If I did I would give it to you. I want you to remember this: If you wait too long in Calvary you will miss the resurrection, and I do not want your boy or mine to miss the resurrection for the spirit of the resurrection is the only hope the world has today, and be he Jew or Gentile, Catholic or Protestant if he forgets the resurrection you can kiss the human race good-bye. (Applause).

I am being constantly asked if I have read certain works on boys and I as constantly reply, "No, I haven't the time." Why should I? I carry with me at all times a full library. A man is a boy grown up. That is all he is. All of his ills, all of his sins, all of his disappointments, all of his loves—even to the flapper, though she had another name in his day, but a rose by any other name would be as sweet. It is the same old story of the ages, absolutely nothing new. "We are the same as our fathers have been," but there is a slight difference in boys. It is a difference of background. It isn't fundamental. It is the mark of the cradle. The Irish boy and the English boy aren't exactly the same, although the Irish boy has tried to make the English boy see it his way for 800 years, and the Southern European boy we have to do so much with in these days is a slightly different proposition. So in analyzing good citizenship and

my responsibility as a Rotarian I have to take into consideration, first of all, my sympathy with and knowledge of the American melting pot. The term melting pot slips lightly from the tongue of many who have not been in touch with the regular melting pot, either mechanically or chemically. The elements used in the composition of the batch, the forcing of thorough amalgamation, and analysis of the ingredients, the men who are doing the puddling, and the flux necessary to force the dross to the top that it may be skimmed and thrown on the hell heap with the slag, are to many unknown quantities. In order to understand the American melting pot you have to spend a little time in it. Forty-five years ago I slipped from the deck of an emigrant ship at Castle Garden, right in the middle of the American melting pot and for forty-five years I have observed it sizzling under the heat of an intensive Americanism, responding to the flux of a kindly tolerance, while we were busy skimming away the dross of bigotry, dogmatism and illiberality and throwing it on the hell heap with the slag, and I say it is a pity after all the work that has been done and all the years we have been doing it, that occasionally we find bigotry, dogmatism and illiberality asserting themselves. These serpents have dragged their slimy bodies across the pathway of the human race for centuries, and we hope, we Rotarians, that as we mix with men of all shades of opinion, religious and otherwise, that we are going to be able in the end to scotch them for all time.

Now it makes no difference to you what way I travel so long as I am living as a decent citizen and am on my way. The road I am travelling is the road my mother travelled. If she missed and landed in the hell of the theologian, I am perfectly satisfied that she turned that particular little spot in hell into a heaven with the sunshine of her smile, and I tell you without any fear of the consequences, that I would rather spend an eternity in hell with her than a week in heaven with a bunch who are constantly playing their harps out of tune. I don't mean to be facetious. I want to let you know that is the kind of fellow you are if you are worth your salt, and that is the kind of fellow every man is if he is worth his salt and I know it, after observing men all these years.

In the American melting pot of 48 years ago there was a wonderful batch. Men came here from every corner of the earth, but they came here in those days with the same respect and the same confidence and the same love for the God of our fathers that we had and the men who did the puddling did their work so well that the offspring of that batch, have taken their place in our citizenship and today we can bank on them to stand for the big things that our common country and constitution stand for. (Applause).

In the American melting pot of today we have a different batch, and

our job as Rotarians is to furnish a flux that will force the dross to the top so that we may skim it. That is one reason why I am not worrying so much about the so-called under-privileged boy, or shedding tears over the bowl of soup he doesn't get, for I know my America. I know what wonderful institutions she has, and I know what the boy with the right kind of stuff in him can get out of these institutions, and it would seem to me that it is up to us to insist that he develop the right kind of stuff. The boy I am interested in is the privileged boy, the boy who should be, if he is not, taking advantage of our higher educational institutions, whose parents should be, if they are not, securing for him the knowledge that he will require if he is to become what his heritage entitles him to become—a leader in the various walks of life—in other words, the men we are training to puddle the American melting pot.

We have done lots for the so-called under-privileged boy and we haven't done it altogether as Rotarians, but as Americans. We have taken the saloon door out of his path and a nail so deep has been driven into it that all the powers of Hell can never pull it out. (Applause). But your privileged boy is the boy I am worrying about, your boy and mine. I am worrying about the boy whose Dad goes down into the cellar and brings up the mixings and places them on the table; who slips into an automobile with a flask and a flapper and says: "Lets have a drink. Dad says, to Hell with the Constitution."

I don't give a whoop for the letter of a law. It is the spirit of a law that counts. No greater speech was ever delivered from a platform than that made by Judge Crane at the Brooklyn Rotary Club two years ago. He said that when society determines that a thing is no longer the proper thing to do it becomes a law in spite of Hell, and we men appreciate the fact, that irrespective of the fact that we do slip a little now and then we know that it isn't the part of decent American citizens to bust the spirit of the Constitution of the United States of America. (Applause).

You are all thinking this is an international convention and why in the name of common sense is Sheehan talking about the American melting pot. The most international thing is the American melting pot. Men have come to it from all nations of the world. The men who have done the puddling, the men who have furnished the flux and the men who have skimmed the dross and handled them in our various workshops, educational institutions, etc., have received a lesson in internationalism that all the diplomats on earth do not possess. The average man handling two thousand Italians knows more about the characteristics and disposition of the people of Italy than the King ever did. (Applause).

Two years ago it was my pleasure and privilege to speak to the

Rotary Club of Sheffield, England. It was a luncheon that a number of business men as well as Rotarians attended and the subject was "Building Spirit in the Workshops." I haven't changed one thought that I had on that subject that day and what I said in fact was this: "I have heard a lot about your labor problems in England. You haven't any labor problem, that is, comparatively. When you subject the mind or the body of an English working woman to an indignity in your workshops, you are subjecting your own flesh and blood to that indignity and every worthwhile man is going to be true to his blood. The same thing holds good of France, of Scotland and the various other countries. If you were to elect a labor Parliament in Great Britain, when it got to London it would be a British Parliament, and you would be very safe in making a bet that it would run true to British form.

Imagine electing a labor Congress in America. We have scarcely any blood tie to our labor in America. We have a bigger thing, a soul tie, and whether we like it or not we are compelled to work out our salvation on this basis, and it is going to be wonderful in the future when we learn the trick, for we will be operating with the spirits of men. When you get this slant you begin to understand just exactly what citizenship in any country means at the present time, because in visualizing our old American melting pot you get a thought of a bigger melting pot—the melting pot of the world. We are declaring right here at this convention that the blood tie counts for naught. It is the spirit of men working in harmony with the Power that controls the universe that is the salvation of the races, of every country and their blood doesn't mean a thing.

Henry Grady in that famous speech that he made at Atlanta after the Civil War said: "There will be no North, no South, no East, no West," and we Rotarians are today saying there will be no China, no Japan, there will be no Philippine Islands, no Montevideo, no France, no England; there will be no Scotland, no Ireland; there will be no America, but a brotherhood of men working for each and all. (Applause).

So I want to say to you men, be careful of the boys you are training to handle the American melting pot. Be careful of your boy. That is the boy we are interested in. If we maintain our interest in him and he runs true to form the rest of the boys are safe. Begin there with the boy who is going to take the leadership in the affairs of this country—the boy we are training in higher educational institutions to puddle the melting pot of the world. I want you to consider that he is your masterpiece, and when you go up yonder and you are asked: "Where is your masterpiece?" I want you to lay your hand on his shoulder and say:

"No haughty gesture marks his way
Nor pompous tone his word,
No studied attitude is seen
Nor palling nonsense heard.
He suits his bearing to the hour,
Laugh, listen, learn or teach,
With joyous freedom in his mirth
And candor in his speech.
He worships God with inward zeal.
He serves him in each deed.
He doesn't blame another fate
Nor have a martyr bleed.
Justice and mercy are his fort,
He puts his trust in heaven,
His prayer is, 'When the heart is well
All else will be forgiven.'"

God bless your boy and mine.

There was prolonged applause and the assembly sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

President McCullough: I take pleasure in calling upon Rotarian Arthur Chadwick of the Rotary Club of London, England, to discuss "How the Application of Rotary Principles helped to Solve the Problem." (Applause).

HOW THE APPLICATION OF ROTARY PRINCIPLES HELPED TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM.

Arthur Chadwick.

Rotarian Chadwick: President Crawford, Ladies and Fellow Rotarians: Proud as I am to have been chosen to speak at this gathering in the name of British Rotary, I must confess that I stand before you in a position of considerable difficulty and doubt. When first honored with the invitation, it was intimated that the subject was to be "Rules of Conduct Governing the Relations of Employer and Employee," and I set about preparing such facts and data upon the subject as it seemed might prove interesting to you. On the eve of sailing, I received the final agenda and was somewhat puzzled to find that my subject had been changed to what verbally at any rate is something entirely different, namely "How the Application of Rotary Principles helped to Solve the Problem."

I am, therefore, totally at a loss to know just how to tackle my subject, but my difficulty does not end there. Phrased, as it is, "the problem" may mean any one of a thousand different things and it is only by reference to the subject first submitted to me that I am able

to gain some sort of inkling of which of the thousand was probably in the minds of the members of the program committee. Not only, therefore, do I not know on what lines my subject is to be treated, but I must make the humiliating confession that I do not really know exactly what that subject is.

This one consolation I possess that with a title so delightfully vague and all embracing, neither you nor I will have the slightest idea whether I am speaking to it or not.

Of all the problems which face the commercial world today, I submit that none is more important or more insistent, possesses more elements of danger than the relation of capital and labor, of employer and employee. If those relations amount in substance to nothing more than camouflage warfare, it is useless to frame rules of conduct for the business man in his dealings with the world outside. He must first set his house in order or his business will droop, if not vanish. Such a state is soon reflected in the decay of national prosperity and this again reacts upon the condition of the worker so that until employer and employee are working in harmony, we are moving in a vicious circle.

Though the problem is not a new one, it is not coeval with the existence of labor. It is a striking fact that among the Romans the Latin word from which we derive the word "family" embraced not parents and offspring only, but the whole body of workers under them, many of these being in a state of actual servitude. From this it is clear that though the life of the slave was in many respects very hard, they and their masters recognized that both alike were necessary constituent parts of one whole. It is with the growth of liberty and the coincident spread of education that the germ of antagonism and suspicion seems to have sprung up and flourished until it threatens to sap the very life of the industrial world. It is diligently fostered by all to whom confusion and anarchy are desirable ends in themselves. It can only be eradicated by the consistent application of Rotary principles to business life, by those who like ourselves believe in fair and honest relations between man and man, between nation and nation.

The principles of Rotary are far older than Rotary itself—they are as old as the sermon on the Mount—and the attempts that have been made in the British Isles to eliminate suspicion and to cultivate mutual good relation between employer and employed were commenced in many cases by men who were Rotarians in all but name, long before the Rotary movement was born, or at least before Rotary had become the force in the business world it is today. Far seeing

directors and principals have recognized not merely the commercial aspect of greater harmony in their factories and offices but the real personal responsibility which lay upon them to do their best in all directions for the welfare of those who gave them loyal service. The golden rule has been literally followed. In such businesses, large and small, a spirit of real comradeship and mutual interdependence has sprung up against which the waves of unrest, anarchy and bolshevism beat in vain.

Rotarian Sheldon of Chicago has said that "Service is the basic law of harmonious and profitable human relationship" and it is noteworthy that where this fact is recognized by employer and employed alike, that the happiest relationships obtain.

Speaking as a Briton, perhaps one of the best known instances of the application of Rotary principles to the internal aspects of industry is found in the case of Cadbury Brothers, the well known cocoa manufacturers who for many years past have devoted themselves whole-heartedly to the task of eliminating mistrust and establishing and maintaining friendly relationships with their employees. It is no exaggeration to say that there is no business concern in any part of the civilized world where a finer spirit of comradeship and mutual help prevails than in the great Cadbury works, in their model village at Bournville near Birmingham. Through all their welfare activities run the primary essentials of Rotary—individual responsibility, personal service and cooperation.

To tabulate all these activities would take far too long. I can only glance at the pension funds, to which the firm has recently made a gift of \$300,000—the liberal awards for suggestions, the day continuation schools for juniors, the complete provision of free medical and dental services with full time practitioners in attendance, the holiday and convalescent homes. There are open air and covered swimming baths, gymnasias, vast playing fields for the men, shady flower-studded recreation grounds for the women, garden allotments for the boys. Matters of common interest are considered and decided by the Works Council, which has a director and an employee as joint chairmen. Membership in a Trade Union is encouraged and no less than twenty unions are represented and work harmoniously with one another and with the management.

If I may for the moment attempt to draw a moral from this outstanding example of "How Rotary Principles have helped to Solve the Problem," it will be this: The application of these principles has brought about as nothing else could, mutual understanding between employer and employee, recognition of their interdependence

on each other and elimination of the everlasting self, which is painfully obvious on both sides so often and which only creates an atmosphere of suspicion, distrust and greed.

I could cite many other firms which are employing in a greater or less degree the guiding principles of Rotary in their relations with their employees. Lady Boot, wife of Sir Jesse Boot, the founder of that great chain of drug stores in Great Britain which has recently been acquired by interests of this side, made a point of knowing the name and the birthday of every girl in their seven hundred odd shops and sending them greetings. W. H. Smith & Son, the famous news agents and publishers, maintains a special organization with a separate house organ to keep in personal and intimate touch with the thousands of young boys and girls they employ all over the country. Lever Brothers, perhaps the largest soap manufacturers of the world; Rowntrees, the chocolate makers of York; Guinness' of Dublin; Frys, cocoa manufacturers of Bristol—all these and many others have realized the value of cooperation between employer and employed, and recognized that the latter will enter heartily and in the best spirit into his work, if he be treated in accordance with the old, but ever new maxim, "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you."

This has brought about a community of interest which must of necessity make for the common weal. Not only have the firms I mentioned solved certain industrial problems by the application of Rotary principles, but their business methods are on the highest plane of commercial probity and honesty.

It is not only the big concerns, however, whose problems have proved capable of solution by Rotary principles; the Rotary code is so single and yet so all-embracing as to be equally applicable to the small trader. In this connection I should like to quote a Rotarian, who controls a comparatively small business in Great Britain. He has told me that his father, the founder of the business, put Rotary principles into practice many years ago, with the result that the business is and has always been a most successful one. He says—and here I think we touch a fault which sometimes vitiates the best intentioned welfare work—"It is not enough for an employer to play the benevolent despot; he must sink self in the effort to convince and carry with him intellectually the labor force he guides." My correspondent deprecates the tendency to consider employees in the mass, and not as separate personalities, and he emphasizes the necessity already referred to for mutual understanding in order to secure confidence and cooperation. The business man operating on a small scale can secure this result as effectively and perhaps more easily

than the big man since over a smaller area he can maintain closer touch with his staff, just as the old craftsman was a father and a friend, no less than an employer, to his apprentices.

Such mutual understanding as is implied by Rotary principles would effectually destroy a great amount of the loose thinking and foolish talk about "Capital and Labor" for it will be understood—as it should be—that these are but terms and that one without the other is useless.

Every manufacturer, every trader, large or small, who applies Rotary principles to the solution of his problems—and if we could have a "testimony meeting", I believe many Rotarians of my own and other British circles could vouch for the benefits they have secured in this way—in helping to remove unrest to make the world a better and pleasanter place to live in and as a first and most desirable step to that end to destroy those twin curses of modern industry, the strike and the lockout. Neither of these expedients accomplishes anything except to inflict a vast amount of misery and suffering often upon those who deserve it least, and whether the result be a victory or a defeat or a draw, to store up a legacy of still greater bitterness for posterity. The employment of such a weapon by either side is an open confession that both sides have drifted apart and have lost that mutual confidence which the most elementary application of Rotary principles would have maintained and safeguarded.

Rotary is now known as a real living force with a stern purpose in the life of the world and it is noteworthy that "the man in the street" is beginning to take notice and sometimes even to try and be a "Rotarian in practice"—of this it would be possible to give illustration.

I should like to refer to an experiment in practical Rotarianism tried in my own country for the first time last year which perhaps has more meaning to us than with your different educational system, will appear to you. At the general suggestion and with the keen support of King George's second son, the Duke of York, a holiday camp was formed composed in equal numbers of boys direct from factories, work shops and offices, and boys drawn from the great aristocratic schools and colleges of the country—the type of boy from whom the leaders of industry, the employing and managing elements are mainly drawn. These two widely divergent classes lived and mixed intimately together, joined together in the common life of the tents, the mess and the playing fields and learned in a way they will never forget, their own and each other's strong points and weaknesses. Alike in the auspices under which it was launched and the splendid spirit in which it was carried through by all, I say that such a gathering as that will do more for the good of industry of my own country and of the world than even Genoa in all its glory.

Briefly summarized, the solving of "the problem", by the application

of Rotary principles can be accomplished by (a) introducing the human factor into business; (b) supplying a higher point of view; (c) commencing an ethic of money which implies community of interest and experience and (d) by inducing a new international approach and belting the world with faith instead of disrupting it with conflict. (Applause).

Rotarian Carberry led the assembly in singing "In California" and "The Long, Long, Trall".

President McCullough: This gavel which I am using this afternoon was presented to the Rotary Club of Santa Ana, California, by the Rotary Club of Long Beach, California. The gavel has been used in presenting charters to six different Rotary Clubs. It has also been used at twelve different inter-city meetings, at a district conference and at a district meeting of presidents and secretaries. The gavel is being used as a compliment to the Rotary Club at Long Beach which at the last International Convention held the record for eight consecutive one hundred per cent meetings and to the Rotary Club of Santa Ana which holds in its class the record for this year of ten 100 per cent meetings. (Applause).

At this time I have pleasure in introducing Frank Littlefield of Toronto, a member of the Committee on Business Methods and head of the Canadian Oil Company, a concern having branches from coast to coast. Rotarian Frank Littlefield will speak on the topic "The Craftsman's Relations with the Purchasing Public and the Public Generally." (Applause).

THE CRAFTSMAN'S RELATIONS WITH THE PURCHASING PUBLIC AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

Frank H. Littlefield.

Rotarian Littlefield: President Crawford, Ladies and Rotarians: As practical business or professional men, having to do with the industrial life of our various communities, I do not believe that we should look upon the efforts to improve business relations by the writing of codes of correct practices as an attempt to revolutionize society, but rather as an honest and sincere effort to add something worth while to the never ending evolution that has been going on through the ages, as knowledge, and understanding and power is given to the human family by the Great Architect of the universe.

History teaches us that man is steadily building upward—building upon each generation as it comes and goes—sometimes slowly, very slowly as it seems to mortal eye, and sometimes even appearing to slip backward,

but building, surely building, a more perfect, a more symmetrical, a more enlightened and a more God-like civilization, with ever expanding vision and ideals.

Someone has said that man is the only animal that mounts upward on the wrecks and errors of generations gone before, and it seems to me that this forward movement of Rotary is in no sense a revolutionary movement but just a natural movement based on experiences of the past in which Rotary is seeking to fulfill its mission, to develop one of the reasons for its existence, service and the spreading of the gospel of goodwill a little more fully and a little more clearly amongst men.

The world is growing better. No clear-minded, honest-thinking man who looks at today in the light of yesterday can doubt it for a minute. It is the man who looks only at today and forgets yesterday who believes the world is going to perdition. The world is growing better in spite of wars, of turmoil, of strife, of suffering, and of the horrors that rush in and have rushed in upon us. It is growing better and has been growing better ever since the lowly Nazarene, from the green hillsides of old Galilee, preached and taught the most beautiful code of ethics that the world has ever heard.

We hear a good deal of talk occasionally about the good old days that are gone, but very few of us would want to return to the day of the tallow candle and the spinning wheel. Neither would we want to carry on business today altogether in the same manner as it was carried on just a few years ago. The manufacturer and the merchant, the professional man, the craftsman of every kind and degree has made progress, and is making progress, and the progress has not been altogether along selfish lines.

Men realize today, as they have never realized before in the history of the world, that selfish ambition does not pay, that being honest for policy's sake is not honest, that questionable business methods cannot and do not bring permanent success, and they also realize that the spirit of fairness—the gospel of the square deal—based on honest service to all, does bring legitimate returns and bear fruit a hundred fold. It is the old gospel of casting your bread upon the waters—the parable of the talents—and men are beginning to realize that these teachings of the Great Master were not visionary but sound economic truths.

Seventy years ago Charles Dickens held up to ridicule the Chancery Court of England through his wonderful description in "Bleak House" of the Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce suit in Chancery, which drove the principals to their graves while lawyers and courts fattened on the estate as long as a shilling remained, and while there may still be, and no doubt are, dishonest lawyers, and perhaps unfair judges, today the old minstrel joke,

"That once upon a time there was an honest lawyer", falls rather flat, and the lawyer worth while is the lawyer who advises wisely and who keeps his client out of litigation, advising in every case what he believes to be an honorable and a fair settlement if it can be reached, rather than a resort to the courts with endless expense and waste of time. It may not be the most profitable thing for him to do but he does it, and does it because he believes it to be right.

Most of us can recollect without much difficulty the old time merchant who was to be found in every community and known as the "No-price" dealer—not an uncommon dealer but a very common dealer, who sized up his client and asked the highest price for his wares which he felt the client would be willing to pay. On the other hand the buyer attempted to buy by a process of argument and finally bought when he felt that he had succeeded in getting the dealer down to the very lowest possible price.

Today this form of merchandising is almost unknown and the dealer who would adopt or attempt to carry on business under such a method is relegated to the realm of the "has-been", for both buyer and seller realize that the only safe and sane method of transacting business is the method which is based on mutual confidence and respect, and no business can rise to the heights of success, either in volume or in profit, until the great mass of people that we call "the public" has passed judgment upon its every ramification and pronounced in no uncertain tones the fact that it is worthy of support, and Rotary is surely doing something worth while if it can write into a code of correct business practices a few principles that will not be misunderstood but stand forth clearly and plainly as the Rotary idea of what is right and what is wrong between seller and buyer, no matter whether the seller be a professional man, a manufacturer carrying the highest rating of the commercial agencies, or the smallest dealer in the retail section of the community.

There is only one principle which Rotary can advocate. It is all included in the simple phrase "A square deal for both".

Analyzed and dissected for a written code of correct practice it says—

1st—That business is not to be secured by misrepresentation, either in advertising or otherwise.

2nd—That service, quality and integrity are the basic principles of the business.

3rd—Equitable and fair treatment to all.

There may be certain details governing the relationship of your own business with the public that you will need to incorporate into a code but the three clauses suggested should be the foundation principles upon which the craftsman's relationship with the public should rest.

It has been said that the American public love to be humbugged. I do not believe it. Curiosity which is one of the distinguishing traits of the Anglo-Saxon race may make it seem so, but no one really likes to be humbugged. Abraham Lincoln knew what he was talking about when he made the statement that "You can fool all of the people some of the time, and some of the people all of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time", and the greatest of Americans was condemning the attempt to fool the public any of the time.

Shall we not as men with a vision put forth efforts to bring about a condition in business wherein the public shall neither be humbugged nor fooled and where trade relations, whether they be local, national or international, shall be conducted and carried out so fairly that confidence upon which the peace of the world rests will become a real thing in the life blood of the nations, for confidence must prevail if that glad time is ever to come when swords are to be beaten into plowshares and spears into pruning hooks. There may be and probably are those who still believe that success can be achieved through trickery and deceit, although history records in no uncertain tones the fact that the pathway of life is strewn with the wrecks of individuals and enterprises who forgot that honor and truth are, and ever will be, important factors in human life, and that business conducted dishonestly leads only to chaos and disaster.

Business relationships can only be sound and lasting when founded on confidence that can not be shaken or destroyed because both parties believe firmly in and practice the golden rule of the square deal.

Rotary, however, must go further. It must, if necessary, first clean the inside of the cup before it offers the draught to others. If your own industry, whether it be the selling of toothpicks, of real estate or of professional services, is free from shoddy, if in warp and woof it is all wool, then, and only then, will the message to your craft association ring true. Not that Rotarians are supposed to be, or claim to be, supermen—Rotarians are just ordinary human beings, nothing more, nothing less, and the more human, the better Rotarian, for the rational human being has faith in humanity, faith in his Creator, and sympathy that leads on to service. It is the irrational, the unnatural being, that believes in fraud, in deceit and trickery.

In a trade letter which came into my hands a few weeks ago I read the following regarding a certain trade association:—

"The Association stands for square dealing, integrity of purpose and integrity of contract. Marketers who have experiences contrary to the rules of fair, square, equitable dealing, should report the facts to this office and give the Association an opportunity to work out a solution under the "RULES OF FAIR TRADE PRACTICE". You

owe it to yourself and the industry to report these things. No real lasting good can be accomplished unless we clean our house from within."

Men of Rotary, convince the public that you have adopted and are carrying out to the uttermost the principles of honest representation, the principles of quality, integrity and service, the principle of equitable and fair treatment to all, in order that you may secure their confidence and lay a real foundation for the building of a successful business.

In conclusion let me say that Rotary is not to be discouraged if the craft or business associations do not receive its overtures and its suggestions for the writing of codes of correct practices with open arms. The seed is being planted. It is a healthy seed and it will grow. Rotary's mission is the mission of the leaven in the loaf. It is the ever repeated parable of the mustard seed, and from a small beginning, if we do not grow weary, if we faint not, and if we have faith in the principles which we are advocating, the ultimate result will surely bear fruit in a better, a bigger and a higher civilization. (Applause).

At this point Secretary Perry announced the meeting places for the Districts which had not yet selected a District Governor nominee and briefly outlined the manner in which the delegates of these Districts might proceed to make the selection.

President McCullough: The discussion with regard to Rotary and modern business will now be illustrated with a description of how a code of correct business practices is drawn up. This will be done by Rotarian Hart Seely, Governor of the Fourth District and a manufacturer of gloves. (Applause).

Governor Hart Seely: Rotarians and Ladies: I didn't realize that my place on the program was to tell you how to do it, but to tell you that one association has been working and struggling with this problem. Down in the state of New York, the Empire State, this very same week there is a convention of the National Association of Leather Glove Manufacturers. They are struggling, as we have been struggling here with a constitution, but more important than the constitution is the fact that they are considering a standard of practice for the leather glove manufacturers for the United States, and I say advisedly, when I say it is more important than a constitution, because if any industry needed a code of correct practice, it is the leather glove manufacturing industry. Many of you know that when you have gone into a store to purchase a pair of gloves, you have seen stamped on these gloves, "Warranted Buckskin," or "War-

ranted Horsehide," and truthfully they have been labeled "Warranted Buckskin" or "Warranted Horsehide," but the fact is, many times it is the second or third split of horsehide or buckskin. That is why I say, men, the glove industry needs a standard of correct practice, and when I say this of the glove industry, I say it also of many other industries. Rotarians, if you don't have confidence in your own product, if you are not willing to say frankly and honestly on your own product just what it is, how can you expect the public to believe in your industry, and if you want the public to believe in your industry, it is up to each business man and each professional man, through his craft association, to adopt a standard of correct practice and then live up to it. (Applause).

President McCullough: The convention address on "Business, the Rotarian's Opportunity to Serve Society" will be given by Rotarian Preston S. Arkwright of Atlanta, Ga. He is a charter member and past chairman of the Board of Directors of the Atlanta Rotary Club. He is President of the Georgia Railway and Power Company, the largest public service corporation in the South, owning and operating electric light and power, gas, steamheat and hydro-electric systems in Atlanta, Georgia, and other Southern States. The company of which he is head employs many thousands of men. While the head of the largest public service corporation in the South, he was invited to deliver an address before the international convention of one of the largest and most important labor unions. I have the pleasure at this time in introducing Rotarian Preston S. Arkwright of Atlanta, Ga. (Applause).

BUSINESS, THE ROTARIAN'S OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE SOCIETY.

Preston S. Arkwright.

Rotarian Arkwright: Ladies and Rotarians: In the American Hall of Fame are tablets commemorating the contributions to society of warriors, statesmen, inventors, scientists, preachers, teachers, lawyers, doctors, writers, poets, artists, and philanthropists. Among them are two business men, but, curiously enough, the tablets in their honor are based upon their philanthropies. In all the list there is not one which acknowledges the value of the service rendered to society by business.

Yet business supplies the equipment, munitions and materials without which warriors could not win battles.

It provides the funds necessary for the conduct of government, creating the field for the exercise of the wisdom of statesmen.

The model of the inventor could serve no useful purpose without the intervention of business in making it practical and placing it within the reach and at the service of mankind.

The noblest sentiments, clothed in the loftiest expressions of writers and poets would exert little influence on the conduct or for the happiness of men, but for the business which puts them in printed form, and brings them under the eyes of the world. Even the Holy Bible itself would be almost an unknown book to the masses of the people, but for the practical application of business in manifolding and distributing it.

The preacher would be without a pulpit but for the churches that business constructs. Teachers would not have the opportunity to gain or impart knowledge without the books and the facilities and the buildings that business provides. No activities of business, no need for the counsel of lawyers. Doctors would be without their medicines, their instruments, or knowledge beyond their personal experience; hospitals could not be constructed or conducted. Philanthropy, in the modern sense, would be unknown except for the capital for its endowment made possible by business.

FURNISHES THE INCENTIVE FOR ENDEAVOR

As soon as people found need to exchange articles or services, one with another, business began. It existed before art or literature or education. It coordinates and makes serviceable to mankind the thoughts and talents and labor of men. It furnishes the incentive for endeavor and supplies the stimulus for invention and discovery. It gives practical application to ideas. It organizes, systematizes, manages and directs all human effort. It develops the natural resources, opens the mines, refines the raw products, manufactures the materials and conducts the services of exchange, transportation and distribution. It gathers and disseminates the information. It provides the means for intercourse between peoples the world around. It builds the roads and the railroads, the ships, the vehicles and the aircraft. It founds the cities. It supplies the food, shelter, clothing, materials, machinery, vehicles, tools, implements, appliances, comforts, conveniences, luxuries and amusements. Wherever we live, whatever we need, no matter where grown or produced, business brings it to our door. It is the tie that binds the sections and the nations.

The instinct for individual reward was implanted in man for a purpose—to induce the individual to develop the resources, build the industries make the discoveries, invent the tools and appliances and through the results of his individual efforts, to become a helper of his kind.

Hope of reward is the compelling force driving individuals to the performance of service. Service must pay for itself, or service ceases. This compels the effort to extend the benefits of the service as widely as possible, and forces economy and efficiency in order that the price may meet the ability of the consumer to buy. Business not only makes the profit but business conserves the profit. It accumulates the wealth. Wealth serves all mankind, no matter in whose hands the accumulated wealth may be. It raises the general standard of living. It makes possible further productive enterprise. It increases the prosperity, the comfort and the happiness of all people. It sustains government, art, literature, science and education. The making and saving of profit is, therefore, not only the motive which actuates business effort, but is, in reality, a part of the service rendered by business. But, because business is conducted for profit too little is said of the service which business renders.

BASIS OF BUSINESS IS SERVICE

More is heard of the money men make in business than of the value of the service which the business performs.

Business men, themselves, often forget that the basis of business is service, and that earning is the justification for possessing profit. Human beings are naturally inclined each to seek advantage for himself.

The improper practices of some business men create a feeling of distrust of all business men. The laborer is apt to feel that the employer is grinding his luxuries out of the sweat and the sufferings of the workmen. The farmer is inclined to think that the merchant and the manufacturer and the banker are accumulating riches at his expense. The manufacturer and the merchant and the farmer believe that the transportation companies have usurped the power of government to levy a tax of extortionate rates on all other industry. That this feeling has its beginning in the faults of business and the selfishness of men cannot be denied, though it has been fanned into a prejudice beyond the original justification.

The abuses of business should be corrected by the men engaged in the business themselves. If not, attempts will be made to correct them by compulsion, by legislation resulting in governmental restrictions on business activities and control of the conduct of industry. Corrective measures applied by others frequently take the form of punishing the



BOARD OF DIRECTORS—1922-1923



DELEGATES FROM BRITISH ISLES GIVEN BON VOYAGE PARTY

The delegation from the Rotary Club of London was given a Bon Voyage Party before sailing for the convention at Los Angeles, by Rotarian Sir Harry Lauder, who was then playing in London. Left to right—Stanley Leverton, A. H. Barrett, Edward Unwin and Mrs. Unwin; Mrs. William Shearn, Harry Lauder and William Shearn.

offending industry. In attempting to remedy a recognized evil too often the good is prevented likewise. Industry should learn that unless it corrects its own abuses public sentiment will demand and secure governmental interference with its conduct.

ABUSES PROMPT REGULATION

A familiar example is the history of the railroads. They were subjected to governmental regulation and control. Regulation, once begun becomes progressively more restrictive. Their rates were fixed, their earnings limited, their services specified, their operating conditions prescribed, the wages of their employees fixed by government. Duties and responsibilities were imposed upon them and the opportunity to meet them through enterprise, initiative and business management taken away. Of necessity, expansion and improvement of railroads ceased, service deteriorated, operation became more expensive, freight and passenger rates became higher and the whole country with all its industries is suffering from want of railroads in new territory, by the abandonment and taking up of railroads already built, by inadequate and insufficient facilities everywhere, and because of rates and charges higher than industry can bear.

With all their mistakes the railroads have been more sinned against than sinning, but the original provocation for the attacks on them arose out of their own errors and abuses.

SPECTRE OVER OTHER INDUSTRIES

A repetition of the history of the railroads is occurring in the public utilities—street railroads, gas, electric light, power, telegraph, and telephone services. The heavy hand of government has been laid on them. Control by government has become increasingly more repressive, so that many public utilities are going the way of the steam railroads.

Evils existed in this business which should have been corrected from within, and failing to be so corrected, were attempted to be remedied by governmental control.

The spectre of government control looms before the meat packing and the coal industries. Nothing can be more certain than unless such abuses as have been permitted to grow up in these businesses are corrected from within their own ranks these industries, too, will join the railroads and the public utilities.

Extortionate demands by some landlords have resulted in a few of the states depriving the land owner of the right to fix the charge

for the use of his real estate. Just a few years ago such interference by government would have been universally considered a deprivation of natural and constitutional rights.

With the familiarity of repeated restriction of individual freedom by government, mental convictions of constitutional and natural rights undergo change, and illegal assumption of power in the minds of all men a few years ago becomes ordinary and righteous exercise of control in the interest of the humanities today.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT CONTROLS

An overweening desire to monopolize industries and destroy all that stood in the way of complete domination brought the Sherman Law and the Clayton Act. Acts of unfair competition resulted in the establishment of the Trade Commission. Under these laws today much of desirable co-operation benefiting society as a whole among different business concerns is prevented.

Self-control and restraint would have made these restrictive laws unnecessary, and failing this, useful co-operation and activities are forbidden.

Security from the possibility of government control is a delusion. Any business or industry will be held to be so affected by a public interest as to legally justify governmental control if public sentiment demands it.

Detailed control by government of business tends to result eventually in prohibition of such business. It certainly lessens initiative and enterprise. It surely restricts the universality and the usefulness of the service. In the course of time it may end in taking over the business by government.

Operation of business by government does not prevent monopoly; it assures it. It does not remove improper practices; it increases them. Whatever the abuses in individually conducted business may be, the incompetency, waste and extravagance so often found in the conduct of industry by government, overshadow them.

There never would have been any labor unions if there never had been any need for unions.

PRODUCTION AND WASTE

Men in business should not forget that their character and self-respect are invested in the enterprise as well as their money and their work. Their reputation for moral character, in addition to the personal happiness it brings, has for them a distinct commercial value.

They have an even greater need than men generally for a strict adherence to moral principles. They are everywhere subject to more statute laws than any other class. But a mere observance of the statutes and the laws will not fulfill their obligations or meet their opportunities.

If a man produces and delivers an article of general use at a cost of one dollar and charges ten for it, he is making an extortionate profit that shocks the moral sense. If, however, by inefficiency and wastefulness the cost of the article is raised to nine dollars and it is sold for ten, the result to the consumer is the same. The loss to society is even greater because of the waste of useful labor, materials and capital. So, also, if he is capable of performing a valuable service or supplying a useful commodity to the many, and through indifference or lack of enterprise he confines the use of such service and enjoyment of such commodity to the few, he injures society just as greatly as if he had wrapped his talent in a napkin and buried it.

If a group is in position to and does compel service from others at less than the reasonable cost of supplying it, even greater harm is done than demanding more for the service than it is fairly worth, because in addition to the injustice done to the servant, society at large is either deprived of that service or compelled to pay unnecessarily higher charges to make up the deficiency. In the end the group taking unfair advantage may themselves be compelled to forego the service altogether.

More homicides are caused and more human beings crippled from carelessness than from malice. So, therefore, greater harm is caused through acts of negligence than through acts which involve moral turpitude.

Observance of the laws of efficiency and economy and a realization of the interdependence of all the different groups of society are just as essential as an observance of the code of moral conduct.

What is needed to be cultivated among men interested in business, whether as owner, manager or employee, producer or consumer, seller or buyer, partner or competitor, or society in general, is self-control, refraining from unfair advantage, determination to give value as well as to take it; that immediate gain is not the principal consideration; that one section can't continue to profit at the expense of another without eventual loss to both; that improper practices by or against a particular industry if persisted in result in the final destruction of that industry and the end of the service which it renders; that all classes of men are mutually dependent on the services of each other; that the best service yields the greatest profit, and that the basis of all business is service.

INTERDEPENDENCE OF ALL

The waking hours of nearly all of us are spent exclusively in our vocation. Almost our entire interest and thought are centered there. Our immediate contacts are generally confined to the people in our own vocation and to a very small social group. It's hard to realize the relation of our section and our group to the other section and other groups. We are prone to lay the blame for our misfortune on other shoulders. We are slow to see and reluctant to confess the faults which are ours. We want the ills that beset us remedied and we are unconscious or indifferent if the remedy imposes wrongs on others. We need to see "beyond the profit of today," to understand more perfectly the mutual interdependence of all industrial pursuits, to have a clearer perception of the dependence of our own prosperity upon the general prosperity of all.

If those engaged in all the varying pursuits of life representing all the different groups from all the separate sections of all the countries could be brought together and consider face to face their varying problems, the effects of the acts of one upon the other, the interdependence of all, and if it should be unanimously agreed that the governing principle for the conduct of the several pursuits should be that "The basis of all business is service," what a chance would be offered to promote the prosperity and happiness of all mankind.

A TASK FOR THE ROTARY CLUB

The Rotary Club is just such an association, with its platform that "service is the basis of all business," with its eighty thousand members selected from among the leaders of every worthy business and profession from twelve hundred commercial centers in twenty-six principal countries of the world. They are producers and consumers, buyers and sellers, servers and served.

They cannot fail to get a better understanding of the mutuality of interest which exists throughout the social organization.

Then there is the friendship, companionship and sympathetic understanding cultivated in frequent association among the members. Each is known to all. His acts are going to be judged by his fellows. Because they expect well of him, he must strive to do well. Confidence inspires a determination to deserve. The paths of rectitude are more closely followed when departure will bring shame to others, too.

The character of the practices in any business, as well as the attitude of government toward business, is at last going to be controlled by public opinion. Every man ought first to make sure that his own practices are in accord with intelligence and right. But as good as this will

be, it isn't enough. Most of us sit down in our own mills or stores or offices and say to ourselves, "This concerns me; this is my business this is all I'm going to do," and that is all that most of us do, while the whole world outside may speak evil of us and distrust us and suspect us. No matter how sound and intelligent the practices of one concern in a particular line of business may be, if a considerable number of others in the same industry engage in unfair practices, all engaged in the industry are going to suffer too. So we must take part in the local, state and national associations of our industries and use our influence to square the practices of the trade with fair dealing and sound economics. Because one man is in the railroad business and another in the manufacturing business is no reason why they should be enemies. It is no reason why one should overcharge or discriminate against the other and it is no reason why either should submit to unjust treatment from the other. But, if each knows where his real interests lie they will learn to co-operate in the knowledge that in the long run neither can prosper at the expense or to the injury of the other.

SEE THAT THE PUBLIC UNDERSTANDS

It is our business to see that the public understands our business, its usefulness and its needs and the economic laws that govern its conduct. We owe it not only to ourselves but to the State and the nation and the world to see that the progress of industry is not restricted by artificial regulations or unwise laws or unfair public sentiment. No business will or can survive which is unwilling or unable to pay its workers what their services are reasonably worth and that supervision is a failure which permits the well-being of its employees to be sacrificed.

It is the right and the privilege and the duty of business men to take part in public affairs. They have left it to the professional politicians to run the government, and the politicians to be influenced by the loudest noise as representing the most votes and the rules governing practical business to be formulated by theorists.

The city, the state, and the nation need men of character and business ability to take part.

Business men sacrifice their own interest and shirk the responsibility of citizenship by their failure to do so.

We do well to remember that generally most of us get what we deserve; not that each punishment or each reward is necessarily merited, but that in the long run, on the general average, our ultimate success or our ultimate failure is but the measure of our deserts.

Few can sit in high official place or attain fame as artists, poets

or scientists, but every last one of us has the opportunity to be of service as a member of

“—that splendid clan of Business Men who seek to trace a calm, considered working-plan to make the world a better place.”

(Prolonged Applause)

President McCullough: I call your special attention to the program for tomorrow morning. The election balloting takes place from eight to ten o'clock. At 8:30 and lasting until 10:30 are three Special Assemblies—the only opportunity provided during this convention for us to group ourselves in smaller groups for the purpose of intimate discussion. The first assembly is that for Club Presidents and will be presided over by a District Governor, Graham Hall of Nashville, Tenn. It takes place in this Auditorium at 8:30 o'clock. In the room known as Berean Hall, on the second floor of this building, a similar assembly takes place for Club Secretaries, presided over by a past District Governor, Leslie S. Everts of San Diego, Cal. In the Assembly Room at the Alexandria Hotel, the third assembly takes place on Classification and Membership in Rotary, presided over by District Governor Jos. A. Caulder of Moose Jaw, Sask. Arthur Pierce and his committee will also attend. These assemblies are primarily designed so we can get into the heart of things which we perhaps have not time to discuss in open convention and I do trust that they will be widely attended and the delegates will take this opportunity of getting this first hand knowledge to take home to their clubs on the several phases of Rotary activity.

I also call your attention to the afternoon session. This is the last convention which will be held under the rules of the old constitution. The next year our convention, wherever it will take place, will be operated under the new constitution. An effort is being made by the Program Committee to make the final scenes of this convention memorable and remarkable, and we want to urge at this time that no Rotarian will make any engagement which would interfere with his being present at the closing hour of this great and memorable convention. Last year I think I am safe in saying that the closing half hour of that convention at Edinburgh was as inspiring and as largely attended as was the opening hour on the first day and I think I am safe in promising you from the Program Committee an equally inspiring closing session for this convention.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS.

President McCullough: We have now arrived at the order of business—nominations of officers for the ensuing year. I direct your attention to page 23 in your program books. Section 7 of the Rules of the Convention Procedure reads as follows:

“Nominations for office in Rotary International shall be made by the voting delegates of the member clubs who obtain recognition. This form and this form only shall be employed:

“—— of the Rotary Club of —— places in nomination for the office of —— the name of Rotarian —— of such and such a place.”

“Two seconds and no more will be permitted for any nomination. This form and this form only shall be employed:

“—— of the Rotary Club of —— seconds the nomination for the office of —— of Rotarian —— of ——.”

“The question of calling the roll for nominations for any office shall rest with the Chair, subject to the will of the convention.”

Nominations for the office of President of Rotary International are now in order.

Nominations for President.

William Coppock, Council Bluffs, Iowa, nominated by Frank G. Smith, Omaha, Neb.; seconded by Miles M. Higley, Spokane, Wash., and Edgar Beale, Bixoli, Miss.

Raymond J. Knoepfel, New York, N. Y., nominated by Harlan H. Horner, Albany, N. Y.; seconded by Emmet E. Galer, Asheville, N. C., and Arthur Chadwick, London, England.

Raymond M. Havens, Kansas City, Mo., nominated by Samuel B. Botsford, Buffalo, N. Y.; seconded by Everett W. Hill, Shawnee, Okla., and Joseph Herspring, Sacramento, Calif.

H. J. Lutcher Stark, Orange, Texas, nominated by Norman B. Black, Fargo, N. D.; seconded by Chas. A. Newton, Chicago, Ill., and W. H. Richardson, Austin, Texas.

Rotarian Ed. L. Stock (Washington, D. C.): I move the nominations for President be closed.

Rotarian Harry Dixon (North Platte, Neb.): I second the motion.

President McCullough: It is moved and seconded that the nominations for President of Rotary International be closed. All in favor will say “Aye.” Contrary “No.” The “Ayes” have it and it is so ordered.

Nominations are now in order for the office of Treasurer.

Nomination for Treasurer.

Rufus F. Chapin, Chicago, Ill., nominated by William Gettinger, New York, N. Y.; seconded by Byron Z. Terry, Santa Barbara, Calif., and Jasper Ewing, Baton Rouge, La.

Rotarian Thos. Doane (San Francisco, Cal.): I move the nominations for Treasurer be now closed.

Rotarian Chas. S. Merton (Rutherford, N. J.): I second the motion.

President McCullough: It is moved and seconded that nominations for the office of Treasurer of Rotary International be closed. All in favor say "Aye." Contrary "No." The "Ayes" have it and it is so ordered.

Nominations are now in order for Directors for the United States of America. Five Directors will be elected.

Nominations for Directors from United States.

Robert Patterson, Dayton, Ohio, nominated by Frank C. Parrett, Washington Court House, Ohio; seconded by H. B. Flowers, Baltimore, Md., and R. T. Arnold, Jacksonville, Fla.

Ralph E. Bristol, Ogden, Utah, nominated by Henry A. Anderson, Ogden, Utah; seconded by Lee Jordan, Atlanta, Ga., and John R. Dexter, Ardmore, Okla.

Herbert C. Wilson, Worcester, Mass., nominated by Walter S. Young, Worcester, Mass.; seconded by Forrest J. Perkins, Providence, R. I., and Tom Davis, Butte, Mont.

Adolphus R. Talbot, Lincoln, Neb., nominated by Charles Strader, Lincoln, Neb.; seconded by Walter N. Haskell, Rock Island, Ill., and Fred LaMoine, Richmond, Cal.

Harry Bert Craddick, Minneapolis, Minn., nominated by Hal C. Paris, Minneapolis, Minn.; seconded by Joseph A. Turner, Roanoke, Va., and George Blanchard, Dayton, Ohio.

John A. Turner, Tampa, Fla., nominated by Will G. Borein, Tampa, Fla.; seconded by Oliver W. Belden, Lewistown, Mont., and Geo. R. Clegg, Youngstown, Ohio.

Benj. C. Brown, New Orleans, La., nominated by P. S. Spangler, Pittsburgh, Pa.; seconded by Harry A. Antram, Buffalo, N. Y., and Frank D. Throop, Davenport, Iowa.

Rotarian Joseph Kuehnle (Natchez, Miss.): I move that the nominations for Directors of Rotary International for the United States be closed.

Rotarian R. D. Teasdale (St. Louis, Mo.): I second the motion.

President McCullough: The motion is made and seconded that nominations for Directors of Rotary International from the United States

be now closed. All in favor will say "Aye." Contrary "No." The "Ayes" have it.

Nominations are now open for the Director from the Dominion of Canada.

Nomination for Director from Canada.

R. Jeffery Lydiatt, Calgary, Alta., nominated by Frank H. Littlefield, Toronto, Ont.; seconded by John Nelson, Vancouver, B. C., and Robert D. Paterson, St. John, N. B.

President McCullough: One Director is elected from Canada. Do I hear further nominations?

Rotarian Joe Caulder (Moose Jaw, Sask.): I move that nominations be now closed for office of Director from Canada.

Rotarian Frank Heard (Weyburn, Saskatchewan): I second the motion.

President McCullough: It is moved and seconded that the nominations for Director of Rotary International from Canada be now closed. All in favor will say "Aye." Contrary "No." The "Ayes" have it.

Nominations are now in order for Director from the British Isles.

Nomination for Director from Great Britain and Ireland.

Alexander Wilkie, Edinburgh, Scotland, nominated by William McConnell, Belfast, Ireland; seconded by William Coppock, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Arthur Chadwick, London, England.

Rotarian Vivian Carter (London, England): I move that the nominations for Director for Great Britain and Ireland be now closed.

Rotarian Arthur Chadwick (London, England): I beg to second the motion.

President McCullough: It is moved and seconded that the nominations for the office of Director of Rotary International from Great Britain and Ireland be closed. All in favor will say "Aye." Contrary "No." The "Ayes" have it and it is so ordered.

President McCullough: Nominations are now in order for the respective offices of District Governor for the respective districts—38 in all.

Rotarian William Gettinger (New York, N. Y.): I move you that it be the sense of this convention that the Secretary be instructed to read and place in nomination the name of each District Governor

who has been selected for the office of District Governor, by the various Districts at their annual conference, or by the delegates at this convention.

Rotarian Al. Banister (Newark, N. J.) I second the motion.

President McCullough: It has been moved and seconded that the convention instruct the Secretary to read the list of District Governor nominees who have been chosen at the respective District Conferences or by the delegates at this convention. Are you ready for the question? All in favor will say "Aye." Contrary "No." The "Ayes" have it.

Secretary Perry then read the following list of nominees for District Governor.

Nominations for District Governor.

- District No. 1—Frank H. Lamb, Hoquiam, Wash.
- District No. 2—John R. Williams, Long Beach, Calif.
- District No. 3— -----
- District No. 4—Arthur E. Johnston, Winnipeg, Man.
- District No. 5—Charles P. McCarthy, Boise, Idaho.
- District No. 6—Oliver W. Belden, Lewistown, Mont.
- District No. 7—Jas. H. Walton, Cheyenne, Wyo.
- District No. 8—Charles B. Christy, Phoenix, Ariz.
- District No. 9—Norman B. Black, Fargo, N. D.
- District No. 10—Austin O. Olmsted, Green Bay, Wis.
- District No. 11—Paul Rankin, Dubuque, Iowa.
- District No. 12—Albert Faulconer, Arkansas City, Kansas.
- District No. 13—John V. Singleton, Waxahachie, Texas.
- District No. 14—William G. Keath, Chillicothe, Mo.
- District No. 15—Geo. T. Guernsey, Jr., Independence, Kans.
- District No. 16—E. Mort Allen, Helena, Ark.
- District No. 17—Albert Peart, Alexandria, La.
- District No. 18—John P. Old, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
- District No. 19—Emerit E. Baker, Kewanee, Ill.
- District No. 20—Frank H. Hatfield, Evansville, Indiana.
- District No. 21—Theodore E. Smith, Akron, Ohio.
- District No. 22—Geo. C. Mitchell, Coshocton, Ohio.
- District No. 23—James H. Richmond, Louisville, Ky.
- District No. 24—Joseph R. Naylor, Wheeling, W. Va.
- District No. 25—Avelino Perez, Havana, Cuba.
- District No. 26—Jas. S. Thomas, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
- District No. 27—Edw. C. Bull, Buffalo, N. Y.
- District No. 28—William J. Cairns, Ottawa, Ont.
- District No. 29—Harlan H. Horner, Albany, N. Y.
- District No. 30—Donald A. Adams, New Haven, Conn.
- District No. 31—Robt. W. Hill, Salem, Mass.
- District No. 32—Walter Grant, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

District No. 33—Anthony W. Smith, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.

District No. 34—Geo. F. Lumb, Harrisburg, Pa.

District No. 35—Chester K. Robertson, Shamokin, Penn.

District No. 36—Lion L. Woodward, Trenton, N. J.

District No. 37—Roger Moore, Wilmington, N. C.

District No. 38—Carroll H. Jones, Columbia, S. C.

District No. 39—Porter G. Pierpont, Savannah, Ga.

Rotarian Robert McDowell (Louisville, Ky.): According to the printed program, the report of the Election Committee tomorrow is to be received at three o'clock. There are four men placed in nomination for President. It may be necessary to have a second ballot. I move that the order of business in the program be so changed that the President be authorized to have the report of the Election Committee given to the convention at such time as the Chairman of the Election Committee notifies the President that he is ready to report.

A Rotarian: I second the motion.

Rotarian Albert S. Adams (Atlanta, Ga.): I would like to ask Rotarian McDowell to accept as an amendment of that, that the report of the Election Committee be received if ready at 12:30 tomorrow.

Rotarian McDowell: I will accept the amendment if it is made at 12:30 o'clock or any time thereafter, as soon as the Election Committee Chairman reports that he is ready to report to the convention.

President McCullough: There is just this to remember. At 11:30 tomorrow we have one of the outstanding addresses. A period of forty-five minutes to an hour is allowed. If it is made mandatory to make an announcement from the Election Committee it may interrupt the address. I think that is what the Program Committee has in mind.

The motion before the house is that the Report of the Election Committee will be received at the hour of 12:30 or as soon thereafter as it is ready. All in favor will say "Aye." Contrary "No." The "Ayes" have it.

This session of the convention stands adjourned until tomorrow at 10:30 A. M.

THURSDAY EVENING ENTERTAINMENT

This evening was devoted to the reunion dinner parties, giving an opportunity for various groups to get together for renewal of old and cementing of new friendships across the dinner table. These dinners were held in the leading hotels and cafes of Los Angeles, Santa Monica, Hollywood and Venice. The principal parties were "District Dinners" which brought together again those who had traveled to the convention on the Special District trains.

Proceedings of the Session of FRIDAY MORNING JUNE 9th

The Friday morning session opened at 10:30 a. m. in order to permit time for the balloting for the election of officers nominated at the convention session of Thursday. This balloting took place from 8:00 to 10:00 a. m. in the Banquet Hall of the Auditorium Building.

The Special Assemblies for Club Presidents, for Club Secretaries, and for Classification and Membership Committees were held from 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. The reports of these Special Assemblies will be found elsewhere in this book.

President McCullough: The invocation will be delivered by Rotarian Father Cyprian Vabre, Church of The Nativity, Flagstaff, Arizona.

Rotarian Father Vabre: Almighty God, Thou who created men equal and made them members of the one individual family so we could all call Thee our Heavenly Father, preside over the deliberations of these children assembled here, to promote the welfare of one another. Eternal Son of God, Thou who came upon earth to give us Thy example, inspire these Thy adopted brothers with the same spirit of love that prompted Thy coming into the world, so our lives like Thine may be lives of service, before self. And great spirit of God, Thou who enlightened the minds of untutored fishermen, making of them the unerring interpreters of the divine truth, and the safe guides of men in the service of God and neighbor, come and dwell among us to the end that following this light, we may always reach wise decisions and find enjoyment in the contemplation of Thy work. Eternal God, creator, redeemer and sanctifier of men, we humbly beseech Thee to bless abundantly all those who are taking part in this convention. Vouchsafe to grant the spirit of good counsel so that their efforts may be endowed with enduring fruitfulness. To them, O God, open wide the arms of Thy infinite goodness, so they may be favored with a rich supply of heavenly and terrestrial blessing. May the angel of light hover over this gathering and protect its resolutions and decisions from the blighting spirit of pride and selfishness. May the Almighty God, Father, Son and Holy Ghost descend upon us and remain with us forever. Amen.

President McCullough: There seems to be quite a strong possibility that a second ballot may have to be taken in the election. To provide for this, the election booths will be open, should such be necessary, from one to two o'clock at the same place they were this morning. Further, if there are some voting delegates who will be forced to leave the city prior to a second ballot, if such be necessary, these delegates may register their alternates with the Credentials Committee. The Credentials Committee will be in session from twelve o'clock noon to twelve forty-five p. m. in their room in Choral Hall. All delegates and alternates will conduct themselves accordingly.

At this time Rotarian Richard Kirchoffer of Riverside, Cal., led the convention in singing "In California".

Secretary Perry read telegrams of greetings received from the following Rotary Clubs: Baltimore, Md.; Beaver Falls, Pa.; Beeville, Texas; Brandon, Man.; Chambersburg, Pa.; Charleston, W. Va.; Chillicothe, Mo.; Cuero, Texas; Donna, Texas; Houghton, Me.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Laredo, Texas; McKinney, Texas; Manchester, England; Middlesborough, England; Miles City, Mont.; Mineral Wells, Texas; Omaha, Neb.; Orange, Texas; Wichita Falls, Texas and Waxahachie, Texas.

The Secretary also read messages from the Headquarters Staff of Rotary International; International Association of Civitan Clubs; American Institute of Architects; Rotarian John Napier Dyer of Vincennes, Indiana; Hi Martin of St. Louis, Mo.; Ben Finch of Duluth, Minn. and former Rotarian Eugene MacCan of Yonkers, N. Y.

President McCullough: There has been a great deal of discussion as to what publicity means so far as Rotary is concerned. We make a very positive distinction between publicity and notoriety. It has been the effort of this and preceding Boards to get at the bottom of a good policy to follow in placing before the public the ideals and objects of Rotary. For this purpose we have an International Committee on Publicity. This year, for the first time, we established a definite department of publicity at our Headquarters Service Station, in charge of a publicity secretary. It has seemed that all publicity is necessarily educational, and it has been further developed during the past year that the secretary of the headquarters office, who has charge of the detail of our publicity work, under the Committee on Publicity and the Board, also serves as the liaison officer with the Committee on Education. Harry Bert Craddick of Minneapolis has served as Chairman of the International Publicity Committee during the past year and he will now speak to you on "Rotary Publicity—What and Why." (Applause).

ROTARY PUBLICITY—WHAT AND WHY.

Harry Bert Craddick.

Rotarian Craddick: President Crawford and Fellow Rotarians: As Crawford has told you, while this is not a new committee to Rotary International, it is a new department at headquarters this year, and for that reason I shall want to tell you something of the committee's work through the co-operation of that department at headquarters. I have been interested in Rotary work for a good many years. I thought I was familiar with all phases of it, but I believe that if you really want to know Rotary from the ground up, you should live a year with Rotary publicity, because there you will find all of the finest things about Rotary, and you will also find some of our shortcomings.

We have had a committee this year which has been one hundred per cent active in its membership, and I want at this time to tell you that the members of this committee have all taken part in the work and have all done their share and contributed at all times to the duties that have been given to them.

These men are Robert H. Timmons of Wichita, Kan., Clyde King of Nowata, Oklahoma, Hon. Frank Carrell of Montreal, and William Gettinger of New York.

As far back as 1911 the International Convention was in accord on three points of principles dealing with Rotary publicity. First, that Rotary should not exist if it has anything to hide. Second, that membership in each Rotary Club *is* and *must* be a certificate of business character. Third, that all members should spare no pains to *explain* fully and correctly Rotary principles to all parties interested.

Now, one of the first things that we must take into consideration with reference to publicity for Rotary is the responsibility for such publicity. This responsibility rests first with the individual Rotarian in the conduct of his business in conformity with Rotary standards, ethics and principles. Second, it rests with the club unit in the conduct of its meetings, in its community activities and the manner in which news of these is given to the public. Third, it rests with the district groups in the character of the conference, both from the serious and the playful side. Fourth, it rests with the International organization in the manner in which all Rotary activities and achievements become world news.

We have had four days of inspiration and practical Rotary messages from this platform. You have received them and you will carry them back to your clubs and fellow members. They will serve as an inspira-

tion in your club activities for the coming year. It has been essentially a Rotary convention, for Rotarians and by Rotarians but what about the outside world? Of what use will this convention avail Rotary International if nobody but Rotarians know about it? The best of creeds for service and fellowship are of little use if the people who are to be served know nothing of it. Rotary fails to function if the community in which the club is established is not informed of its existence, its ability and capacity for service. Among our own members we might accomplish wonders, but is that Rotary; would we be true to our principles of fellowship if we should confine that spirit of fellowship to ourselves? It is the real purpose of publicity or education (whichever you prefer to call it) to tell people what Rotary can do by showing them how Rotary does it and the public will only be informed when the information is couched in terms to make it plain to them. We cannot hope to make people understand Rotary entirely on our terms. We are living Rotary, we are in daily contact with it. If we wish to sell Rotary to the public we must do it in such a way as to compel their attention and command their respect, or we cease to be Rotarians.

Rotary cannot avoid publicity. As an organization it has come to wield a powerful influence in business and civic life. Such an influence, reaching to far lands and all the principal cities of the world, must of its own magnitude command and attract attention.

This fact we must accept and it fairly well answers any query concerning "*Why Publicity For Rotary?*"

Isn't it then essential that our association of 1200 clubs, with many others to follow, be vitally interested in the particular kind of publicity which shall be broadcasted to the community, to the nation, to the world?

The principal recommendation made in the report of the preceding International Publicity Committee at the Edinburgh Convention a year ago was to the effect that there should be established at the International Headquarters in Chicago, a department of publicity.

On assuming its duties last August, your committee made a careful survey of the publicity work of previous years, and following the recommendation of the preceding committee, made a recommendation and a request of the International Board of Directors for the organization of such a department of publicity, to be supervised by an experienced publicity man, the department, of course, to be co-ordinated with other departments and under the direction of the Secretary-General of International Rotary.

It was at once decided that this new department at International headquarters should begin its work by directing the publicity of our organization along proper channels. One of the chief functions of such

a department lies in the cooperation which publicity can render every International committee in its work during the year.

In passing let me pass along this idea so that you will carry it back to your clubs. Regardless of what the activities of clubs may be, publicity is the vehicle which carries the message of the results of your achievements to your community, to the state, the nation or the world. Publicity of itself is not a Rotary activity. It is simply the vehicle which carries the results to the outside world.

Another very important duty is that of directing the publicity in connection with the organization of new Rotary Clubs from their first inception, in order that Rotary may be correctly introduced to the community, thus avoiding future misapprehension and misunderstanding on the part of those who are hearing and learning of Rotary, its aims and purposes, for the first time.

Another duty of this department is the checking up of news articles and stories regarding local Rotary activities which in certain instances have not been properly reported. Frequently there have appeared articles in magazines and newspapers and trade periodicals which have referred to Rotary in a way to make it evident that the writer or editor was in no way familiar with Rotary principles and ethics.

In checking up these articles, Rotarians, we have come to the conclusion that the fault lies with us, with you. If you sit idly by in an attitude that your club does not want publicity, does not care for it, you can not blame some editor who reports a meeting or a stunt and doesn't give it the right interpretation.

There is still another important duty which this department must be ever on the alert to find and correct. There is such a thing as too much publicity for Rotary. There can be too much of any good thing. The entire spirit of Rotary lies in making it a part of the community, and if it is to be a leader in its community, Rotary must put forth effort to be always with and in the ranks of the procession and not way out ahead of it. Rotary cannot achieve this if it tries to make more of itself in the newspaper than it actually deserves, and over-zealous enthusiasm for Rotary when expressed in too much publicity, or too frequent mention of Rotary in the local papers, has its dangerous side, and may arouse antagonism from the very agencies it is desirable to cooperate with and have as friends and helpers.

And there is yet another important factor of publicity to which local clubs have paid too little attention, and that is whether or not a form of entertainment or stunt may possibly bring undesirable publicity to the club. The stunt may be fully understood by Rotarians everywhere. If there is a joke involved, the Rotarian grasps it immediately, but how

about the general public? Will the public see the joke, or will the public understand the irony? In nine cases out of ten, it will not: And that is why the reaction to Rotary will be bad.

The publicity department must, therefore, analyze such instances where the event has already taken place and be ready to advise and counsel with other clubs that may contemplate using the same stunt or a similar one.

Rotary is and should be a powerful force for good action and good influence in its community. That fact is of itself a sufficient reason why Rotarians, both locally and internationally, must give thought and attention to publicity. Rotary cannot avoid publicity. This being true, an international association with active clubs in twenty-six countries must not, cannot "hide its light under a bushel." The Rotary Code of Ethics and the objects of Rotary demand that the organization shall give news to the world of its hopes, ambitions, aspirations, works, and deeds, not in a self-laudatory spirit, but rather in order that other organizations, agencies, and individuals, may clearly understand what Rotary hopes to achieve and thereby secure their fullest cooperation and approval.

Publicity for Rotary is, therefore, making it a part of the subconscious thought of every citizen in its community that the Rotary Club is an organization which stands for all that is best in the community and that Rotarians are honestly endeavoring to put a practical spirit of service to work in their daily lives, in their efforts for community betterment, and for business building.

The best way for any Rotary Club to obtain desirable publicity is for the members of the club to see to it that the club does something that merits publicity.

Taking this fact as a basis, the Committee on Publicity has recently revised and compiled a publicity manual for distribution to all Rotary Clubs. The manual analyzes publicity for Rotary from the angle of Rotarian, editor, and reader. It explains the prestige of Rotary and how Rotary activities should be correctly expressed as news.

Rotary is constantly manufacturing news which if observed from the right angle, will claim the attention of the public. The manual explains briefly the six elements of any news story and how they may easily be put into proper sequence, for it must be remembered that the thing newspapers want and the only thing the editor cares to have you give him, is news. We cannot, we must not, presume or assume that the newspaper regards all Rotary activities as real news.

Your committee believes that a number of short news articles concerning Rotary events and activities are better than a long story; that frequent appearance of short news paragraphs which keep the

activities of Rotary constantly before the public are more essential and of more interest to the public than long essays on the high ideals of the organization or laudatory statements regarding its achievements and the accomplishments of its members.

Many Rotarians have expressed themselves as being opposed to publicity for Rotary. Some distinguished men—men who have given much of their time and ability to a sincere and constructive effort to make our organization a real force for good in the community—are outspoken in their condemnation of any effort to obtain public statement in the newspapers of Rotary activities; and yet, as a general rule, these same men will probably be the first to express indignation when some outstanding achievement of Rotary fails to receive mention in the newspapers.

Occasionally club officers write to the publicity department (and they sincerely believe what they say) that their club does not want publicity and that material sent by the publicity department will therefore be of no value whatsoever. Usually these same officers add that the newspapers in their cities always print something about what the club is doing. Some others proclaim the belief that Rotary should not seek publicity; that its deeds should stand for it; that it should be known by its works rather than its words.

All of these objections to publicity, while expressed sincerely, indicate a misconception of what desirable publicity for Rotary consists. Publicity is not newspaper stories. Newspaper mention is but a part of publicity.

Let us repeat—publicity for Rotary is making it a part of the subconscious thought of every citizen of the community in which a club is established, that the Rotary Club is an organization which stands for all that is best in the community and that Rotarians are honestly endeavoring to put a practical spirit of service to work in their daily lives, in their efforts for community betterment and business building.

That has been the aim of your publicity committee during the past year. It has been the aim of the publicity department and staff at International headquarters, and it is the primary purpose of the appointment of a publicity chairman within each Rotary Club.

In some clubs this idea has been so well established in their communities that when civic enterprises are launched, Rotary will be found to have been selected to play leading parts as a matter of course, and when directories of civic institutions are scanned, Rotarians will be found to occupy many of the positions of importance and responsibility.

Newspaper stories are but incidental to the building of this understanding in a community.

What is meant by undesirable publicity? By undesirable publicity, we mean either events, occasions, or stories provided for newspapers which permit the headline artist to follow the natural temptation to write such headings as "Home Brew is Rotary Prize,"—"Rotary Stages Prize Fight,"—"Barelegged Dancers Entertain Rotary,"—"Rotary Parson in Fist Fight,"—"Rotary Bandits Stage Hold Up,"—"Rotary Club on Trial as a Failure in Community Service." Newspaper reporters very frequently think in headlines if given nothing else to think about, and it therefore becomes the business of the clubs' publicity chairmen to see to it that the whole idea of the stunt or entertainment is understood and given a proper angle in which case it will be improbable that a newspaper man will write objectionable headlines over a story of a Rotary meeting.

I want to mention one or two events of the past year. I want to tell you something about the anniversary week. It is impossible to state definitely the number of clubs that carried out the entire anniversary week program, but it is not unreasonable to assume that practically every club in International Rotary gave some observance to the anniversary event. We entertained some doubts as to how our plans and suggestions might be accepted and followed by clubs in distant countries. We know now that they were as much interested in this anniversary event as our clubs here in the United States and Canada. Two hundred and twenty clubs made reports to the publicity department. The last one to be received came about May 1st from the club in Shanghai, China. These reports were carefully tabulated and analyzed with the following results:

In the 198 cities, newspapers carried the February advertisements furnished from headquarters. 172 of these used the original copy as supplied. 16 of the newspapers were special Rotary editions, carrying an aggregate of 226 pages. 31 of the newspapers in addition, carried Rotary anniversary editorials. 22 of the newspapers used the miniature Edinburgh slogan. 33 of the newspapers carried first page stories.

The total inches of reading matter in the papers reported to headquarters amounted to 18,566 inches, or 259,924 agate lines. The total inches of advertising space amounted to 49,985 inches or 699,790 agate lines.

While it may be possible to assume a still larger total taking into account all clubs which did not make a detailed report, we believe there would be nothing gained by such an assumption and are therefore content

to allow this publicity record to stand on the merits of the figures given for the 220 clubs reporting.

In passing, friends, your committee wants to pay tribute to that wonderful campaign which was initiated and underwritten by the New York City Rotary Club—the Rotary Prosperity Poster Campaign. (Applause).

It was the privilege of this committee to co-operate with the New York Executive Committee which handled that campaign. We feel that it was one of the biggest things that has been put over from a publicity standpoint for Rotary at any time.

Figured on a paid advertising basis, this campaign would have involved an expenditure of more than \$3,000,000. The following is a brief summary of the campaign: Required expenditure—\$60,000, underwritten by a group of New York Rotary Club members. Campaign approved by International Board of Directors; endorsed by Poster Advertising Association and the poster board space donated by that organization. Duration of campaign, three months from December, 1921, to February, 1922, inclusive. Eight separate messages posted. Eight thousand cities, towns and villages covered by Rotary posters each month. Newspapers in 760 leading cities contributed half page space once each week for a four week period, during January and February, using 3,800,000 lines. Editorials carried in 3,500 newspapers. Full pages donated by a number of magazines and trade papers. Screen publicity in 12,000 motion picture houses. Estimated that nearly 100,000,000 people were reached by all combined publicity mediums. By publicity experts and specialists this campaign was pronounced the greatest advertising campaign in the interest of better business ever undertaken by any single organization, actuated solely by patriotic and altruistic motives, minus any possibility of personal profit. (Applause).

Now I want to add a few words and then I am through—something about the publicity which has been going out from this convention. As you probably know, we have for the first time a press bureau in connection with this convention. We have sent out advance notice of the convention to 1,500 newspapers in the United States and Canada, but here is the thing that I am sure you will be interested in. Through the co-operation of Secretary Denby of the United States Navy Department, Mr. Harry Chandler, Editor of the Los Angeles Times, and Mr. Douglas Fairbanks, well known motion picture star, the 13th Annual Convention of Rotary International has set a precedent in history by having its proceedings sent around the world through the radiophone. Representing the Los Angeles Times, Douglas Fairbanks has spoken into the radiophone of the Los

Angeles Times a brief record of each day's proceedings, beginning Tuesday night. This has been taken up by newspaper radiophone stations in Salt Lake City, Denver, Omaha, Indianapolis, Detroit, Minneapolis, Pittsburgh, Washington, Atlanta and New Orleans and carried across the continent. Under the direction of Secretary Denby, the high power radio stations of the United States Navy on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts took the same message and sent it across the Atlantic and Pacific to receiving stations in overseas nations having Rotary Clubs.

Secretary Denby has taken a keen personal interest in this to such an extent that he instructed the Naval Radio Stations to make sure by check-back or repeat system that the overseas nations received this message. We cannot guarantee that this message was received in all parts of the United States and Canada as local atmospheric conditions governing the air often occur and in many instances prevent circulation of these messages, but we can guarantee and express our sincere appreciation of the efforts of those newspapers and officials who so kindly cooperated with us. (Applause).

President McCullough: There will now follow discussion on the matter of publicity in Rotary.

Rotarian Robert Timmons (Wichita, Kan.): I want to emphasize one point made by Chairman Craddick. It came to the attention of your Committee on Publicity this year that there were some of the best men in Rotary who were opposed to Rotary trying to get any kind of publicity. It is you I wish to address in my remarks. You are going to get publicity. The question is are you going to get the right kind of publicity. Now bear in mind that the creation of the International Committee on Publicity was not for the purpose of getting publicity for Rotary. As Harry said, the only way to get the right kind of publicity for Rotary is to do something worth while, but that is not in itself sufficient. You may perform or do something in your club that is really worth while and in which the people of the city would be interested, but unless you show the same amount of brains in directing and seeing to it that that information is given to the paper as accurately as possible, you may get publicity that is very undesirable. And so fellow Rotarians, that is the object of your International Committee on Publicity—not trying to get publicity for Rotary—you don't want that. We do not want to be self advertisers. The object of your committee is to give the individual club suggestions as to how it can get publicity and get the kind of publicity that will help you to be a better Rotarian, help your club and help your city, and so, when you get these suggestions from your International Committee, at least look them over, because they are like other things that come out

from International Headquarters, not orders for any club to do anything, but merely suggestions, hoping that from them you will get something that will help. (Applause).

Rotarian Wm. Gettinger, (New York, N. Y.): In the consummation of your International Association at this convention, I believe that greater stress from now on should be laid upon the character of publicity that goes out, to see that the high principles and ethics of the Association that we stand for are correctly placed before the public. When you go home, boys, suggest to your officers the necessity of a publicity committee. See if you cannot encourage the officers to place as chairman of the committee a newspaper man. This is what you are going to prevent. A headline that reads, "Rotarians had a great time—the meeting resembled the laundry line", meaning the men were introduced and dressed up in night shirts. That seemed funny in the meeting, but the man who doesn't know Rotary, the man in some far town where this news item has been taken up and reprinted, gets the impression that Rotarians are out for a lot of fun. Again on the other hand, it prevents a headline which reads like this—"Rotarian dissatisfied with his bargain and wants his money back—Club didn't fulfill its obligation." That has another angle to the man outside. His comment is: "I thought they were a lot of business men and business men don't let things of that kind come into the courts." It isn't educational.

Yesterday afternoon, standing in the guest parlor, I heard a chap saying: "Fine gathering of men here. Just what are these Rotarians? Have they anything to do with the automobile business?" This was an actual occurrence which happened a little after four o'clock. The reply was, "No, Rotarians are just a bunch of jolly good fellows that like to help each other." Intelligent publicity will help that. I turned and said I was sorry he didn't get a different answer, sorry I didn't have "A Talking Knowledge of Rotary" to give him, but asked him to buy a daily paper and to read some of the proceedings of the convention from which I believed he would get a different angle on the whole matter.

Intelligent publicity properly placed all over the country helps you and it certainly helps me.

Go back and get your club to have a good, high grade publicity committee. (Applause).

President McCullough: The hour has now come for a conclusion of the discussion.

The report of the President, Secretary, Treasurer and the Auditor's report have been printed and distributed this morning. Those

who have not received copies may secure them at the Secretary's Office.

We have now come to that portion of our program in which we have the final convention address—the address on International Goodwill. It is only two years ago or less since International Rotary adopted as an additional object the promotion of understanding and goodwill between nations. Some of us think, in fact a great many think, that the great thing in the future for Rotary, as a movement, is the production of permanent understanding and goodwill as between nation and nation. It is my great pleasure this morning to introduce as the speaker on this subject, Rotarian J. Layton Ralston of Halifax, N. S. Colonel Ralston is an eminent lawyer of that city. He was Colonel of a regiment in France and served continuously in the field for practically three years; has the decoration of the Distinguished Order with Bar, meaning that it was won twice; has also a further civil decoration; was one of the two commissioners who represented this Association in the establishment of Rotary in Australia and New Zealand and is Immediate Past President of his own Rotary Club—Colonel Ralston. (Applause).

INTERNATIONAL GOODWILL.

J. Layton Ralston.

Rotarian Ralston: President Crawford, Ladies and Rotarians, I want you to know the truth. Sir Auckland Geddes was to deliver this address. He couldn't come. Bert Adams was "stuck" and I was "easy" and that is why I am here. I notice in the report of the program of yesterday that the addresses which were delivered have been called "inspirational." This one could properly be described as "desperational." I was selected no doubt because of my close acquaintance with Sir Auckland. I met him as a matter of fact at a meeting of the Canadian Bar Association. I met him informally, and incog, as you might say. He was delivering an address and I was listening to it. He will remember that I wore a tuxedo the same as 275 other lawyers. Had I been wearing this ice cream suit, he would probably recall me even more clearly. As you will soon discover I know nothing whatever about International Relations or International Goodwill. The only visits I ever paid outside the British Empire were a short and rather interesting visit to France, when they did not care very much who came there, as long as they came, and three or four visits to the United States on the majority of which I was accompanied by my wife, and I also have rather an intimate acquaintance with

a Chinese laundry man to whom (to borrow one of Charlie Hoot's Newfoundland jokes) "I am greatly indebted."

And so you will realize that my qualifications for delivering this address are very well indicated by Kipling when he wrote, "When Omer smote his bloomin' lyre, 'ed 'eard men sing by land and sea, and what 'e thought 'e might require, 'e went and took, the same as me."

The first thing anybody has to do in delivering an up-to-date address is to commence with a definition or a little bit of history. I haven't been able to get a proper definition of goodwill so I must begin with just a touch of history. I want to go back to the beginning of the 19th century. The only man here that could do that from memory would be Ches Perry. I talked to Ches about it and he tells me and I think you can take this as absolutely correct, that the 19th century saw more advancement in the way of International cooperation and goodwill than any previous century in the world's history. I am not going over the political events of that particular century, except to just mention that we had in the beginning of the century a thing called the Holy Alliance which was founded very much on the principles of Rotary, if you can judge from its constitution because it stated very clearly indeed that the men of the nations were brothers and that the various kings who met together to sign that Alliance were no less than the fathers of a very large family in the shape of their nations. We had the Congress of Berlin and the Congress of Paris. We had that rather informal and nebulous thing, the Concert of Europe, but I think the most important thing which we had in the middle 19th Century was the convention held in Geneva, where the International Red Cross was organized under an International Flag, and which meant that nations were united not to dominate by an instrumentality of force, but for the peace and the healing of mankind. (Applause.)

And so, that was followed by various conferences, various agreements. We had economic conferences; we had the postal and telegraph union; we had the international copyright agreement; we had religious conferences, Protestant and Catholic, and Congresses of men in connection with arts and science and everything tending to show that this old world was coming to realize at last that it wasn't a very big place after all.

There was promoted through Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. Blaine, the Pan-American Conference which has done so much for peace and goodwill and understanding in this Western Hemisphere, and lastly in the 19th century, we had the Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907, the story of which can be told in two chapters. The first chapter is this. It gave the nations of the world a chance to say

good-morning to each other, without the interventions of ambassadorial notes and diplomatic messages. Men were even able to sit around the common table and meet and know each other.

The second chapter of the Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907 provided for us an international court, a permanent court of arbitration and the sequel to that chapter was and it is perhaps not generally known as it should be that no less than fifteen different questions were discussed and considered by that tribunal and settlements arrived at and so it was that we had in the 19th century, what we thought was the beginning of a real understanding.

And still war came, and the toll of blood and of treasure was greater than the world had ever known before. We thought that we had been traveling along the road of international understanding. What was wrong? Why we found that the nations which had been visiting each other through their representatives, who had been extending the hand of goodwill to other nations were after all permeated with the idea that they themselves were sovereign states; that when the national will came to be considered as against the interest of mankind the national will must predominate. There were states who believed that the world was made to be divided up between them. There were states who, although they were warm-hearted and friendly outwardly at the same time inwardly were ready to fly at one another's throats and there were states who believed that after all armed force, the distinguishing badge of anarchy, was the ultimate appeal. That is why war came and the guests at the world table realized that their big brothers were going to jostle each other and push for the first place and the largest helpings and their only chance was to get the crumbs which might fall from a too generous helping of their stronger neighbors. The pessimist immediately began to look back at the Congress of Berlin and he said: "I thought of this Congress of Berlin as having been the means of agreement. It meant really that nations only agree to things to their advantage." The Hague Conference which we thought was going to bring peace and international understanding was only an agreement on non-essentials and in connection with essentials, there were so many reservations and so many provisos, that they were ineffective. That was the problem before the war. That was the problem at the time of the war. We had national sovereign states, each with an independent will of its own.

What is the situation today? Our difficulties are that in the world today, we have probably a score of nations which were not in existence when the war began. Further than that, we have a situation where these nations have come into being because they believed in the principle of self-determination and they are not ready to be supervised,

much less dictated to by the other nations of the world and worse than that, to add to our difficulties, we have the condition that many of these states have not the same ideals and the same perspective with regard to liberty and justice and freedom which the older nations have and what are we going to do about it?

A good many people in the world say the only salvation is internationalism; that we are never going to get along unless we have a world state. I only want to say that from the history of the 19th Century, it doesn't look as if there were going to be much chance of that for a while. The United States, Australia and Canada, really became nations in the 19th Century. Out of the welter of the last war, we have Czecho Slovakia, Poland and many other new nations. It will not be this generation or the next which will see the millenium if the curtain for that great spectacle is not rung up until a world state plays the leading role, because it looks to you and it looks to me as if the national unit was to be the unit which was going to be used in connection with great social movements at least for your lifetime and mine and we might just as well decide now that it is working through our nation and because of our nation, and not on account of any super-state and not as citizens of a world empire that we are going to achieve success along the lines of international goodwill. You cannot talk today about throwing down the barriers between various nations and saying we are all children of a common Father and of common blood. The trees and the flowers in their beauty are variegated. We need unity, but unity not in uniformity, but unity in variety. (Applause.)

We are not going to have either an international imperialism such as Rome nor a sentimental cosmopolitanism, but nationhoods to work out international understanding, if we are going to be practical in this day and generation.

Walter Scott a good many years ago wrote, "Breathes there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself hath said, 'This is my own, my native land,' " and those lines ring just as truly today as they did then, notwithstanding the tendency to internationalism, and many there are today who realize for the first time the full significance of that sentiment, and we subscribe today as fully as ever to the thought in that biting couplet of Channing when he wrote of the man who thought of himself as a citizen of the world. "A sturdy patriot of the world alone, a friend of every country but his own."

And what is our problem. Our problem is that we have to find some way of working out the ideal that the interests of humanity and of mankind in general will be paramount to the interests of any individual nation. The answer made on every hand is that we want to complete

reconstruction of national life; that we want a moral regeneration in the world and that is absolutely true, but glittering generalities, Rotarians, and pious formulae are splendid to indicate the direction along which we are to go, but they are not very much good at the present time to provide the vehicle in which we are going to go. What can we do? We have the League of Nations, but it is not joined in by all the nations in the world. If you read the articles in the magazines, you will find that the pessimist is in the saddle, that he is riding his hobbies with the speed of the whirl wind, predicting another war out of the welter of economic competition which has arisen from the aftermath of the last war. They are saying to us, to change the metaphor, that the spider of civilization has climbed this web of international co-operation and has slipped back time and time again, drawn by the gravitating influence of distrust and suspicion and what is the use?

There is this about it. We on the North American continent should not be altogether discouraged. We have provided for the people of the world what is regarded as an international object lesson in that for more than 100 years, along 4,000 miles of border, we have kept the peace and kept the faith (applause) with not a fort, not a gun, not a battleship, and not a sentinel, and we pledged anew that faith when in 1913, our representatives at Put-in-Bay near the scene of the Battle of Lake Erie, reverently gathered up what remained of the dust of those heroes who died, Canadian and American, placed that sacred dust in a common coffin, covered it with the flags of the two countries, different in political allegiance, but one in spirit of freedom and spirit of good will, (applause) and men from the north and the south of the 49th parallel together bore those glorious ashes to the Peary memorial, where they lie the heritage not of Canada and not of the United States, but the sacred heritage of the North American continent. That is the thing which should cheer us and make us feel that what we have to do at the present time is to keep on trying just as the spider did—try and do the things which are at our hands.

I am not here this morning as I said a moment ago, to talk glittering generalities, not to talk statecraft, because I know nothing about it. I only want to discuss with you for a few minutes, what we as ordinary citizens, common garden variety of Rotarians, as it was expressed by a British delegate a day or two ago, may do in order to promote international goodwill. The first thing is so obvious, one hardly needs mention it and that is that we ought to know our friends of other nations better. (Applause.) We ought to accomplish that by visiting them and if we can't afford to visit them, we ought to read about them anyway. We ought to realize when we try to pass snap judgments, that they are passed in the

most utter ignorance. We do not know the complexities of the other fellow's life; we do not know the problems that are surrounding him and therefore we reach conclusions which are absolutely wrong; accuse him of motives he never had in the world and that of itself goes to promote, not international goodwill, but international distrust and suspicion. We have the greatest tendency in the world, and I am speaking as a Canadian, to dogmatize about the characteristics of other people and generally the dogmatizing is with regard to their vices and not their virtues. We take the Japanese and we say he is sly; the American egotistical, the Britisher selfish. We forget that the Japanese nation has within the last century given to the world a lesson in overcoming handicaps and in recognizing and adapting what is best in the civilization of other nations and in rapid and effective organization of a nation of brilliant intellectual possibilities and of instincts which if you take anything from the Washington Conference has instincts which are worthy any national group.

With regard to the American, we say he is egotistical. We forget that when his country was not in danger, when there was no threat of invasion, and no thought of conquest, America answered a call which was not a call of egotism, but an espousal of the principle of altruism, and we have today written in blood on the glorious pages of history, the record of Chateau Thierry and the Argonne Forest.

We say Great Britain is selfish. Let us give her credit that during the centuries, and even in the immediate past, old Britain has done something to steady and stabilize the world's affairs. And so I say don't dogmatize too quickly.

After all it is the little things that make problems. A family moves into the neighborhood. Our good lady calls; she confides to the lady across the street, a mutual friend, that the children are homely and that you know she is one of those kind of people who keep the table cloth on all day, and that she has purple curtains in a room with a red rug. She forgets to say that the homely children are leading their classes in school; and the lady of the house is a charming hostess and that the reason the family has moved into the neighborhood is because of the fact that the husband has received promotion because of his efficiency. We look at the little things. We go to another country (I am borrowing this point from Jim Davidson. He made it very clear to me), and we criticise whatever we see there and compare it with what we have at home. Why the government offices are closed, would you believe it? And you had an awful time with the red tape at the immigration office, it was scandalous, and there is nothing whatever in the stores. Now we forget the fact that we were not asked to come to that country; that we came there to see

what it was like and that is what it is like (Applause) and if we didn't like it, we could have gone back home.

We do not realize the fact that perhaps the government offices are closed in order to give the clerks a holiday, and the reason the shops have not such a wealth of goods as we may have, is because these people do not need so many of the accessories and furbelows of life as we do and possibly the reason for the red tape is that they are a little particular as to who gets into their country.

And so, I say to you that it is something which we should try to overcome, this constant criticising and measuring of other people with our own yard stick. Just let us remember this, the fellow who lives there, has lived there a long time and he likes it. A world of sealed pattern nations would be extremely drab and monotonous.

Another thing—I suppose that there is no better indication of a desire to promote good understanding than an invitation to come over and play in our back yard. Every time a Canadian hockey team goes to Boston, I always think it is a new link forged in the chain of international goodwill, and every time the Olympic Games are held, there is no question about it, there is better understanding between an ever-widening circle of nations, and this means that we should see to it that we are represented not only by athletes, but by gentlemen. (Applause).

We in Halifax look forward every year to the coming down there of a fine type of men, hard as iron, but with the instincts of chivalry, to sail the International Schooner race and it has been the good fortune of Massachusetts and Gloucester and Halifax to be represented by men who would rather lose a race than take a mean advantage. (Applause).

And so it is that history and geography are fine to help us learn something of our neighbors, but the quickest and best way you can judge is by the involuntary and spontaneous chance you get when you see a man at play. Every time the Olympic games are held, the coming of the Australian Tennis Team, the advent of Georges Carpentier, lead us to think and read and inquire about the countries from which they came. It is a sugar coating on the pill of international knowledge, and it teaches us not so much about the country, but what is much more important, about the character of the people who live there. So it is our duty, I submit, to do all we can to encourage the coming to our countries of sportsmen from other lands, to make them feel that they get fair play here, that even though they may trim our fellows, at the same time we are glad to have them, and on the other hand, it is our duty to instigate and encourage the sending of our athletes to other lands as well. We have our Ambassadors, I know. They are

splendid men, but do you realize that Ambassadors touch not a one-fiftieth part of the population which an athlete does. A baseball pitcher is given ten times as much publicity as a President and so it is that we want to see to it that the men we send are men who exhibit the instincts of chivalry, unblemished character and true principles of sportsmanship.

There is another way we can promote internationalism and international goodwill and I know we are doing it, but I think I should mention it. San Francisco had a fire. There of course are people in San Francisco who would tell their very best friends privately that San Francisco had had an earthquake as well, but that is only for private consumption, and it is to be understood that it was a perfectly harmless little earthquake, and had nothing to do with what happened afterward. Anyway San Francisco found herself in dire straits and not only the western cities, but New York, Baltimore and Boston, sent assistance, just as those other cities had sent Chicago assistance in her day of trouble. But the boundary of friendliness is not national. Sicily has an earthquake, China is in the throes of a famine, Russia's teeming population is dying for want of bread and the world answers, and it would ill become anybody from Halifax to forget the morning of December 6, 1917, when in the twinkling of an eye, the northern half of the city was laid waste and death and suffering was on every hand. Before the sun set, nurses had volunteered, doctors had organized, supplies had been gathered, relief trains had been gotten together and were speeding on their way to that stricken city, and without abating one jot or one tittle of her profound gratitude and appreciation for all that was so splendidly done, Halifax and Canada will never forget for one moment that the first relief train to arrive in the city of Halifax was from dear old Boston, in the state of Massachusetts, which glories in the Stars and Stripes. (Applause). When the relief work was over Massachusetts had considerable money expended. Did they use it for some charitable purpose in their own state? No. They saw there was an opportunity to provide an efficient experiment in public health and they sent Dr. B. Franklin Royer and he organized doctors and nurses, divided the city into districts, opened clinics and the result today in the city of Halifax is being watched by the health experts of North American continent—a great undertaking for the benefit of public health, carried on in Halifax, Canada, backed by the people of the State of Massachusetts in the United States of America. That is the way it seems to me in which international goodwill, international understanding can be fostered—

by the acts of friendliness which were shown and of which I think that is a very good instance indeed. (Applause).

Another thing we want to do. Supposing two fellows get into a squabble, some dispute about property or contractual rights. They immediately think of submitting their case to an impartial tribunal and if they are wise, if you will permit me to suggest it, they immediately think of getting a couple of lawyers. I needn't say good lawyers, because there are no other kind, take it from me. They think of a court which will consider their dispute, which will hear what they have to say, which will give judgment. They know that one of them is going to lose, but the fellow who loses is probably a sport, takes it all right, perhaps has a nasty disposition and blames the judge, or perhaps is a hopeless ingrate and blames his lawyer. Nevertheless he pays up. Now supposing we have a national dispute. What do we do? What do we think about? We hope that possibly our politicians may be sharp enough, clever enough, acute enough or stupid enough to get the thing fixed up, but if they are not, what is the instinctive thing that comes into the minds of the public? We'll have to "beat the brute" and we go at it.

Do we realize that this was pretty nearly the situation in the last war? Serbia asked that the dispute be referred to the Court of Arbitration at The Hague, but apparently not only her people, but also the public of other nations, hardly understood the proposal.

We take a little interest in internal affairs, but as far as foreign affairs are concerned, we say, we don't care, "let George do it," and we don't care what he does, if he doesn't bother us.

We should educate our people that there are means to settle disputes other than by war. You say perhaps that the United States is not a signatory to the Covenant of the League of Nations. I say the United States is a signatory to The Hague Convention and I say to you that I have no doubt that the people of the United States want to understand the international situation just as thoroughly as any other nations. The United States a signatory to the Covenant—no covenant formally, but if you will permit me as a Canadian to say it—an assenting party in the great heart of her people to the principles and the objects of a League of Nations or an Association of Nations or something to promote international understanding, yes, by all means. (Applause).

Do the people of the United States believe in democracy? All you have to do is to read the Declaration of Independence. Do they believe in peace? The Washington Conference was called by Secre-

tary Hughes of the United States. Can they think across the seas when it comes to principles of right and justice and liberty? The battlefields of France give the answer. I say to you as our neighbors and closest friends, that we believe absolutely in your continued participation in all that makes for the carrying out and making sure of the hope of the ages. We realize that you understand what idealism is. We know your good intentions from what you did at the Washington Conference and the magnificent work shown by the treaties presented by President Harding to the Senate of the United States, but we know that you realize with us that after all, it is not just simply physical disarmament but that the very will to war must be taken out of our hearts, before we can have peace in the world. (Applause).

In the May issue of "The Rotarian" there is an expression used by a Japanese, he says we must not only have physical disarmament, but also moral and mental disarmament. Your assistance, your steadfast support, aye more, and it may be your leadership, is needed in forever destroying the will to war by providing and securing means whereby the warlike intention on the part of any nation may be frustrated by conferences, by delays and by peaceful intervention and negotiation. You may have a better way—show it to us, but the world is confident that you will join in name and in spirit in the great work, which is not of a year—a generation—or a century, the work of promoting a good understanding and a pride in peaceful rather than warlike achievement among all men—and so I say our people should be told and told again what our aspirations are and what our progress is in the direction of the common goal we all seek to attain by whatever road we may travel toward it. There is in the United States at the present time an organization (the American Association for International Conciliation) which is doing very much in publishing from time to time literature showing what is being done along the lines of conciliation and arbitration, but that is not enough. That alone won't promote international goodwill.

We must merit goodwill. I am living beside a man. I dig a cesspool in my back yard. I say to that man, I want your goodwill and I want you to be friends with me. He clutches his nose between his fingers and walks away and I wonder what is the matter with him. Are we dead sure that there isn't something like that in our national back yard? We stretch out a hand in friendship over our national fence and maybe our international neighbor is looking over our shoulder at something we have turned our backs on. It is a question whether we are worthy of his goodwill.

I haven't time to discuss the many things in our national life which need curing. I heard a speaker who put health fourth on the list. Do we realize that health is a sine qua non to a nation's greatness; that you can't have a nation which is going to be a power in the world and worthy of the world's goodwill, unless you have a healthy and strong and virile nation. (Applause). Are we making our people feel that not only a man himself and his family, but the nation is going to feel the effects of whether he is well or ill?

Are we seeing to it that our tuberculosis hospitals, and I know Rotary Clubs are helping, are administered rationally, not from the generosity of some private citizen, not because of some Rotary Club, not from the help of some none too generous municipal institution?

There is not very much greater work on the North American continent than the work of reclaiming crippled children and making them real assets in connection with world affairs, rather than liabilities as they are today. (Applause). Are our educational standards such as to assure us of another nation's goodwill? Somebody spoke yesterday about teachers and about their pay. Are we giving our teachers our sympathy? Are we paying them as well as we should? More than that, are we seeing to it that they deliver the goods for which they are paid? Are we taking a personal interest to see that our teachers are making not simply scholars, but citizens, and are producing not simply wisdom, but character? I believe that the ethics and the precepts of the teaching profession are such generally that that is so, but I am afraid in many cases it is not because of any solicitude on our part.

I must touch on one other matter and that is, are we seeing to it that the rising generations are being fed the proper sort of literature with regard to our sister nations? I am not talking about school histories. That is pretty well done away with—but on both sides of the line, is there getting into the hands of children things which are going to be a reflection on the characteristics of some other nation in their minds? I have read in American newspapers; I have read in Canadian newspapers things of this sort which I would not want my boy to read and I think we should be absolutely dead careful to see to it that the conditions under which we have grown up in this respect are not repeated with our children today. They are the hope of this international goodwill. It is not coming in our time, regardless of what we may say about Rotary. The less they have in their minds of criticism, of ideas of self-satisfied superiority over other nations, of looking down on other nations, the more certain we can be of international goodwill in the future. (Applause).

Are we remembering that internationally we cannot afford to exploit a nation simply for the purposes of commerce and that a nation which develops trade which is a detriment to the welfare of a sister nation is not doing what it should to merit the good will of that nation? Are we seeing to it also that it is being recognized that nations are not to have their rights denied them because they happen to be small?

Supposing our interests as a nation clash with our international relations. Supposing that the time comes when we can't think nationally and at the same time obey our instincts as to the betterment of mankind. Let me borrow the thought of Rotarian (Prof.) H. L. Stewart, of Dalhousie University, Halifax, who is not unknown to Californians, having delivered a course of lectures at Leland Stanford University last year.

Two thousand years ago a teacher came to this earth and he found Rome great in war, Greece great in art and culture and when he left this earth, he left a precept which was the very antithesis of what he had found and which substituted for dominion in art and culture and for fitness for imperial dominion, the striking sentiment that "Not many wise men after the flesh—not many mighty—not many noble are called," and for two thousand years that doctrine has been battering away at the walls of smugness and self-sufficiency and we didn't realize where we were until Professor Munsterberg started to justify Germany's position in going to war by saying that they were only developing the national spirit. We said that sounds all right but that there must be something wrong with a philosophy which sets up the development of a national spirit as an end in itself.

It used to be when we used that trite phrase, "My country, right or wrong and right or wrong—my country," but I hope we are getting by that at the present time. I hope we are realizing that whether "my country" is entitled to my support may depend not improperly on what "my country" is doing, and that a son is none the less dutiful because he refuses to follow his criminal father in the line of breaking safes and assaulting his neighbors and that we are just as good citizens when we see the defects in our national life, as if we assented to everything that was done. You say that it does not work. We are going to be 100% American or Canadian or British. Remember a hundred years ago there was a Britisher, Lord North, who screamed about loyalty to the flag. It was the time when the Colonies were revolting and another British statesman, Lord Chatham, prayed for the success of American arms and hoped that some great disaster would overtake his country, England. Which was the true patriot?

Have we not seen men in the stress and strain of the past years forsake party and many would rather lose their right hand but they have done it simply that freedom should live—it has hurt—the British political institutions and Canadian political institutions for that matter have been shaken to their foundations and I say to you that we have come to the situation, that what we believe in for ourselves, we have to believe in for others, and that it is only another step to forego our rights in a nationality which is heedless of the rights of mankind in general.

If we are going to avoid the contest which must inevitably continue for territory and trade, we have got to have some arrangement whereby the nationality of each must be placed under the joint guardianship of all. But you say to me, that is a dream and I say to you, that if it is a dream, it is a dream for which the allied nations fought and that it is the allied nations who must see that the blood which was shed on Flanders' Field has not been shed in vain. (Applause). And it will be in vain, if this selfish and unyielding and blind nationalism, is allowed to prevail. But it will be a sacrifice worthy of all the blood which has been spilt if in the words of Rotarian Stewart we see arising out of it a new patriotism, a patriotism which has never before been acknowledged among men, and that is a patriotism which makes the nations not less than the individual do homage to the Golden Rule. (Applause).

Rotarians, what is our part in this great task? We are bound together in the ties of friendship, but we have no monopoly of friendship. The principle of service is in our motto, but the spirit of service is shown wherever men endeavor to fulfill the conditions of that old command to love thy neighbor as thyself. If Rotary has any place at all, if it means anything, it seems to me that Rotary is to be the shining example to the world of the power of the will to love. Our classification makes our membership representative, but the least job that we have as Rotarians is to represent our classification to Rotary, and the biggest job we have is to represent the principles of Rotary not only to our classification, but to our fellow men, (Applause) to be a demonstration of the spirit of service, a microcosm of what the community and the nation and the world will be when the "Law of the World's Goodwill" is recognized in its observance, rather than in its breach.

Rotary collectively is to be a light in every community to permeate every corner and hearten and brighten and help. You have in your communities, the Town Councils, Boards of Trade, Public Park Commissioners, all sorts of bodies. Rotary works among them, not in the opposition, not in competition, but in co-operation. I believe President

Crawford, Rotarians, that the biggest thing that could be said about Rotary in a town would be to have it known as the Council of Goodwill. That is only half of Rotary's job. Rotary works best through the individual, but you can't have a Rotary Club in a Pullman smoking car or in a factory or office where men meet to trade commodities and swap opinions on public affairs and talk of the idiosyncracies of their neighbors. You can't have a Rotary Club in a government cabinet, but you can have in these places Rotarians, and remember this, that there are thousands and hundreds of thousands of Rotarians who have never seen the inside of a Rotary Club. (Applause).

You can have men filled with the principle of service who realize the worthwhileness of occupation, who have a broad fellow feeling for the man who is their neighbor and who like the unfortunate man in the story of old needs their sympathy and help, their encouragement and practical assistance.

I want to tell you that those men, meaning you and me, have the opportunity of the ages. Why? Because the doctrines of internationalism are being preached and accepted as they never were before and civilization is looking for living examples and practical leadership.

You say, what can the principles of Rotary do? Listen. Jim Davidson and I went to Australia and we met keen, alert business men, who wanted to be shown something in Rotary that was really worth while. We told them something about Rotary, the selective membership, about the discipline of Rotary, about the free and easy luncheons which we have, the friendships which exist, about the fact that Rotary connected up a man not so prominent in public activities in the community with the man who had been doing the whole job; about the idealism of Rotary in the sense that we recognize the divine source of the doctrine of service and that Rotary worked as a ready and effective and efficient instrument for good in the community. We told them something else which I think had much to do with their acceptance of Rotary—that we have 80,000 men among the leaders in their various walks of life going in and out every day among their fellows, touching and influencing them in cities and towns scattered all over twenty-six countries in the world, filled with the same sympathy, fired by the same spirit of friendship, believing that in the wholesome, bracing atmosphere of that friendship the poison plants of distrust and suspicion could not grow and that here was the surest way to destroy distrust and suspicion among nations. We felt we could tell them also that a Rotarian tried to recognize that not in the abundance of the things which a man may possess, but in the wealth of happiness which he gives to others, not in selfishness, but in service, is the true attainment of a man's efforts and genuine happiness.

That was the theory of Rotary. Rotarians, Ladies, are we, are our clubs, doing all we can to make the theory of Rotary a reality? Let that burn with us as we leave this convention—are we doing everything we possibly can to live up to the high principles which we have set for ourselves? If we are,—if we will—then I tell you that this old world has something the power of which cannot be overestimated—not to accomplish by itself—Rotary does not work that way—but to have no small part in bringing about the fruition of Robert Burns' dream of the ages, when he sings:

“But let us pray that come it may
As come it will for a' that
That sense an' worth or a' the earth
May bear the gree an' a' that
For a' that an' a' that
It's comin' yet for a' that
That man to man the world o'er
Shall brithers be for a' that.

(Prolonged applause)

President McCullough: May I at this moment again appeal to you for a large attendance this afternoon. We are saying good-bye to the old International Association of Rotary Clubs and embarking on a new voyage under a new name. We want to make this the most memorable closing that we have ever had at a convention.

At this time I recognize the Chairman of the Election Committee, Rotarian Edwin May of Pittsburgh, Pa.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ELECTION

Edwin C. May, Chairman

Chairman May: President Crawford, the Election Committee reports that all the nominees for District Governor were duly elected as follows:

- District No. 1—Frank H. Lamb, Hoquiam, Wash.
- District No. 2—John R. Williams, Long Beach, Calif.
- District No. 3—
- District No. 4—Arthur E. Johnston, Winnipeg, Man.
- District No. 5—Charles P. McCarthy, Boise, Idaho.
- District No. 6—Oliver W. Belden, Lewistown, Mont.
- District No. 7—Jas. H. Walton, Cheyenne, Wyo.
- District No. 8—Charles B. Christy, Phoenix, Ariz.
- District No. 9—Norman B. Black, Fargo, N. D.
- District No. 10—Austin O. Olmsted, Green Bay, Wis.
- District No. 11—Paul Rankin, Dubuque, Iowa.
- District No. 12—Albert Faulconer, Arkansas City, Kansas.
- District No. 13—John V. Singleton, Waxahachie, Texas.

- District No. 14—William G. Keath, Chillicothe, Mo.
- District No. 15—Geo. T. Guernsey, Jr., Independence, Kans.
- District No. 16—E. Mort Allen, Helena, Ark.
- District No. 17—Albert Peart, Alexandria, La.
- District No. 18—John P. Old, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
- District No. 19—Emerit E. Baker, Kewanee, Ill.
- District No. 20—Frank H. Hatfield, Evansville, Indiana.
- District No. 21—Theodore E. Smith, Akron, Ohio.
- District No. 22—Geo. C. Mitchell, Coshocton, Ohio.
- District No. 23—James H. Richmond, Louisville, Ky.
- District No. 24—Joseph R. Naylor, Wheeling, W. Va.
- District No. 25—Avelino Perez, Havana, Cuba.
- District No. 26—Jas. S. Thomas, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
- District No. 27—Edw. C. Bull, Buffalo, N. Y.
- District No. 28—William J. Cairns, Ottawa, Ont.
- District No. 29—Harlan H. Horner, Albany, N. Y.
- District No. 30—Donald A. Adams, New Haven, Conn.
- District No. 31—Robt. W. Hill, Salem, Mass.
- District No. 32—Walter Grant, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
- District No. 33—Anthony W. Smith, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- District No. 34—Geo. F. Lumb, Harrisburg, Pa.
- District No. 35—Chester K. Robertson, Shamokin, Pa.
- District No. 36—Lion L. Woodward, Trenton, N. J.
- District No. 37—Roger Moore, Wilmington, N. C.
- District No. 38—Carroll H. Jones, Columbia, S. C.
- District No. 39—Porter G. Pierpont, Savannah, Ga.

For Treasurer, the following is the vote:

Rufus F. Chapin, Chicago, Illinois, received-----1106 votes

Therefore your Committee announces that Rufus F. Chapin of Chicago, Illinois, has been elected and is declared to be Treasurer of Rotary International. (Applause).

For Director from Great Britain and Ireland, the following is the vote:

Alexander Wilkie, Edinburgh, Scotland, received--- 89 votes

Therefore your Committee announces that Alexander Wilkie of Edinburgh, Scotland, has been elected and is declared to be Director of Rotary International from Rotary Clubs in Great Britain and Ireland. (Applause).

For Director from Canada and Newfoundland, the following is the vote:

R. Jeffery Lydiatt, Calgary, Alta., received----- 57 votes

Therefore your Committee announces that R. Jeffery Lydiatt of Calgary, Alta., has been elected and is declared to be the Director for Rotary

International from the Rotary Clubs in Canada and Newfoundland. (Applause).

For Directors from the United States, the following is the vote :

Robert Patterson, Dayton, Ohio, received-----	919 votes
Harry B. Craddick, Minneapolis, Minn., received----	906 votes
Ralph E. Bristol, Ogden, Utah, received-----	871 votes
John A. Turner, Tampa, Fla., received-----	785 votes
Herbert C. Wilson, Worcester, Mass., received-----	733 votes
Benj. C. Brown, New Orleans, La., received-----	634 votes
Adolphus R. Talbot, Lincoln, Neb., received-----	502 votes

Therefore your Committee announces that the following have been elected and are declared to be Directors of Rotary International from the Rotary Clubs of the United States of America :

Ralph E. Bristol of Ogden, Utah
 Harry B. Craddick of Minneapolis, Minn.
 Robert Patterson of Dayton, Ohio
 John A. Turner of Tampa, Fla.
 Herbert C. Wilson of Worcester, Mass. (Applause).

The Election Committee reports that 1268 votes were cast for President as follows :

Raymond M. Havens, Kansas City, Mo., received----	609 votes
H. J. Lutchter Stark, Orange, Texas, received-----	267 votes
William Coppock, Council Bluffs, Iowa, received----	202 votes
Raymond J. Knoeppel, New York, N. Y., received----	190 votes

Therefore no candidate having received a majority of all votes cast, we declare that there is no election.

I submit the written report.

President McCullough: A motion is in order to receive the report of the Election Committee.

Rotarian Charles Lurie (Cicero, Ill.): I move its acceptance.

The motion was duly seconded, put to the convention and carried.

President McCullough: The voting will take place between 2:00 and 3:00 in the same place as the voting took place this morning. I would urge again that any change in the voting delegates that may be necessary, be registered with the Credentials Committee. As the voting must take place between 2:00 and 3:00, and we do want everyone here for the final session of this day, a motion would be in order to move the order of business forward from 2:30 to 3:00 p. m.

Rotarian Guilfoyle (South Bend, Ind.): I make that motion.

The motion was duly seconded and carried and the convention stood adjourned until 3:00 o'clock.

Proceedings of the Session of FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 9th

President McCullough: The program for the afternoon is not listed item by item in the official program. The first order of business is the acceptance of resolutions coming out of any or all of the Special Assemblies held this morning. The Chairman of the Special Assembly on Classification, Joseph A. Caulder, of Moose Jaw, Sask., has a resolution to present to the convention from that assembly.

Chairman Caulder: The resolution is as follows:

RESOLUTION—ENDORISING ACTION OF INTERNATIONAL BOARD IN COMPILING LIST OF MASTER CLASSIFICATIONS.

Adopted.

Resolved, that this assembly endorses the action of the International Board in its present work of compiling a list of master classifications.

I move the adoption of that resolution.

President McCullough: Perhaps it would be well to explain the list of master classifications.

Chairman Caulder: We find that from the hundreds and thousands of subdivisions of classifications used by the clubs, the International Board has been working on a master classification list that would be a guidance for all clubs, small and large, and the Special Assembly simply wants this convention to endorse that action, and I so move.

Rotarian Morgan Deale (St. Louis, Mo.): I second the motion.

President McCullough: It has been moved and seconded that this resolution as read from the Special Assembly on Classifications be adopted. Those in favor say "Aye". Contrary, "No". The "Ayes" have it.

Chairman Caulder: We have another resolution as follows:

RESOLUTION—RECOMMENDING THAT EACH CLUB APPOINT A CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE.

Adopted.

Resolved, that it is the sense of this convention that each club should appoint a Classification Committee to work with the International Committee.

I move the adoption of that resolution.

Rotarian Chas. E. Zortman (Lewisburg, Pa.): I second the motion.

President McCullough: It has been moved and seconded that the resolution just read—that it is recommended to each club that it appoint a Classification Committee to work in cooperation with the International Committee—be adopted. All in favor of the resolution will say "Aye". Contrary, "No". The "Ayes" have it and it is so ordered.

The next order of business is the presentation of trophies. Rotarian Fred Peterson of Los Angeles, Chairman of the Committee on Award of Trophies, will have charge of this portion of the program. (Applause).

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AWARD OF TROPHIES.

Fred E. Peterson, Chairman.

Rotarian Peterson: President Crawford, Fellow Rotarians, Ladies and Friends: It is my pleasant duty to present the trophies which have been awarded from time to time and the additional ones which are being awarded for the first time at this convention. As you have noticed from your program, there are a number of International trophies, the first of which is the Houston Attendance Trophy, presented to the International Association of Rotary Clubs by the Rotary Club of Houston, Texas, in 1914. This cup has been awarded to the Rotary Club of Malden, Mass. It is awarded upon the following conditions: The number of miles travelled by the most direct route to the convention city, is multiplied by the percentage of the club's membership in attendance at the convention. Malden, Mass. having 9 members in attendance out of a membership of 48 received 616.13 points. It was necessary to do some very close figuring, for Brockton, Mass. was second with 613.01 points, having 13 members present out of a membership of 70. (Applause).

The Malden Rotarians, accompanied by their ladies, and carrying a large Malden Rotary banner, marched to the platform to receive the trophy.

Rotarian Peterson: Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow Members of the Rotary Club of Malden, it is with great pleasure that I present to you the Houston Attendance Trophy.

Representative from Malden: Fred, I thank you on behalf of the Malden Rotary delegation for the honor you have bestowed upon us. I thank every member here for the good cheer with which they received us and I trust that if any of you are ever in the vicinity of Massachusetts you will make an effort to come out to Malden and we will try to return the welcome you have given us. (Applause).

Rotarian Peterson: The next trophy to be awarded is the Ladies' Attendance Trophy, which was presented to the International Association of Rotary Clubs by the Rotary Club of Johnson City, Tenn., in 1917. This cup has been awarded to the Rotary Club of Cleveland, Ohio. They have 20 ladies in attendance and score 51,740 points. Cleveland has already had this cup and we are glad to see them get it again. (Applause). Are the Cleveland representatives here?

As there were no ladies from Cleveland in the audience, Chairman Peterson presented the trophy to two members of the Cleveland Rotary Club with the request that they show it to the ladies of the delegation, which they readily promised to do.

Rotarian Peterson: The next award is the Clarksburg Rotary Golf Cup. This cup was presented to the International Association of Rotary Clubs by Clarksburg, W. Va. in 1916. The cup has been won by Ralph R. Walbridge of the Rotary Club of Porterville, Cal., his score being 100 gross, 30 handicap, 70 net. The cup will be forwarded from Chicago to Porterville. (Applause).

Rotarian Peterson: Some will be interested to know something as to the Hunter International Golf Trophy. We did not have that cup brought over from London because we know the boys over there would like to keep it another year and there was no competition for this trophy at this time. It will therefore remain in London for another year.

The other prizes awarded by the Los Angeles Club for golf scores are as follows:

	Score		
	Gross	Hcp	Net
1st Prize, R. S. Crump, Richmond, Va.----	101	30	71
2nd Prize, J. Harold Saxon, Moultrie, Ga.--	97	22	75
3rd Prize, Ike Knox, Vicksburg, Miss.-----	105	30	75
4th Prize, George S. Aldrich, Everett, Wash.	89	13	76
5th Prize, C. G. Atwood, Toledo, Ohio.----	106	30	76

In each instance the winning Rotarian, or his representative, stepped to the stage and was duly presented with the trophy by Chairman Peterson, each recipient acknowledging the prize with a word of thanks.

Chairman Peterson: The next and last prize awarded is a prize for bowling, given by the Rotary Club of Oakland, Cal., and won by the Rotary Club of Sioux City, Iowa. (Applause).

Claude C. King will take this cup home to Sioux City and those who like to roll the balls will have the opportunity of competing for it next year.

Rotarian King (Sioux City, Ia.): Fred, I thank you. I will take this home to the boys and if you think they can't bowl you come out and we will show you.

The convention was entertained at this time by Rotarian Bernard Vessey of the Rotary Club of Colorado Springs, Colo., who sang "Boy of Mine". Rotarian Vessey's singing received the hearty applause of the assembly.

President McCullough: The Election Committee will now report on the second ballot.

REPORT OF ELECTION COMMITTEE ON SECOND BALLOT.

Edwin C. May, Chairman.

Chairman Edwin C. May (Pittsburgh, Pa.): Mr. President, the Election Committee reports that there were 1009 votes cast for President and of these votes cast

Raymond M. Havens of Kansas City, Mo., received__	581 votes
H. J. Lutcher Stark of Orange, Texas, received-----	291 votes
William Coppock of Council Bluffs, Iowa, received__	137 votes

Therefore Raymond M. Havens of Kansas City, Mo., has been elected and is declared to be President of Rotary International.

The report of the Election Committee was received with cheers and applause. Rotarian H. J. Lutcher Stark of Orange, Texas, moved that the vote be made unanimous. The motion was seconded by Rotarian Roy Ellison of Portland, Oregon, put to the convention and carried.

President McCullough: We are going to follow the regular order of program and the newly elected President will be presented to you in the regular course. A motion is now in order for the reception of the report of the Election Committee with instructions that the ballot be destroyed.

Rotarian Van de Walker (Ypsilanti, Mich.): I so move.

Rotarian Carl Faust (Jackson, Miss.): I second the motion.

President McCullough: It has been moved and seconded that the report of the Election Committee be accepted and that the ballot be destroyed. All in favor will say "Aye". Contrary "No". The "Ayes" have it.

Fred Carberry will lead us in a song.

Rotarian Carberry: I want you to show our visitors how well we can sing the "Star Spangled Banner."

The assembly stood and sang one verse of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Rotarian Carberry: Friends, the big thing about this convention to me is the fact that from now on we are going to take music a little bit more seriously in our clubs than we have before. (Applause). Just a vocal expression of these big thoughts of Rotary, sung in a simple but earnest manner, is going to make you all better Rotarians. It gets into your heart and you will go out and be just that much better in service, and so I ask you all to go back to your clubs and preach to them to have singing in their clubs and have it a part of your program instead of stunts. Make it something worth while. We love the fun of life, of course, but after all, music is such a big thing and can be used in such a big way, why not make it worth while in our Rotary meetings? Will you do it?

Assembly: Yes.

Rotarian Carberry: That's fine. Now I want you to sing one of our old folk songs. We don't need the words. "Old Black Joe."

Under the leadership of Rotarian Carberry the assembly sang "Old Black Joe".

Rotarian Carberry: Will Norman Black be a good Rotarian and come up and sing us a solo? (Applause).

Rotarian Norman Black of Fargo, N. D., responded to the invitation by singing "The Rotary Wheel." At the close of his solo the assembly expressed its great pleasure by singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

President McCullough: At every convention it is necessary that we have a number of hard working folks in the offices connected with carrying on the work of the convention. Some of these are citizens of the city in which the convention is being held. The directors of some of these departments have to be brought from our headquarters at Chicago. I am going to ask Secretary Perry to introduce to you the members of the Staff who have assisted him and the Los Angeles Rotarians in making this convention a success during the past week. (Applause).

Secretary Perry: Picking up the last remark, those of us who are here don't want you to forget that those left behind in Chicago have also been helping to make this convention a success.

Secretary Perry then proceeded to present the several members of the Headquarters Staff, who had assembled on the platform.

President McCullough: I have a list of presentations that are to be made and I see the first one is by Rotarian Martin of El Paso, Texas, to the incoming and the outgoing president and to Secretary Perry. Now what do you know about that? (Applause).

Rotarian Martin: Mr. President, Ladies and Rotarians. We come to bring greetings of El Paso to Los Angeles and the International officers. For nine years El Paso has been in Rotary and we have never seen an International officer except when we came to a convention. Once or twice International officers have retired and gone on the lecture platform and we have had the pleasure of seeing them, but not while they were officers. We come here today with our greetings to them and to make a presentation to them so that they will be reminded, when they go home, that El Paso is on the map on the Rio Grande, just across from Juarez. We have plenty of hospitality. We thought when portions of the country went under the Volstead Amendment some of the International officers might come down to visit us. Inasmuch as International Headquarters are located in Chicago and Chicago and Los Angeles seem to be exempt from this amendment (laughter) we have little hope that they will come to El Paso just for the purpose of visiting Juarez. We want them to come because we are Rotarians in El Paso. We have a good club. We come to bring these Mexican serapes in the same spirit as the Mexicans. The Mexican uses this blanket to cover himself from the cold. When he takes it off and says "Take my serape," that is the last word in friendship that the Mexican can say. We bring one to retiring International President, Crawford McCullough, one to the incoming President, Ray Havens, and one to our perpetual secretary, Ches Perry. We can only say to them as the Mexican said to his friend, "Take my serape." (Applause).

President McCullough: I just want to thank you on my own behalf, for my successor, who will presently be presented, and on behalf of Ches Perry and say that we do accept these in the spirit in which they are given. We wish to El Paso a long and healthy career as a Rotary Club and as a producer of good citizens and men. (Applause).

Rotarian Roger Burnham of the Rotary Club of Honolulu, Hawaii, has a presentation to make to the Rotary Club of Los Angeles. (Applause).

Rotarian Burnham: Fellow Rotarians and Sister Rotarians: It is my pleasure to be appointed by the Honolulu Club to make a little presentation to the Los Angeles Club, not only as a token of our appreciation for the wonderful spirit of hospitality shown to us here, but in recognition of the fact that we are soon to be linked much closer together by a steamship line direct from Los Angeles to Honolulu which will put us within four days of each other and, knowing

Los Angeles as we do, we realize that it is only a matter of time when we will become a part of Los Angeles. (Applause). When that happens Los Angeles will have the climate of which it boasts. (Applause). If you don't believe it come out in November with the excursion which the 23rd District is planning to bring to Honolulu.

What we have to present is a figure representing the spirit of Rotary, which was gotten together by the Honolulu Club in the hope of putting into the form of sculpture the Rotary message of service. We call it the Spirit of Rotary. (Applause). Around the world is the golden rule and printed on the sword is the motto, "Service Above Self." The sword is not the sword of warfare, but the sword of service held aloft as an indication that we will stand for the motto even if we have to fight for it. President Bill, the rest of the speech I am going to let the lady make for me and I hand it over to President Bill as an expression of our sympathy and fellow feeling for Los Angeles, and the spirit of hospitality which is the sister of the spirit of Rotary. (Applause).

President Wm. Stephens (Los Angeles, Cal.): On behalf of the Los Angeles Club, and with due regard for the new president of the Los Angeles Club, I accept this Spirit of Rotary, that it may ever be apparent to the new officers that we have been lacking in that regard, and that we will endeavor to rise above the mundane spirit of mediocrity which we have been possessing for sometime and for which we hope you will forgive us. When we have bridged that little chasm between here and Honolulu, we will use this as a paper weight to hold the papers from blowing away, which will be the draft of the proposed bridge. We thank you heartily for your recognition of the growth of this little village, which is expanding in the same character as Rotary. (Applause).

President McCullough: Now we are going to have just a few words of farewell from representatives of different parts of the great family of Rotary International. I am going to call first on Rotarian Herbert Coates of the Rotary Club of Montevideo, Uruguay. (Applause).

Rotarian Coates: Mr. President, Fellow Rotarians: The moment of saying good-bye has really more meaning for me than probably many of those present for I go back a long distance; and look to this convention to inspire me on behalf of the cause of Rotary in an outpost. I assure you that the few days spent with you fellows

here, the kindly reception and the warm friendships that I have formed since joining this Rotary bunch ten days ago, are such as to inspire any man with the real heart-felt desire to give every particle of his strength in making Rotary known to those who have not thus far been fortunate enough to become acquainted with it.

I do not lose sight of the fact that we are not merely bidding farewell to each other, but that we are also bidding farewell to the International Association of Rotary Clubs of which, up to the present, we have formed a part. I was very nervous when I saw the new constitution and rather feared that the new organization might mean a slackening up of those bonds of International friendship by the formation of different national associations, rather than by maintaining that grand bond of internationalism which for me is the great strength and secret of Rotary. (Applause). It is an enormous argument. It is an enormous attraction for our people down South to form with you in this great International Association, and I trust that there will never be in the policy of Rotary anything which would slacken rather than tighten those bonds of international friendship which in Pan-Americanism are bound to result in enormous good to the nations of this western world. Good-bye, au revoir, because I hope to come back in 1923. (Applause).

President McCullough: We will hear next from Will McConnell of Dublin, Ireland, for the Rotary Clubs of Great Britain and Ireland. (Applause).

Rotarian McConnell: President Crawford, Ladies and Fellow Rotarians: All good things come to an end, and I will say to you, Crawford, that there is still a heavy burden on my shoulders. I have not a handicap in golf, but in Rotary, I think, I have just one handicap. That is one with regard to the constitution. I am reminded of a story about a Scotch fellow who didn't believe in heaven, and you wouldn't be surprised then to hear that when a man had his liberal ideas, he also did not believe in the other place. In due course he died and left his widow lamenting that "there he lay, all dressed up, but with no place to go." (Laughter). Now coming here I thought as this was my first visit to the Convention outside of the British Isles, and as a memento of my first year and possibly only year, as an International officer, I would like to leave with Headquarters Offices in Chicago just a little token of regard. I did think of a blackthorn, as you know we keep order with a blackthorn, (I have not yet had the pleasure of wielding it in Dublin but sometime I may) but I remembered that the Belfast Club had presented the

Association with a particularly heavy piece of furniture of that type. You see in Belfast, they use a heavier shillalah than we do in Dublin. I thought perhaps it might be nice to present you with a small part which is really taken from the heart of Ireland, and I suppose if we speak lightly, we believe that Ireland has a heart and that some day she will find it through the application of Rotary principles. (Applause).

This little memento is in the shape of what we call a skillet, an old-fashioned iron pot, which used to hang in the center of the fireplace, and was continually on the boil—like other things in Ireland. It has a silver lining—every black cloud has a silver lining. Unfortunately, it is engraved "International Association of Rotary Clubs" but anyhow this has got to go somewhere and that reminds me of a story of a fellow countryman of my own who became ill with a grievous illness, one of those illnesses where there was a very long doctor's bill, and when the doctor tried to wind up affairs, he announced there was no hope and preparations were fully made. Then, one day, the doctor took it into his head to change his opinion and on the way out he told the wife her husband was going to live. She saw the doctor out of the door and then she went up to Patrick Murphy and stood in the door. "What is this I hear, Patrick? Now just you look here. You are prepared and I am resigned and you just got to die." This has got to go somewhere and I hope that it will rest on the Board Room table of Rotary International, not as a symbol of something boiling, but that perhaps it may serve to remind you of our wee part of the world of Rotary.

Now, Crawford, with regard to yourself, I thought I would have you take from me a small replica. I do not know whether you are superstitious and I hope you will not mind taking that from me, coming from my country, but I was born on the 13th of the month; this is the 13th Rotary convention; Crawford prevented me from taking office in my club last year and if I am elected President, I shall be the 13th President; and to complete the sequence, Crawford started in the 13th year of married life the other day. However just to show you there is nothing in it, at the Grand Canyon, Carter found a real dime piece and I found a horse shoe; so you see we will be lucky.

Fellow Rotarians, to speak seriously, this has been to me and to my fellow Rotarians from the British Isles, a great occasion. I do not want to take up your time, but just to tell you that we have received a great deal of inspiration. We have received a great deal of food for thought and it will be an everlasting memory not merely of American welcome and of Rotary goodwill, but of real inspiration and of real help in helping

Rotary throughout the world. We hope to take our part in the further extension of Rotary. If I might leave you a message, it would be just to remind you of the great thing we have got in Rotary. If I were to say to you that we ought to look forward to the time when there would be no Rotary Clubs, you might misunderstand me, but perhaps what we ought to look forward to is the time when our doctrine of Rotary will have completely permeated the whole world and its inhabitants and that after all is the vision we should take—not to build up an organization, but to attain an ideal of universal Rotary, of universal international brotherhood through our work.

We have come here and we have heard words of great wisdom and might I just leave with you the thought that he who learns the rules of wisdom without conforming to them in his life is like a man who labors in his field but does not sow. We thank you and give you all our good wishes for your continued prosperity in the future. (Applause).

President McCullough: President Will, please permit me to express my personal thanks for the heart of Ireland. It has the black pig on the lid. It will always be a symbol of this occasion. On behalf of Rotary International I thank you for the other little pot which will have a place on the Board Room table.

Rotarian William A. Osborne of Melbourne, Australia. (Applause).

Rotarian Osborne: President Crawford, Ladies and Fellow Rotarians: I have been honored with the commission of speaking on behalf of all those islands which lie westward of the Pacific, the beautiful Islands of Hawaii, which I visited on my way here, the tropical Philippines which I hope to visit, the Island which constitutes the Dominion of New Zealand and the Island of Australia. This convention is not quite over yet, but all of us have each an idea in our minds, and I hope that the President will not interrupt me when I say that the most abiding memory is the commanding personality that has occupied the Chair. (Applause). The British writer, Charles Lamb, in one of his very whimsical essays, ascended in the English social scale as Sir Charles Lamb, Baron Lamb, Earl Lamb, Marquis Lamb, Prince Lamb, King Lamb, Emperor Lamb, Pope Lamb and there he stopped; had he been living now he would have ended as International President of Rotary Lamb.

But apart from the purely personal, what is the character of this convention? What will be its appeal? Possibly we are a little too near to adjudicate properly, but I think we may take it that out of this convention Rotary has emerged wider, stronger and with an international appeal which it has not had before. (Applause). I know in my own personal case, my patriotism extended over the British Empire, a fairly wide em-

pire, and then I was a strong pleader for better understanding or good understanding between all English speaking countries. As Ralston put it today magnificently—there may be nothing signed or sealed, but the great heart of the people may direct public opinion and public effort and achieve ends that no ambassador could possibly arrive at. Out of this convention I have emerged to something wider than before and my feeling now is, not merely understanding between English speaking countries, but understanding, goodwill, between all Rotary countries and may they increase in number.

On behalf of the countries outside the United States I desire to express thanks and particularly thanks for one signal courtesy that has appealed to me very much. I have observed that the Americans present, in order to make this convention have a strong international appeal and appearance, have kept themselves in the back-ground. We who are outside the United States have had far more to do than the resources of our clubs would entitle us to. I regard that as one of the many, and I should say, most signal courtesies which I have noticed. For that, on behalf of the countries I represent, I beg to proffer to you my most, and our most, grateful thanks. It is observed and appreciated and it will be remembered. Farewell. (Applause).

President McCullough: Rotarian Fred H. Sexton of Halifax, Nova Scotia, representing Canada: (Applause).

Rotarian Sexton: Rotarian Crawford, Ladies and Brother Rotarians: Now we are getting down to neighborhood folks. As they say down in Bert Adams country, we-all in Canada and Newfoundland have had a fine and gorgeous time, even perhaps you, President Crawford. We have found new acquaintances that we hope the years will ripen into friendships. We have renewed friendships that we formed before. We have had wonderful proceedings here which have given us information and inspiration. We have had social contacts—those who have been delegates, perhaps only a few. We have had social contacts that have been highly pleasing, in fact some of them seem to have lifted our sedate Rotarians out of themselves. A little incident that happened at one of the reunion dinners last night moved two of the visiting Rotarians to self-confession. One man in the fervor and exuberance of his feeling for some reason or other was declaring his experiences in travels over the world. He confessed, "I have kissed the dusky maidens of the South Seas. I have kissed ladies in quaint Japan. I have kissed the maidens in England, France, and Spain, but I can truthfully say, that when I kiss my little wife, it is the best of all." The man across the table said, "You are right,

there." So you see the hospitality which we have enjoyed, at the hands of the Los Angeles Club, sometimes takes us out of ourselves.

We have received a great deal of practical information which we can carry back to our clubs regarding classification, duties of president, secretary, etc. We have been inspired by pure Rotary messages, such as that of Crawford McCullough and others who followed him on the program. The last impression that we had this morning is the most dominant one at the present time—that is the need of international amity and friendship. You were told what Rotarians could do to promote them. I hope that sank deep enough into your mind that you will begin to practice it. I offer a suggestion or two of how you will practice it. We live in a foreign nation, aliens to the immigration officials, but we are very close neighbors. We can begin by refusing to repeat any of the little stories that are told which draw the laughter that has the sting afterwards. After the armistice was signed when every nation was telling how it had won the war, a great number of stories were circulated throughout all countries, which would illustrate the valor of the soldiers of that country, at the expense of the other. Those stories were never heard by men in another nation without having them feel the sting and not participating in the laugh. I remember in London, an American who got tired of the fog, said to an Englishman who was very patriotic, "London is a beastly hole," and the Englishman replied, "I object to that remark. I agree with you, but I object." And that is what it always is. We can emphasize our similarity but we need not dilate on our differences. We are taking a grain of mustard seed and putting it so close to our eye that it obscures the whole horizon. The way to get understanding between nations is to emphasize the similarities of the people. You can not pick on whole nations any more than you can indict a nation. The way to get at it is to start right in the home.

A gentleman went to a magazine stand recently and wanted to get a certain magazine. The boy who was selling the magazines ostensibly was buried in a book. He did not pay any attention to the customer. He looked around and finally dug out the magazine and put a coin in the boy's hand. The boy did not look up, but chucked it in the till. "How about the change?" The boy said, "How much was the magazine?" He did not know. The boy said: "Look on the cover. It is stamped," without taking his head out of the book. He found at last, faintly imprinted the price of the magazine in the hair of the maiden on the cover and told the boy the price. The boy picked out the change from the till and flung it on the counter. After the customer had recovered the coins he thought he would look and see what the absorbing book was and found the title was "The Science and Art of Salesmanship."

You may come here and be inspired by these messages and know what international goodwill is in a hasty or general sort of way. You can only begin to practice it by understanding the people. We people in Canada and Newfoundland are your neighbors and we try to be pretty good neighbors. The last hundred years has testified to how good neighbors we have been. We buy more of your goods than any other country and that should mean something as life has something of a material basis in it after all. I can speak to you with a great deal of feeling on this because I was born and brought up in the United States, trained in the United States and never went to Canada until I had practiced my profession for a few years. I can not tell you the failings I discovered about Canada when I went there because there are some Canadians here and they would not allow me in the city where I am living if I told you how far astray I was. I believe there are some Americans here in this audience who have impressions of the same kind. The only way to get those impressions out of your mind, is to get them adjusted to the true basis by meeting fellows here in this wonderful Rotary convention and the other is to go and see for yourselves.

We wish to thank you, the Los Angeles Rotary Club, and all of the other clubs who have contributed to make our stay here pleasant and inspiring, and we would say to you all, "Come to Canada. Do not sit here with the film of partial ignorance over your eyes. Come and see." (Applause).

President McCullough then introduced Rotarian Marcel Franck of the Rotary Club of Paris, France, who addressed a few words of farewell to the assembly in French the following resumé of which was given in English by Secretary Struthers of the International Headquarters office.

Secretary Struthers: This is not a translation but a resumé. Rotarian Marcel says it is impossible for him to express completely his feeling at being the representative of his club to this convention. Also that it is impossible for him to express his feeling at the cordial reception which he received when he arrived in New York, (Applause), where the Rotary Club of New York received him by singing the Marseillaise. He feels that they became at once his very dear friends. He says that by having come here he has acquired a new profession. He is going back not as a professor but as an animator, as a person who will inspire his French Rotarians with the spirit which he has gotten here at the convention. (Applause). This trip will be one of the unforgettable experiences in his life. He feels certain, after having been here, that the United States will never abandon France, (Applause), will always stick closely by the bonds which were made on the battlefields of Europe. He will go back to tell his French Rotarians with great pleasure of this trip and the recep-

tion he received. He says that although he has been a Rotarian for only one year he feels that he is growing rapidly into Rotary from being here, and that we are going to find that French Rotary is going to grow rapidly in the next few years. Finally he extends to the President and the Board of Directors his gratitude in the name of France and of the Rotarians in France, for the enthusiastic reception which he has received here. (Applause).

President McCullough: Now we have heard from the circle around the world and we are back to where Rotary started. We will have a farewell from Arch C. Klumph of Cleveland, Past President of Rotary International. (Applause).

Rotarian Klumph: The hour for parting is almost here. It is the one sad event at each convention which we cannot eliminate. I feel a little brine coming in my eyes, and I feel a lump coming up in my throat. To many of us older fellows in Rotary Service, this is coming to be the most important and enjoyable event of each year and of our lives—this opportunity of greeting old friends whom we only see just once a year. As we come together now we occasionally note that there is a silver thread appearing among the gold, but I want to tell you that these silver threads only make the friendships more golden. It was but a few years ago when at these conventions we greeted only men of our own country, but today we are getting an equal if not greater pleasure in having the opportunity of greeting old friends from other countries and from all parts of the world. Three or four of these fellows standing here this afternoon have spoken of the inspiration they have received at this convention. I want to say back to you fellows (turning to the overseas delegates) from other countries that you have been our inspiration at this Convention. (Applause).

It is going to be hard for us to say goodbye to you fellows, but when we do I want you to feel one thing—you are not going back home alone. There is something going back with each one of you and that is the love, respect, admiration and everlasting loyalty and friendship of every man in this gathering. (Applause).

If I were a song bird like Norman Black there are two songs that I would like to sing: That beautiful one by Carrie Jacobs Bonds, entitled "A Perfect Day", and the other that old Scotch ballad, "Will Ye Nae Come Back Again." I hope we can sing one of them in a few minutes. Let us not say goodbye, but let us say au revoir. This is my tenth consecutive convention, (Applause), and I have taken a vow that I am going to keep attending them, until the day when Ches Perry and Rufe Chapin enter in a wheel chair, and let me say in conclusion and may my final prayer

be that God may spare each and everyone of you who are here, that you may come, not only next year, but for many, many years to come. (Applause).

President McCullough: And now may I speak to you for a few minutes. (Prolonged applause). I just want to speak with you and for you. I want to try to say what I think all of you are saying. I have tried through this convention to get your thoughts on things, to try to know how you were thinking. It has not been hard to do. All I had to do was to look into your faces. As I looked into the faces in front of me, day after day, I saw souls looking out of those things we call eyes and they told me a great deal. They told me I have had the privilege and honor of presiding over a convention of men who are indeed men. They have told me, too, that this thing Rotary, this thing that we do not well define but which we know is a reality and entity, is indeed a great thing, is worthy of every service which we give it, and has a future before it which is only reflected in the usefulness of each of us as individual men in our respective communities. "The old order changeth and giveth place to new, lest one good custom should corrupt the world." Well, we haven't changed a great deal. We are not going to change a great deal. We have changed in name only from International Association of Rotary Clubs, and just became Rotary International—just a little bit bigger, a little bit more all-inclusive, a little bit wider perhaps in designation. We have taken off the old name and taken on a new one, but I feel that in this memorable convention, which undoubtedly marks an epoch in the history of this great movement, that we have acquired a further inspiration and that we have acquired a further momentum that will carry us on to greater heights than we have ever dreamed of, so long as we be true to what we subscribe and so long as we just be good home citizens in our home towns in whatever state or country they may be.

I don't think that we do want to say good-bye to one another. I think all we want to say is au revoir. I think we are all now conjuring up the picture of the convention next year. We do not know where it is going to be, but we are already building plans for meeting next year. It will be a wonderful thing for us all when we go back home to have those silent memories constantly with us of the good friends that we have in all parts of the world and, though they may be separated from us by land or water, or both, and by eons of distance, that the warm current of friendship is flowing back and forward between us. The work we are doing and the lives that we are

living at home will be made that much richer and that much stronger for having had the opportunity of making those dear friendships.

So I say to you, Fellow Rotarians, as we divest ourselves of the name of the International Association of Rotary Clubs and take on that of Rotary International we are just crossing over into a wider and greater field of usefulness. How fruitful the future will be rests entirely with you and me as individuals, and as citizens of our respective countries.

I am not going to say farewell, as I know you are not going to say farewell to one another, but only au revoir and hope that next year, wherever the convention is, it will be the privilege, if we are alive and well, to meet each other again and to enjoy the fine friendships already formed.

At the close of President McCullough's remarks there was a burst of applause, and the assembly stood and cheered.

President McCullough: I want to give the fellows who were on the Board this past year an opportunity to say a word of farewell to you. Is First Vice President Ralph Cummings here?

Vice-President Cummings was not present in the auditorium.

President McCullough: I am going to ask Second Vice-President William Coppock to say a word. (Applause).

Rotarian Coppock: Rotarians: It is very seldom that one gets a chance to give you their own epitaph. I don't know just what I can say to you, except that I just appeal to you to go back home and give the same loyalty to our new Board and to our new organization that I will. Ray is my President, just like yours and I shall work with him just as hard and as earnestly as I have the past year. I think that we are now entering on a new state in Rotary in that we have a new constitution. Some of us may have something that we would like to have inculcated in that. There are no doubt things that the British Isles would like to have, Canada would like to have and we would like to have, but that is the result of a give and take proposition and let us go home determined to make it into a workable instrument and do for it all we possibly can. I want to thank you all for the courtesies that you have shown me and to bid you au revoir. (Applause).

President McCullough: Is the Third Vice President, Lutch Stark, here? (Applause).

Rotarian Stark: President McCullough, boys and girls of Rotary: I am glad that Crawford gave me this opportunity to express to

you my appreciation for having been allowed to devote this year of my life to Rotary, and I am glad to be able to express to you my appreciation for having been able to devote my time with such men as it has been my pleasure to work with. Billy has told you of the pleasure that the new Board will have in serving you so I am not going to take further time, but I would like to say to you in closing that "I would like to be the sort of friend that you have been to me. I would like to be the help that you have been glad to be. I would like to mean as much to you, each minute of the day, as you have meant, good friends of mine, to me along the way. I am wishing at this particular time that I could but repay a portion of the gladness that you have strewn along my way and could I have one wish this year, this only would it be: I would like to be the sort of friend that you have been to me." (Applause).

President McCullough: You know under this new constitution we no longer elect in convention a Sergeant-at-Arms, but he is appointed by the Board for the period of a year, so in George Harris of Washington, D. C., we have the last official Sergeant-at-Arms, elected by the International Association of Rotary Clubs. I think you will agree with me that he has been faithfully on his job during the last week and I want to present him to you at this time. (Applause).

Rotarian Harris: As the last of the Mohicans, I thank this audience for being so good and well behaved. I have only been called once and that has been because you have been in the doorways. We have had a real easy time and I want to thank the assistants who have helped us do this work. They have been on the job every minute and I thank you for them and I hope the next Sergeant-at-Arms will have as easy a time as I have had this week. (Applause).

President McCullough: There is one man here who has had a great burden to bear. All the fellows in the Los Angeles Club have had a task and to all of them collectively and individually we extend our thanks, but to the Chairman of the Convention City Executive Committee, Carl Rosenberg, your added thanks are due. I have pleasure in presenting him at this time. (Applause).

Rotarian Carl Rosenberg: President Crawford, Ladies and Fellow Rotarians: If this has been a successful convention from the standpoint of the mechanics it is because we have had 249 loyal Rotarians doing the work. And if there have been mistakes they have not been made by the 249 workers but by the fellow who seems to take credit for putting on the affair. They did everything they were told to do and about nine million things they were not told or expected to do. We tried to take care

of everyone. If we did not it is possibly like the little old lady who came here from New Jersey and had been to all the beaches and all the mountains and appeared regularly and wanted to know "What is next?" Tomorrow you folks that stay on will have an opportunity of meeting a lot of people that you have heard a great deal about in the newspapers, and if you will stay with us you are going to have a mighty good time.

Folks, I am mighty glad to have had this opportunity to render Rotary just a little bit of service and I sincerely hope you will all go back and take with you this thought—if we have made any mistakes they were not mistakes of the heart but rather of the head. Good luck to you. (Applause).

President McCullough: There are a few resolutions having to do with the closing affairs of this convention that now will be presented by Chairman Bailey of the Committee on Resolutions.

Chairman Bailey: President McCullough and my Fellow Rotarians: The Resolutions Committee returns here at the last session, at the last half of the 9th inning, to present Resolution No. 23. During these past few days we have been the recipients of a very remarkable and unique form and amount of entertainment. Our hearts are filled with gratitude that we would delight to express to those who have so abundantly provided for our comfort and so materially contributed to our pleasure, if our powers of expression were sufficiently trained and developed to do so. But we stand in absolute confusion.

It has seemed to us that out here in this land of sunshine the bright rays of God's candlelight have found their way deep down into the hearts of those whom He has permitted to call this home, and that each one of these has become a radiating beam of joy, good fellowship, kindness and courtesy and each filled with a desire to be of service to his fellowmen.

These people have learned, and they have made marked progress in teaching us, during our short visit here, that the most lasting thing on earth is friendship and the most eternal is love. Their philosophy of life with regard to things permanent and worthwhile seems to be expressed in the words "Not brass or stone, these will corrode and some day die, but love alone laughs at decay and soars on high, to fragrant immortality. Not stone or brass, these perish with the flight of time, and quickly pass, but love alone endures in every clime, eternal as the poet's rhyme."

Therefore, Mr. President, your Resolutions Committee offers the following resolution and moves its adoption.

RESOLUTION NO. 23, EXPRESSING APPRECIATION AND THANKS TO LOS ANGELES.

Offered by Resolutions Committee.

Adopted.

Resolved, that this Thirteenth Annual Convention is greatly indebted to the Rotary Club of Los Angeles, to the Administrative Committees, and to the several Rotary Clubs in California for the uniform courtesy, constant thoughtfulness, and skillful service which it has so fully received and enjoyed during this inspiring week. To these good people, and to the Chamber of Commerce, the Press, the members of the Rotary Motor Corps, the municipal departments of protection, and to the Boy Scouts, Rotary International extends its thanks.

The hospitality of the several social organizations, particularly of the men's clubs, has cemented the bonds of good fellowship for which this Convention expresses its gratitude. The unfailing charm of the ladies of the City of the Angels has surpassed the glorious sunshine of each day, for which all Rotary men and women, with sincerity, smile back their appreciation.

The spirit of Rotary has prevailed throughout this memorable week. President William Stephens and his fellow members have the everlasting gratitude of every officer, delegate, and guest who now realizes more clearly than ever before that "He Profits Most Who Serves Best."

The resolution was adopted upon motion duly made and put to the convention, the convention accompanying its action by hearty applause.

Rotarian Albert S. Adams (Chairman Convention Program Committee): Fellows and Ladies: There is one good thing about being Chairman of a Program Committee. It gives the fellow who has it the right to reserve the best place on the program for himself. When I told Crawford that I was going to take this particular place on this program, he said, "Please make it short" and he reminded me of the story of the old nigger who was suing a railroad down in Georgia for killing a pig. The Judge put her in the stand and said, "Now Mandy, don't take a lot of time to explain how it happened. Just make it as short and quick as you can." "Judge," said Mandy, "It happened like this: The train tooted and tuck it."

Crawford—come up here. Crawford, you are slipping fast. In just a few minutes you are going to be a full-fledged member of the has-been club, but when you get into that class don't forget that little verse of poetry—"I'd rather be a has-been than a might-have-been by far; for a might-have-been has never been, but a has-been was once an are."

Now fellows, I am going to present to Crawford and Grace a little token from all of you fellows. I am speaking for you, for all of the clubs of Rotary participated in this. We are going to give

them this platter and on this platter is a little piece of paper—it reads \$2500. (Applause).

Crawford, we didn't try to give you something that would in any way express our feelings for you, because if we had, we would have required all of the treasure of the earth to have purchased it with. We are giving you this platter, this piece of silver so that the kids in Fort William will have something in the years to come to show as a remembrance of the days when their father was President of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, but that present carries with it, all of the love and the affection that you have earned through a wonderful year of constructive service. You are going to take away from here the love, not only of these men that are in this convention, but you are taking with you the love of the 80,000 odd Rotarians that these men represent. This little piece of silver has this inscription on it. "Presented to Crawford McCullough as a remembrance of the affection in which he is held by all Rotary, and as a token of appreciation for his splendid constructive service as President of the International Association of Rotary Clubs for the year 1921-1922."

Crawford, it seems to me particularly fitting that you are ending your official year in this City of Angels, and I am sure that I voice the wish of every Rotarian the world over, that all of the good angels will follow you and yours as long as you live and will bring to you everything that your heart may desire, and in the days to come, just remember these words—"Hours fly, flowers die, but love stays." (Prolonged applause).

President McCullough: Chairman Bert Adams, Fellow Rotarians and Ladies: I never could accept a gift half decently. I am grateful for having had the opportunity of being your servant this last year. As I told you at the opening of this convention, I have no excuses to offer because I have endeavored to give you of my best, and I have had more rewards than I thought could ever come to one single man in this last year. I don't know whether there are any greater positions in the world than that of President of Rotary International, but I don't hope ever to occupy one so great. It is a wonderful treasure house that I have built up during the last few years in Rotary, and to have been selected as the one man in eighty thousand to be head of our organization has given me an opportunity which rarely comes to any man, and I don't believe outside of Rotary, in point of friendships, can come to any other man. I trust that the

last year of service on the part of myself and the loyal men who have worked with me has really contributed to the strength and growth of Rotary. Whatever has been accomplished may in some measure be due to leadership, but it is really due to the loyalty of the individual Rotarian in the largest and the smallest and the remotest club anywhere. I shall take this wonderful memento back to my home. I do not need it as a remembrance, because your faces, and your friendship and your love are things for which I do not need anything intrinsic to remind me, but I shall treasure it as a visible expression of the regard in which you have been pleased to hold me, and which I hope will never grow less. Fellow Rotarians. I thank you. I thank every one of you, and I do not think I can say anything more. (Prolonged applause).

I want to introduce your new officers. (Applause).

The District Governors were asked to come forward and form in line across the front of the stage.

These are the outpost captains of Rotary. These are the men who are known the best by Rotarians. To all intents and purposes the Governor is the only officer that the men in the District know and know well. These men are necessarily those who assume the biggest single task in Rotary in the way of administration. These are the men who are determined to give up whatever time may be necessary to carry out the office which they assume. These are the men who are going to have at the end of their year, wonderful rewards for service which they render. They guess at it now. A year from now, they will have the reality. I want to introduce to you these men at this time.

As President McCullough called the name of each Governor, if he was present, he stepped forward on the platform, and acknowledged the applause with which he was greeted.

President McCullough: It is now my pleasure to present the International Directors from the United States.

Rotarian Robert Patterson was not present in the auditorium.

Rotarian Ralph E. Bristol (Ogden, Utah): President Crawford, Ladies and Fellow Rotarians: This is indeed a very happy moment for me. I am delighted with the confidence showered on me and I am going to do my level best to be true to the trust. I thank you. (Applause).

Rotarian John A. Turner (Tampa, Fla.): President Crawford, I appreciate the honor and opportunity to serve Rotary this coming year

and I am going to try to keep pace with the Directors we are taking the place of. (Applause).

Rotarian Harry Bert Craddick (Minneapolis, Minn.): I thank you friends. This is a new job and I do not know much about it yet. All I can say is we will do the very best we know how. I thank you. (Applause).

Rotarian Herbert C. Wilson (Worcester, Mass.): **President Crawford, Ladies and Rotarians:** This gives me the very good opportunity of explaining to you what this little badge means which the people where I come from have been wearing during the week. Almost every sort of remark has been made about it and that is what we intended should be. "N. E." It is for New England and not for No Eats, or No Egotism. We are very glad to be here. We are going to take away as you know the attendance prize with the assistance of Malden. New England's representative on the Board is going to try to cooperate with others to make Rotary grow and progress as never before. I thank you. (Applause).

President McCullough: The Director from Canada, R. Jeffery Lydiatt of Calgary, Alberta. (Applause).

Rotarian Lydiatt: **President Crawford and Fellow Rotarians:** The privilege of serving on the International Board leaves me very grateful and very happy. I thank you. (Applause).

President McCullough: The Director for Great Britain and Ireland, Alexander Wilkie of Edinburgh, Scotland. (Applause).

Rotarian Wilkie: **President Crawford, Ladies and Fellow Rotarians.** I thank you, Sir, for presenting me as a Director this afternoon, and assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that I will do my best to serve under our new president during the coming year. (Applause).

President McCullough: And now I have pleasure in introducing International Treasurer, Rufus F. Chapin of Chicago, Ill. (Applause).

Treasurer Chapin: This is my ninth wedding anniversary. It is nine years since I was wedded to the job of Treasurership and we have lived very happily up to date. I don't know when the eternal triangle is going to spring up but I expect it at almost any convention. I enjoy the

spotlight and it will be some time before Arch Klumph will have the pleasure of seeing me here in a wheel-chair, but if he should provide the chair, we will find the wheels, and Rotary wheels at that. (Applause).

President McCullough: Now, Fellow Rotarians, it is my privilege to present to you your new President. (Applause).

Rotarian Havens, in presenting this gavel to you, I do so with a full heart and with the deepest expressions of regard which it is in my power to say. I know that you are going to have a great year. I wish for you the greatest joy and I wish for Rotary under your leadership, with the assistance of your splendid Board of Directors, the most wonderful year that it has yet experienced—Ray Havens, my dear friend, the gavel. (Applause).

President Havens was greeted with prolonged applause, and the assembly remained standing while singing "How do you do, Ray Havens, how do you do?"

President Havens: Ladies and Fellow Rotarians: I really am too full to utter in any way, shape, manner or form, my feelings for you fellows on this afternoon. I thank you from the very bottom of my heart. I want to say further that there are two other good Rotarians in this room who are probably happier than I am this afternoon. I will call no names, but I want you to meet my mother and Gladys. (Applause).

President Havens' mother and his wife, Gladys, acknowledged the greeting of the assembly, by bowing from their seats in one of the boxes.

Now fellows there was one resolution that was omitted. It has caused me more trouble probably than any of the rest of you in convention at the present time. This resolution should be presented to change the American Legion button a little bit so it won't resemble the Rotary button, for I have worn myself out shaking hands with American Legion men when I thought they were Rotarians.

But really, fellows, we have a year of work before us, a year of concentration. This is the first year that this great movement of Rotary is really international in its scope. We must function internationally and we must take things internationally and I know that I speak for the entire Board when I say that we need the co-operation of every Rotarian in this entire Rotary International.

And another thing, fellows, we have this new constitution. It is new. We must try it out. There has been a tremendous amount of thought given to it and we must see that it is a workable docu-

ment which I am satisfied that it will be after it has passed such minds as Sam Botsford and the rest of the men who have worked so hard in preparing this constitution and by-laws for us.

Another thing, there has never been a president presiding over International Rotary who has ever made a single mistake. My only prayer at this time is that the administration, the officers which you have elected will not make any mistake and that we will go forward into the future as rapidly and positively as you have in the past. Men, I want you to be free to offer suggestions. Be sure that they are constructive suggestions. Know that this organization is yours and this Board is your Board. They are to carry out your wishes. They are to do everything that is humanly possible for them to further the great interests of this movement. We all love Rotary and I know that you will co-operate with this Board this year to the fullest.

I want to thank you, each and every one of you, from the very bottom of my heart for the many kindnesses that you have extended to me as well as to my good friends in the Los Angeles Club who have extended that same hospitality in the past.

Now fellows there is but one more official act in this convention. I think that is true and without making any further remarks, I would be very glad to hear from our International Secretary.

Secretary Perry: Mr. President, in accordance with the time-honored custom, the Secretary moves that this 13th Annual Convention of Rotary International does now adjourn sine die.

Sergeant-at-Arms Harris: And it is always the privilege of the Sergeant-at-Arms to second that motion.

President Havens: And it is the pleasure of the President to put the motion.

The motion was carried and the convention declared adjourned sine die.

Everyone in the assembly then interlocked arms, and swaying with the rhythm of the melody, sang with great warmth of feeling, "Auld Lang Syne."

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

FRIDAY EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.

A frolic on the famous Pike at Long Beach was provided for Friday evening. Special trains, carrying convention attenders, left the Pacific-Electric Station at 6th & Main Streets. Through the Information Committee in the Philharmonic Auditorium, Rotarians were provided with tickets admitting them to all the concessions on the Long Beach Pike. The Majestic Dance Hall, which had been reserved exclusively for the Rotary party, was filled with happy dancers the entire evening. The Long Beach Rotarians and their ladies were out in full force to welcome the delegates and assisted the members of the Los Angeles Club in giving everyone a most enjoyable evening.

SATURDAY—HOSPITALITY DAY BY ROTARY CLUB OF LOS ANGELES.

This was the first Rotary Convention at which a day had been set aside exclusively for hospitality. The Los Angeles Rotarians prepared something in the way of entertainment that is exclusively their own, namely, showing their guests how motion pictures are made and introducing them to their favorite movie stars.

At 10:30 Saturday morning the convention attenders left the Philharmonic Auditorium by auto and were taken to the Pickford-Fairbanks, Robertson Cole and other studios where they were given a "close-up" view of the movies "on the lot". The huge "sets" of Robin Hood, the picture Douglas Fairbanks is now making, was one of the principal attractions at the studios.

After viewing these unusual and interesting scenes the Rotarians were taken by auto to the famous Hollywood Bowl, a natural open-air auditorium in the heart of the Hollywood Hills, with a seating capacity to take care of everyone comfortably. The gathering at Hollywood Bowl was one of the largest gatherings of the convention, there being over six thousand Rotarians and their ladies in the Bowl. A light box luncheon was served before the afternoon entertainment started.

After luncheon the visitors had an opportunity to see a motion picture made. It was directed by Paul Powell, with an all-star cast, including Mary Miles Minter, Agnes Ayres, Theodore Roberts, Conrad Nagel, Wanda Hawley and others. A set was erected upon the floor of the Bowl, the lights turned on and the action took place while the crowd watched with intense interest.

The film stars who were presented singly to the gathering before the work of picture-making began, in addition to all of the players in the film, included Antonio Moreno, Bessie Love, Bebe Daniels, Walter Long, Louise Lovely and others.

The program included music by the American Legion Band and short

addresses by International President Ray Havens, Past President Bert Adams, Rotarian Joe Mitchell Chapple and others.

The hospitality extended throughout the day by the Los Angeles Rotarians was indeed a fitting grand finale to a wonderful week which will linger long in the memories of those who were privileged to participate in the 13th Annual Convention of Rotary International.

Special Assembly for Classifications and Membership Committees

This Assembly met in the Assembly Room of the Alexandria Hotel, Los Angeles, Friday morning, June 9th, at 8:30. There were approximately 125 Rotarians present.

Rotarian Joseph A. Caulder, Moose Jaw, Sask., Governor of the 19th District, acted as Convener and Rotarian Vivian Carter, London, England, Secretary of the Association for Great Britain and Ireland, acted as Secretary of the meeting.

Rotarian Arthur G. Pierce of Pittsburgh, Pa., Chairman of the International Advisory Committee on Classifications, attended the meeting and gave the Assembly the benefit of his experience in classification matters by answering questions and entering into the discussion.

Convener Caulder: As our time is limited, we will get started right away. I imagine that there will be a great many more here when they get through balloting at convention headquarters.

The subject this morning, Membership and Classification, is the one subject that perhaps allows of more arguments and more discussions than any one other subject, and with your permission, I would like to have this assembly adopt the rules of the convention, so that a man may only speak once on one subject.

We want to, as far as possible, answer every question that can be brought up. At the same time, we will have to limit the general discussion, or we will not get anywhere.

I am inclined to believe, after hearing considerable discussion on membership and classification, that if our club officers were anxious to honestly interpret the unwritten, as well as the written, classification and membership rules, that we would not have one-tenth of the discussion on these subjects that we now have. The committee yesterday recommended a resolution which was turned down. I presume, that most of those who voted against that resolution felt it would allow too wide an interpretation and that Rotary is not yet to the point where it is felt that the matter could entirely be left to each individual club to make its own decision on these matters. I think it is important that we be very careful in connection with this very wide question of membership and classification, which is, I think we all realize, the very basic principle on which Rotary is built.

I am going to ask Arthur G. Pierce, Chairman of the Advisory

Committee on Classifications, to open this discussion, and then we will take advantage of Arthur's presence here to fire all the questions at him that we can in the allotted time. I will now call on Arthur Pierce.

Chairman Pierce: I have already spoken before the convention and I feel that every one who was there and heard what I had to say, pretty much got the views of the Classifications Committee up to the present time.

We also introduced a resolution regarding the terminology of business, which was, for the time being, turned down. I believe as Convener Caulder has said, that the time will come when we will more clearly define our classifications than we have at the present time.

I really do not know that there is much more that I can say. Perhaps if questions were asked, one after another, it would tend to open things up. I would suggest that each question as it is asked be made a separate question and that we discuss that thoroughly and conclude it and not wander from one subject to the next without reaching a conclusion.

Rotarian W. A. Walls (Kent, Ohio): I have a very clear-cut question that I have been wanting to ask.

In the matter of the sixty per cent rule, most of our trouble, I believe, comes in the first place from taking a member into Rotary who never should have been there, and how to apply the sixty per cent rule is the first item we have down here. Now, it seems as though that should be clear-cut enough. I have in mind one club which had an application from a man. They said: "Is the classification you are asking to come under, sixty per cent of your business?" He produced an audited statement showing that the previous year he had sold automobile accessories to the extent of sixty-three per cent of his total sales. Now, however, you will realize that with better times, the sales of new cars might have been eighty per cent, and immediately you have a conflict in classification.

Rotarian J. W. Woodford (Tulsa, Okla.): One of the best men we have carries the classification of life insurance. He is one of the foremost life insurance men in the entire Southwest, a leader in the New York Life Company. About ninety per cent of his income is from oil production. Where does he belong?

Convener Caulder: You say he is devoting his time to insurance, but his income is largely from oil?

Chairman Pierce: It seems to us that the actual business services that he puts his hard work in determines his classification, and I would answer in that case the classification is insurance, and not oil.

A Rotarian: We took a man in as charter member who was in the laundry business, devoting practically all of his time to laundry business. He still retains stock in the laundry, but has moved to a farm and devotes practically all of his time to farming. The question has arisen, whether he can retain membership under the laundry classification.

Convener Caulder: I would say "No," absolutely. He is a farmer. I believe this is the point that causes more trouble for the new incoming officers, cleaning up mistakes of the past. There is only one way in my opinion to deal with those questions. The moment the man quit running his laundry and moved to the farm, he automatically ceased to be a member of the club, and if the next week, the Secretary would say that John Smith has quit the laundry business and gone on the farm, and the club is sorry to lose John, but that our classification rules make it so that he is automatically dropped, the whole question is ended there and then, but if you let it run along six months, it is certainly a job for the incoming president to go and say, "A year ago you lost your classification. I am sorry, but you have to drop out." If we meet the issue squarely when it first comes up there will be no trouble.

Rotarian Joseph Turner (Roanoke, Va.): I would like to offer a contribution on that subject. Our club was organized in 1914 and it was organized, I might say casually, like a great many of the earlier clubs were organized. We are Number 123. We made a lot of mistakes. We made them in good faith. We thought we were doing right, but the question that Joë Caulder raised a moment ago is perfectly sound. It is bound to raise trouble. Such problems are easier to handle in the first week than in the second, and easier in the second week than in six months. That question began to build up on us and we had a world of trouble. So, here's what our club did. We appointed a Special Committee of three or four members of the club who got together, started back at the beginning of our roster, and worked up through it. The various changes that had taken place in our club were made a matter of tabulated record. We then revised our classifications, first taking it up with the individual members, and recognized the mistakes that we made. We put those men down in their proper classification, even though there were at that time, two from a classification or four or five from a firm. Then we

fixed our constitution and by-laws in such a way that those mistakes could not be repeated. That work was done about four years ago. The results of those provisions of the constitution and by-laws have started to work out. Our roster is getting in better shape. A man cannot get in on conflict of classification to save his life, because we have established that the classification fundamental is going to be lived up to. We faced the question frankly and settled a multitude of very perplexing and difficult questions.

Rotarian Geo. D. Carney (Fort Smith, Ark.): I want to offer to our friend a suggestion on his laundry man. If you haven't a classification why not give him the classification of capitalist? I am asking what that classification covers. Often times you have a man in town who is interested in three or four businesses and he looks after all of them. He is one of your best citizens, and one of your best Rotarians. I would like to ask that question of this classification of capitalist. I notice one of our candidates for president of Rotary International is a capitalist.

Convener Caulder: If the man is an agriculturist, he might be entitled to that classification. The trouble comes in in the first place and as Joe Turner said, when a man once tells a lie, he keeps on the rest of his life with all his might to prove that lie, and when a club once stretches classifications to take in a "good fellow," because he wants to play in the band or for some other reason, we are compromising that club for all time. The trouble comes in not being honest in the first place in applying the sixty per cent rule.

Rotarian R. P. Melvin (Annapolis, Md.): We have a situation in our club that is a bit peculiar and one on which we would be glad for some light. Annapolis is the seat of the United States Naval Academy, and much of the tailors' business is confined to naval outfitting. When the club was organized the man who came under the classification of tailor did a great deal of work in that special line. He was known as "naval outfitter," but came in under the classification of "tailor," and I understand, there is a classification of "naval outfitter." There is another man in Annapolis we would like to have in the club. He is perfectly satisfactory and agreeable to the man who has come in under the classification of "tailor," and that man is really urging that he come in and he would make a splendid Rotarian. We are in grave doubt whether he could come in—he is a "tailor," and also a "naval outfitter." If he could come in under the classification of "naval outfitter," and the other under the classification of "tailor," we would have both men giving more than sixty per cent of

their services as naval outfitters, but they both are also tailors to civilians apart from their naval outfitting business. There would be some conflict, but we wonder if it were possible and in keeping with the classification rules, to get in both of these men.

Convener Caulder: I think that condition arose in many clubs during the war. Nearly every club made the fatal mistake of taking in an army tailor, knowing full well that the war would end some-time, and then there was direct conflict in classification. Some have been honest and said to the man: "Your classification is no longer right, and you must resign." One of the best Rotarians in the 19th District was asked to resign. It is difficult, but if in the first place we had never let it happen, we would have saved a lot of trouble.

Rotarian Melvin: This is not a temporary business. It is an established business, not dependent on any emergency situation. These people have been for a good many years, and they are likely to remain, naval outfitters. This may be possibly a little different from the war situation.

Convener Caulder: If the man's permanent business is over sixty per cent naval outfitting, then it is perfectly correct to have him come in under the classification of "naval outfitter," and the other man as "tailor." He is not eligible unless such is the case.

Chairman Pierce: If one man's business is to build clothes for you and he builds some naval uniforms on the side, perhaps, only twenty-five per cent of his business, his business is merchant tailor. If the other man's business is sixty per cent naval uniforms there isn't any conflict. But if they both do approximately the same thing, there is conflict. If you do decide the question squarely, then you are off the fence, and you won't be questioned by the rest of the people in the community.

Rotarian Charles Burton (Kansas City, Mo.): Our club has been running a number of years and at an early date was very careless in taking men under too broad a classification. We have one classification—contractor, machinery and supplies—that is so broad every time a new application comes in for some man engaged in machinery business we have had to turn him down.

Our club is considering starting in on our roster and ascertaining definitely, by writing submitted by the member, as to whether his classification at the present moment, say, at the first of the year, is sixty per cent of his business. We are finding a good many men

changing their business, so while they might be sixty per cent one year, they are only twenty-five or thirty per cent the following year or two. We then approach the question of either furnishing a new classification or resignation. That brings about a hardship. Hardly anybody likes to lose Rotary membership. It occurs to us that were the strict interpretation of the law to be enforced, clubs would be stronger and men will have more interest in Rotary, and be more careful about making their claims for classification, if they know the rule and the law requiring them to have their classification represent sixty per cent of their business.

This perhaps would bring about considerable trouble with old members whose classifications could not stand at all, and who would have to be asked to resign. We also have difficulty with men in too broad classifications requiring us to change their classifications so other men can come in. These two features are among a few of the troubles that our club has had during its history.

At this point in the meeting Convener Caulder introduced Secretary Vivian Carter of the British Association, who was acting as Secretary of this Assembly.

Rotarian Jos. F. Brightman (Rochester, N. Y.): I was elected by the Rochester Rotary Club to take charge of classification. After a very thorough investigation of the classifications used by clubs in our District we found that there is no standard adopted. Now, I would like to see the International Association adopt, if you please, a classification dictionary that can be gotten by taking the classifications as they now exist and then taking the standard or the real basic classifications, and sub-divide them so when a club gets an application for a new member, they can turn to this dictionary and find out by referring to the master classification, the sub-divisions under which it would come.

Chairman Pierce: The idea that the Rotarian from Rochester presented, I think, is splendid. We have given that a great deal of thought this year and this same thought has been accumulative and carried on from previous years. The committee has asked in the annual report that Headquarters prepare a list of approximately 150 so-called master classifications. A master classification would be one that covered a considerable group of what might be termed club classifications. We believe that these 150 classifications will practically cover every profession and industry in the United States. Agriculture, for example, will be a master classification. We figure the clubs could take those master classifications and subdivide them

as Convener Caulder has suggested to suit their particular requirements. You take the club in Salem, Oregon, that takes in fruit raising. They undoubtedly will find several different types of fruit raising which are entirely non-competing, non-conflicting, in any way in that community, and yet you simply couldn't have those ten varieties in Sharon, Pa., and you can go into case after case just like that, and when you get all through, you reach the conclusion that the individual club must determine its own individual classifications. We believe, however, there is some general plan which Headquarters can establish.

Rotarian C. W. Ferguson (Troy, N. Y.): We have in our club the classification of employment manager. It is filled by a man who gives his entire attention to that in one of the largest concerns in the city. He is not a stockholder in that concern, or financially interested in any way. I would like to ask a question—is he properly classified?

Chairman Pierce: I believe that Troy, N. Y., will find case after case where the business of manufacturing collars and cuffs will be non-conflicting. There are perhaps a dozen different kinds of endeavor in the process of manufacturing collars and cuffs which will absolutely be distinct and non-conflicting, but what I bring out is that the classification of this particular gentleman is still manufacturing collars and cuffs and I think we should no more think of classifying him as employment manager than we should as stenographer or foreman or any other such divisions. His business is manufacturing collars and cuffs, or some part of that manufacturing.

Rotarian C. A. Burton: An oil corporation moved offices to Kansas City and put in application for Rotary. I made a personal call on the party whose name appeared on the card. He wanted to come in under the classification of oil production. An analysis of the situation showed that this man was an accountant in the office of the company—a hired employee—had no interest in the business. Secondly, we found that the company had come to Kansas City and decided to join all the clubs there were and appointed this man as a Rotarian—another to the City Club—a purely mercenary situation. Naturally, we turned down this corporation—a large concern. Their motives and principles were not Rotary. Consequently, they did not get in. (Applause).

Rotarian Joseph Turner: Let me make this suggestion: If we can get the principle back of it in a very striking way, maybe we can apply it to the employment manager or other questions that might arise. I recall an experience in our club, where a man was proposed

as corporation lawyer. Now he is a lawyer. He does nothing else, but his time belongs to the corporation which he is a member of. He is a corporation lawyer, but he couldn't come into Rotary as a corporation lawyer, because his time is the property of the Virginia Bridge and Iron Company, manufacturers of pig iron. He went into Rotary under the classification of pig iron and that is his classification although everybody knows that he is a lawyer, but his law work is done exclusively for the company of which he is a member.

Rotarian C. J. Atkinson (New York, N. Y.): We must not forget that Rotary is for professional men as well as business men and that among the more recent professions is that of the personnel men of large industries and that is what the man at Troy is. He is a man working with the personnel of the concern as a social worker. That group has become so large that they have their own organizations and conferences, and I do not know anything that would be more conducive to the promoting of good fellowship and feeling between the employer and his employees than encouraging that branch of social work. Those men go from one concern to another and I think it should be considered as a profession. He should not be considered as a manufacturer of collars and cuffs, but as a social worker.

Secretary Richard McClure (Chicago, Ill., Rotary International Headquarters): Just one thought can touch on that point and get at the principle. There has been a principle that has been passed on by the last four Advisory Committees. Classification should be "product" or "firm." That has been interpreted in this way—a personnel man, a lawyer or an accountant—any of these professional men who are maintaining an office and serving the general public, are entitled to a classification as personnel man, etc., but a man giving all his time to say Jones & Jones Company, takes the classification of that firm.

Rotarian L. M. Fitzhugh (Phoenix, Ariz.): I wish to speak on a question which we encounter difficulties on, and that is in regard to temporary changes in classification. One example in our club—we have a man who was taken in years ago under a certain classification. The conditions in our country have been such in the past two years, that his business is almost nil. The firm also handles another product. Now, we suggested to this man that he change his classification from the first business to the second. There is no one in that classification in the club, but he objected, saying that this depression in his business was only temporary, and while for two years the majority of his business had been on other lines, still in the course of time it would come back to his orig-

inal classification, which is undoubtedly true. We have another case—entirely different—in which a man temporarily loses his classification, but expects to get it back in a short time. Now, the question of the Board of Directors has been puzzled on—is it proper to allow these men to drift along with really no classification, if you apply the 60% rule, until such time as their business comes back to what they expect it to be?

Convener Caulder: It is a matter for your own club to decide in an honest way. No rules could ever be laid down that would cover all those contingencies, and I don't believe rules of Rotary cover temporary depressions. I believe Joe Turner stated the whole truth when he suggested taking the mix-ups and the irregularities that have been made in the past, and let us not be too harsh in telling the fellow he has got to get out, but appoint a Classification Committee to clarify the situation and then take a vote.

Rotarian Joseph Turner: The question has come up as to what we did to our constitution and by-laws to put that in practice. I said we didn't do anything. We simply put the club on notice in a perfectly firm, friendly Rotary way, that we were going to live up to the constitution and by-laws. We had to recognize the mistakes of the past and recognized them and in that recognition I will give you one illustration: It turned up that one very large concern had four men in it. They were only entitled to two. They were under four different classifications, but all of them were members of that big concern. In our revision of our roster, those four men went down on the roster as representing that business. Since that time, two of them have dropped out for one cause or another and nobody was proposed in their place, because the classification didn't admit it. The question didn't even arise. Now we still have some irregularities, but we have closed the door to future irregularities.

Rotarian Frank Floyd (Indianapolis, Ind.): The Indianapolis club has been confronted with a peculiar situation. A man in a certain business has represented that classification in the club since its infancy. By virtue of conditions that have arisen, he wants to retire. Now, is there such an "animal" as a retired merchant?

Convener Caulder: Not under the present constitution. What am I going to do, loving Rotary, if I quit business or retire? It's too bad, but I simply lose out.

Rotarian W. A. Walls (Kent, Ohio): I would like to ask Arthur a question. We have in our city a manufacturing company. They also

have another plant as a separate organization. We found the situation is true exactly as mentioned yesterday. We started with one of the chief executives of the company but did not succeed in making him a Rotarian. He was dropped for non-attendance. We took in another one of the higher executives but again without success. We finally got the sales manager and he is making a good Rotarian.

We have the sales manager of the whole company. He has the sale of the production of the plant and then the superintendent of the plant who has direct charge of the manufacturing.

Chairman Pierce: I have my convictions. I gave them straight yesterday. The convention voted the other way. That is all there is to it.

In these one-industry towns, like Butte, Montana, Woodlawn, Pennsylvania, where the steel company is located, those clubs are going to do just what they please. If they want three or four men in the club they are going to do it. If the club finds it can honestly take in three or four men from the company, each representing a distinct business service, then it can take hold of those men and educate them in Rotary and gain a good deal more than it loses. The convention feels at the present time that the club can't do that.

Convener Caulder: I am going to ask for a short discussion on two questions. One is the question of government employees. I am going to ask Arthur Pierce to start that.

The other is the question of universities, and I am going to ask George W. Snedecor to speak on that subject. I think we had better start with government.

Chairman Pierce: I will ask for an expression of opinion right at the start. Is government a business or is it not? It ought to be.

Rotarian C. P. Guenther (Freeport, Ill.): I don't think anything is a business that bars any of us from going into it voluntarily.

Chairman Pierce: I think the majority in this room feels that government is a business. The constitution expressly prohibits admission of an elected or appointed government official. If we attempt to have our rosters try and cover all businesses in the community, and we feel that government is a business and yet we want to put in a man who represents that particular business, it seems as if there should be some change in the constitution, and yet I realize perfectly well if any suggestion of that character is raised, we are going to blunder into the question of politics in the club and how to handle it.

Rotarian Robert McDowell (Louisville, Ky.): Distinction is made with reference to political positions, that is, those who hold appointive or elected position for a term, and those elected with no definite term or appointed for no definite term, are not considered in political positions.

Chairman Pierce: Do you know of any such position?

Rotarian McDowell: Federal judges are appointed for life. City Managers in certain cities are appointed subject to removal, of course, but not appointed for a definite term.

Chairman Pierce: Under the rules those are eligible. None others are. It is clear as stated under the constitution just as Bob has stated. That is all that can come in under the rules. Postmasters under civil service are eligible, others are not.

Convener Caulder: We recognize a man eligible if not appointed for a definite term, and a man elected or appointed for life. You have a different constitution from what we have in Canada where a great many of our officials are appointed for life. You can readily understand if a man came in under the classification of county judge and his term is four years, the time comes when that man must drop out of Rotary, and consequently, it would be better, in my opinion, not to have that man in the club. But the case is different if a man has a life position and is free from political entanglement.

Rotarian J. H. Walton (Cheyenne, Wyo.): I come from a capital of a state, and still it is a small city. We have there also the offices of the government for Wyoming. One of the members of our club has recently been appointed United States District Judge for the District of Wyoming. We have never elected a member from the State House. We have never elected a member from our City Government. We have never elected a member from our county government, and if we started I don't know where we would have an end. We have absolutely stayed away from the proposition and we have an average of sixty members. I think it would be poor policy to ever start to elect any one from a capital. We would have the Secretary of State, Auditor, etc., and fill our club with a lot of politics.

Convener Caulder: We will have to close this discussion, because we want to hear from George W. Snedecor of Ames, Iowa. Many are anxious to hear the question of universities discussed.

Rotarian George W. Snedecor (Ames, Iowa): I regret that due to the shortness of time the Chairman has limited me in the discus-

sion of "Colleges and Universities." I consider this a relatively important detail. The real question is: whether the college or university is in a small town where it is the predominant industry or in a large town where it is a relatively unimportant institution. However, I shall confine myself to saying a few words about the university in our town. This university consists of four divisions, engineering, agriculture, science and veterinary medicine. Since I have been here I have decided that the whole principle of classification depends on these four things:

Is the business a separate business able to stand on its own feet?

Does the man from this business act in an executive capacity?

Is the business non-conflicting with other businesses?

Does the representative devote 60% or more of his time to that service?

Judged on this basis these four divisions in our institution are each entitled to representation and separate classifications. These divisions stand absolutely independent of each other, representing separate services to the community; that they are grouped under one institution and paid from a common treasury in the State of Iowa is quite incidental. The men selected from these divisions act in a large executive capacity, controlling the destinies of hundreds of instructors and thousands of students. There is no possibility of conflict between these classifications as the men all devote 60% or more of their time to the classifications represented. For this reason I believe that at least the divisions of our university which would be called departments in other institutions or colleges are entitled to representation. With us in a small town the question may even be extended to include such departments as mathematics, chemistry, etc., but this would have to be discussed in relation to the other principles under classifications.

Rotarian J. Lindsay (Charlottesville, Va.): It would be a mistake to exclude university professors from membership—a man who teaches chemistry is just as much entitled to be a member as a man who sells dry goods. Teachers of, for instance, English, chemistry, law and medicine are all following separate occupations and should be so recognized.

Rotarian Carl Faust (Jackson, Miss.): If you filled up a club with professors it would become a high brow institution and so not a real Rotary Club.

Rotarian T. Stewart (Phoenix, Ariz.): What is a side show in some communities is a main show in others. It is plain that educa-

tional institutions come in under an entirely different heading. A professor should not hold a classification in an industry which was already filled by an active worker.

Rotarian Vivian Carter (London, England): A club was in formation at the university town of Cambridge, England. Its provisional membership consisted entirely of tradesmen and professional men in the town, but it had been thought that without representation from the university, the club would not be worthy of Cambridge. It had been provisionally decided, therefore, to select from the university, men holding permanent offices, for instance a dean, a disburser (treasurer), a chaplain, and a master. University professors will be made honorary members and thus the club could not be a high brow institution because overwhelmed by professors.

The Cambridge Club was particularly anxious to know how universities were dealt with by Rotary International and I am very pleased to be present to hear the views expressed here.

Rotarian Arthur G. Pierce: A club formed in Cambridge or any such other university town, provided it is properly represented by the various classifications, can be relied upon to do exactly just what it thinks right in the matter of classifications.

Rotarian Will Spalding (Lawrence, Kan.): My city has taken in five representatives from the university, each one of whom belongs to the local Chamber of Commerce. We could not afford to lose such men. The club is one at which university professors mix with tradesmen and professional men for the mutual benefit of all.

Rotarian Roy F. Wilcox (Los Angeles, Cal.): I would like to ask whether in most clubs dues and fees are paid by the firms to which members belong. Recently we had a case of a member who wished to withdraw and requested that the membership should be transferred to another member of the firm. He wished to know whether the membership belonged to the firm or to the individual.

Convener Caulder: The membership belongs to the club.

Rotarian Joseph F. Brightman (Rochester, N. Y.): I am strongly of the opinion that Rotary International should have a classification dictionary containing a list of major classifications.

Rotarian R. Murphy (Phoenix, Ariz.): I move that this Special Assembly on Classifications endorse the action of the International Board in its present work of compiling a list of master classifications.

Rotarian C. E. Zortman (Lewisburg, Pa.): I second the resolution and in this connection would it be possible for the Rochester Club to submit its list of master classifications as a matter of interest to the Committee, inasmuch as Rochester has given so much attention to this matter?

Chairman Pierce: I am sure that such a list would be most valuable to the committee.

The motion that this Special Assembly endorse the action of the International Board in its present work of compiling a list of master classifications was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Rotarian Ray Nichols (Redlands, Cal.): I move that it is the sense of this Assembly that each club should appoint a Classification Committee to work with the International Committee.

This motion was seconded by Rotarian C. M. Eichenberg, of Hamilton, Ohio, put to the meeting and unanimously carried.

Convener Caulder: Again let me say that the principal rule for all clubs to enforce and the rule which will correct all other evils is that every member must be a real Rotarian and live up to the principles of Rotary and assume Rotary's obligations. In other words, get in or get out. Be a real Rotarian or drop out and leave your place to be filled by someone else.

Rotarian Joseph Turner of Roanoke, Va., concluded the meeting by saying that he could answer in a few words every question that had been raised in the discussion, by reading the following:

YOUR CLASSIFICATION

You IS or you AIN'T.

If you AIN'T, you can't say you IS.

If you IS, you can't say you AIN'T.

You can't be partly AIN'T and partly IS.

Nor, can you be wholly IS and partly AIN'T.

Any more than you can be partly IS and wholly AIN'T.

You just IS, or you just AIN'T.

If you IS selfish, you AIN'T a Rotarian.

You can't be partly Rotarian and partly Selfish.

Nor can you be wholly Selfish and partly Rotarian.

Any more than you can be wholly Rotarian and partly Selfish.

You just IS selfish or you AIN'T.

You just IS a Rotarian or you AIN'T.

Which is you, or AIN'T you?

THERE IS NO OTHER CLASSIFICATION.

Special Assembly for Club Presidents

This Assembly met in the Philharmonic Auditorium, Los Angeles, Friday morning, June 9th at 8:30. There were approximately 275 Rotarians present.

Rotarian T. Graham Hall, Nashville, Tenn., Governor of the 13th District, acted as Convener and Rotarian Paul A. Westburg, President of the Rotary Club of Chicago, acted as Secretary of the Assembly.

No verbatim report of the meeting was taken, the discussion being informal.

The following is the agenda for the Assembly, although time did not permit the consideration of all the items:

AGENDA

Responsibility of a Club President in His Relation to Individual Members:

- (a) Personnel of club membership
- (b) Attendance, acquaintance and friendship
- (c) Education in Rotary and development through service

Responsibility of a Club President in His Relation to the Club as a Whole:

- (a) Administration and co-ordination
- (b) Leadership and definite program of work
- (c) Programs for weekly meetings

Responsibility of a Club President in His Relation to Rotary International:

- (a) Knowledge and vision of Rotary International
- (b) Cooperation with the District Governor as International Officer
- (c) Carrying out program adopted for the year by International Council
- (d) Cooperation with International Headquarters and Committees

In Conclusion—Keeping Rotary True to its Fundamentals and Genius.

A lively interest was shown in the discussion of these subjects and before the Assembly adjourned a resolution was adopted recommending to the incoming International Board that at future conventions the Assembly of Club Presidents be held as early as possible in order that so far as possible there be no time limit placed upon the discussion.

Special Assembly for Club Secretaries

This Assembly met in the Berean Hall of the Philharmonic Auditorium, Los Angeles, Friday morning, June 9th at 8:30.

Past District Governor Leslie S. Everts of San Diego, California acted as Convener and Rotarian E. M. White of Davenport served as Secretary.

There were approximately 150 secretaries present. The following is a brief summary of the minutes as reported by the Convener. No verbatim report of the proceedings of this Assembly was taken, the discussion being informal.

Convener Everts made a brief statement as to the purpose of the meeting and outlined the following agenda for the Assembly:

AGENDA

1. Call to Order.
2. Registration of those present.
3. Statement by Convener as to purpose of meeting—
 - a) Educational, not legislative.
 - b) Throughout the discussion keep in mind three viewpoints, namely—
the small club, where secretary receives little or no compensation;
the medium sized club with a partially paid secretary; the large club with fully paid secretary, with or without staff.
4. Practical relation of the club secretary to
 - a) Other officers of his own club
 - b) the District Governor
 - c) the Headquarters Office

Collateral Considerations: Handling of Rotary mail—Idea Book—Pamphlets 9 and 19—Club Constitution—By-Laws.
5. Records to be kept by the club secretary.
 - a) Minutes—Board of Directors—Committees
 - b) Attendance—club records.
 - c) Accounts—collections—membership cards
 - d) Other records
 - e) Reports—attendance—semi-annual—visiting Rotarians—other reports
6. Files—current and permanent.
 - a) letters
 - b) THE ROTARIAN
 - c) club publication
 - d) other
7. Club Publication—meeting notices.
 - a) Who should prepare copy
 - b) Form and content
 - c) Advertising
 - d) Mailing list
8. Any items of interest not mentioned above—if time permits.

Chesley R. Perry, (Chicago, Ill.), Secretary of Rotary International, briefly addressed the Assembly as to the duties of a secretary and his relations to the other officers of his organization.

Item No. 4—Practical Relation of the Club Secretary to—(a) Other Officers of His Own Club, (b) The District Governor, (c) The Headquarters Office.

Secretary Will E. Hermance, (Norfolk, Va.), speaking on this subject, stated that in his opinion the secretary's first duty is loyalty to the president.

Secretary Emery W. Montgomery, (Bedford, Ind.), stated that he considers the secretary's place a two-fold one—that of transmitting the ideas of Headquarters and the District Governor to the club membership and also, in the background, being the balance wheel in his own club.

The secretary is a sort of reference bureau—should have a thorough knowledge of Rotary in his own district and should be sort of a question box to whom all may go for information.

Secretary O. J. Sims, (Pensacola, Fla.), suggested that one of the biggest fields and opportunities for real work is for the secretary to gain the absolute confidence of his President and the members of the club. He should be the melting pot of the club. He should study the personal characteristics of the club members. There is nothing that can bring about better results than for the secretary to carefully study the personality of the different members and apply his study to the officers and members of the club.

Secretary C. F. Sherman, (Mount Vernon, N. Y.), raised the question as to whether or not it is advisable to rotate the officers of the club each year, with the possibility of losing a good secretary and securing one not so well qualified.

In reply to this question about 75% of the secretaries present rose and laid claim to having been secretaries of their respective clubs for more than one year. This was considered pretty good evidence of the fact that the majority of the clubs consider it inadvisable to change secretaries each year.

Secretaries **Harry W. Thomas** (Bakerfield, Calif.), **R. Leo Bird** (Salt Lake City, Utah), **Lewis P. Hathaway** (Ventura, Calif.) and **Robert Casamajor** (Pasadena, Calif.) all spoke briefly in favor of keeping the secretary in office for more than one year, advancing the thought that annual change in secretaryship retards the progress of the club for several months as the new man requires three to five

months to become posted in the work and during that time can be of little, if any, value to the other officers and committees of the club.

Secretary Robert S. Tate, (Beaumont, Texas), spoke in favor of an annual change in secretary, believing it valuable to take advantage of the opportunity to develop a new man through that work.

Secretary Newt Graham, (Tulsa, Okla.), reported that they have no paid secretary—that the work of the secretary's office is split up among volunteer workers in the club and that this arrangement has been found very gratifying in that, at the end of each year, several men have learned to know the secretary's job.

Upon question put by one of the secretaries (club membership of 160) as to how many clubs have found it advisable to combine the office of Secretary and Treasurer, about 25 of the secretaries present arose. Six of these twenty-five were from the larger sized clubs.

Upon question put by Convener Everts, 99% of the secretaries present indicated that it is their sincere belief, leaving all selfish motives aside, that the club secretary might well be repeated more than one year.

Convener Everts in summing up the discussion which had taken place under Item 4 of the Agenda, stated that one suggestion which appealed to him was that a secretary should be well informed. "In my opinion", continued Convener Everts, "he ought to be the best informed man in the Rotary Club." Another word I liked was the word 'loyal.' Somebody said the secretary must be loyal to his president. I will add, 'to the other officers as well.'

"If the secretary is well informed and loyal and will cooperate, then it seems to me he possesses the three traits that make him a very valuable secretary indeed. If he is selfish or playing the game for some selfish motive, then he has absolutely the wrong idea of a secretary's job and the quicker he gets out, the better. One more idea; I know of no man in a Rotary Club who has better opportunity to demonstrate the fundamental principles of Rotary than the secretary. If the secretary will live the principles of Rotary, he will be an ideal secretary.

"Coming down to the somewhat more practical phases of the secretary's work, of course, every secretary should handle mail promptly. If he cannot, he ought not to be a secretary. If it is his custom to lay Rotary mail on the shelf, he is making a mistake. If a secretary feels that International Headquarters is sending him too much mail, or that anything else is wrong there, he should take it up with his Board of Directors and perhaps write the International office. It has been my experience in Rotary that the International

office will co-operate promptly with you at all times and will always be glad to listen to any reasonable suggestions you have to make. However, do not ask foolish or unnecessary questions which have been answered in printed form. The best collection of Rotary information known to me is contained in the Idea Book.

"The Idea Book is a valuable record sold by the International office. Every secretary should have one of these books.

"I particularly wish to call your attention to pamphlets Nos. 9 and 19 which will assist the club secretary.

"In conclusion we should remember that the theory and idealism of a secretary must be practically controlled by what is laid down in the constitution and by-laws. If a secretary legally performs his duties according to the model by-laws (I am talking about the model constitution and by-laws furnished by International Headquarters), all he has to do in addition is to be a real good Rotarian and he will be a good secretary."

Secretary B. F. Davis, (Pittsburgh, Pa.), asked for expressions of opinion as to whether or not it is desirable or advisable to have an Honorary Secretary, elected by the club or board and receiving no salary, and under the Honorary Secretary an Executive Secretary who actually does the work of the club and receives a salary but is not officially recognized as the secretary of the club.

Secretary Frank Payson, (Vancouver, B. C.), stated that they have a paid secretary and another Honorary Secretary who is elected every year. Several of the larger clubs have secretaries and paid secretaries although they have different ways of titling them. Secretary Payson stated further that the present arrangement in the Vancouver Rotary Club, whereby the paid secretary works under and takes direction from the secretary, is very satisfactory. He advises the hiring of a paid secretary where the club is large enough to warrant it, such paid secretary to work under the Honorary or "regular" secretary and, in order to develop as many men as possible, Secretary Payson recommends that the "regular" secretary be rotated each year.

Convener Everts recommended that where it be desirable not to pay the secretary, a secretary without pay be elected and be allowed something for clerical hire. He would then be allowed his expenses and would direct the work. The club, therefore, would look to the Executive Secretary, who would be unpaid, and hold him responsible and he, on the other hand, would hold his employe responsible to him.

Secretary Robert D. Sims, (Colorado Springs, Colo.), stated that they had tried out the arrangement with a paid assistant secretary but had met with unsatisfactory results and had to give it up.

Secretary Charles E. Keniston, Jr., (Malden, Mass.), reported that they have an Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, appointed by the Board, whose duty it is to help on luncheon day, looking after attendance and collection of dues.

Upon question put by Secretary H. S. Howard of Berkeley, Calif., it was found that approximately 65% of the secretaries present, the unpaid secretaries, are members of their Boards of Directors, and that of the paid secretaries present none are members of their Boards of Directors.

Item No. 5—Records to be Kept by the Club Secretary.

Secretary Tom Monson, (Seattle, Wash.), speaking on this subject, stated that the most important records he has are the Board of Directors minutes and the attendance records. The Board minutes are kept in a loose leaf binder and every action of the Board is sub-headed. No typewritten minutes are kept of committee meetings. Instead, stenographers note books are used to keep penciled notes as to the personnel of each committee, the meetings held, attendance and action taken at such meetings.

Particular attention is given the Attendance Record and as a result, Seattle stands in an enviable position in the Attendance Contest.

The Acceptance Card is used when a man is elected to membership. This card contains full information as to name, classification, what other clubs he may be member of, etc.

The Day Book has been discarded. As remittances are received they are immediately entered into a combination Cash Book-Journal, specially ruled, and from there posted direct to the ledger.

For easy reference there is kept on the desk a vertical box file with a folder or pocket assigned to Board of Directors, each of the club committees, matters in suspense, etc.

A membership ledger card, containing full information as to the member's financial record, is kept. The Seattle Club has no trouble in making collection of its membership dues.

The new card system for reporting changes in membership to International Headquarters did not make a favorable first appeal, but after having been used for a month or so, the new system which permits the membership records to be cleaned up all at one time is far superior to the old which required the club secretary to keep a memo. of changes occurring during the month and at the end of the

month spend considerable time in preparing a report on all the changes of the month.

The Semi-Annual Reports to International Headquarters are a simple matter. International Headquarters sends out the blanks with definite instructions as to what shall be done and all the secretary has to do is to follow those instructions.

Secretary F. L. Graybill, (Great Falls, Mont.), reported that he receives an allowance which covers the clerical help required by him. Accounts are kept in a multi-column ledger, daybook and cashbook (there being no separate ledger) using one page for each month. This arrangement has proven very satisfactory to their middle sized club.

The club roster is gotten out every six months on a large sheet of heavy paper. This is less expensive and more satisfactory than a roster in pamphlet form issued at longer intervals.

A scrap-book is kept of clippings from the two newspapers in the town—clippings of Rotary activities—and this scrap-book is a historical record of just what the club has done in every line.

Upon question put by the Convener it was agreed that a secretary should keep some records, the type and complexity of such records depending upon the size of the club and the necessity for detailed information, and it was further unanimously agreed that the idea of issuing some kind of a membership card to the member at the time he pays his dues is a good one and should be practiced.

Secretary Ernest C. Rea, (Des Moines, Iowa), stated that they issue membership cards four times a year, securing the standard card from International Headquarters and having the name of the club and the date imprinted by Headquarters.

Secretary LeRoy M. Morris, (Modesto, Calif.), stated that the membership card is issued to the member at the time of paying dues and this is the only receipt issued for payment of dues.

Convener Everts asked for expressions of opinion as to whether it should be the duty of the secretary of a club to notify other secretaries relative to attending members from their respective clubs, or whether it should be the duty of the member himself to keep his secretary informed as to his attendance at the meetings of other Rotary clubs.

Secretary George L. Treadwell, (Chicago, Ill.), stated that with the large number of visitors at the Chicago Rotary Club it is practically impossible for the secretary to notify the various clubs relative to their members' attendance and further stated that in his belief

it should be the responsibility of the visitor to see that his secretary is kept informed. The Rotary Club of Chicago gladly furnishes the postal card and mails it for the visitor if it is desired.

Secretary J. H. McCullough, (San Jose, Calif.), stated that at San Jose when a visiting Rotarian comes to the desk and pays for his luncheon he is handed an envelope on which is stamped "This envelope contains a visiting Rotarian's badge." On this badge the visitor writes his name, name of his club, and date. He wears the badge during the meeting. After the meeting he is supposed to return it to the envelope, address and mail same to the secretary of his local club.

Secretary Art Evans, (Miami, Fla.), reported that they use a postcard bearing a typical scene of Miami. On this card is printed the fact that Rotarian ——— has visited their club and the visitor merely signs his name to this card and mails it to his club secretary.

Another Secretary, reported that they have a Reception Committee, a sub-committee each week on the Fellowship Attendance Committee. As a visitor arrives he is greeted by this Reception Committee who sees that he is provided with a visitor's card which he may send to his home club and then turns him over to the local club member of the same classification.

Secretary John C. Stannard, (Alameda, Calif.), offered the following:

"Placing the responsibility of attendance with the visiting Rotarian is an excellent idea. A uniform card is not desirable. I would suggest that a uniform practice of notification be established by all clubs cooperating in this matter, furnishing their members with self addressed postcards to the secretary of the home club. The member then would only be required to fill in the place and date of meeting, his name, have card signed by the secretary of the club at which he is in attendance and mail the card back to his club secretary. This would place the responsibility directly with the visiting members and enable each club to get their cards furnished by whom they may, or with what advertising privileges they may desire and authorize.

"In this way a member leaving his city would obtain cards from his home secretary thus enabling the secretary to know he is absent and to look for the return of attendance cards."

Upon question put by the Convener, the Assembly seemed quite unanimous in favoring some form of a notice which the Rotary club secretary could give to or assist the visitor in making out to send home.

Upon question put by the Convener, it appeared to be considered inadvisable for International Headquarters to get up a uniform "Visitor's Card" to be furnished to the clubs.

Convener Everts in summing up the discussion which had taken place under Item 5 of the Agenda, spoke in substance as follows:

"It is desirable for all secretaries to keep some records. These records should include minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors in such form that they are easily accessible. Penciled notes taken at the time of the meeting which can finally be typed on standard loose leaf sheets and filed in standard binder will make a very satisfactory record.

"It is not practical to attempt to keep detailed minutes of committee meetings. Records of special meetings of unusual importance might be kept.

"Some form of a clear attendance record should be kept.

"Some form of an accounting record should be kept which will give complete and clear information relative to all receipts and expenditures and show correctly at all times the condition of the accounts of the members.

"Collections should be followed promptly and anyone in arrears should be reported to the Board of Directors.

"Membership cards are desirable and should be issued at least once a year.

"A book of press notices might be convenient but is not necessary.

"Attendance reports should be promptly rendered to the District Governor so he can make his reports to International Headquarters on time.

"The semi-annual reports should be given prompt attention.

"It is desirable for the secretary to cooperate with the visitor in sending a notice home but the responsibility for such notice should rest upon the visitor himself. This does not mean that the secretary should not mail the card if he so desires."

Upon question put by one of the secretaries as to whether or not a man should be required to turn in his membership card when his membership terminates, it appeared to be the consensus of opinion that such requirement should not be made.

Item No. 6—Files, Current and Permanent.

Secretary Davis, (Pittsburgh, Pa.), speaking on this subject, stated that they make two carbon copies of all letters, one carbon

being filed according to alphabet or subject and the other in a chronological file.

Secretary LeRoy Morris, (Modesto, Calif.), stated that their files consist of a set of folders for other clubs, individual members, district officers, International officers, scrapbook, bound volumes of *THE ROTARIAN*, minutes—in a loose leaf book, committee meetings and resolutions being indexed separately. The membership card is used as a receipt. The offices of secretary and treasurer are combined. At the time the club was organized the salary of the secretary-treasurer was fixed at fifty cents per member per month and still remains.

Secretary M. A. W. Lee (Hayward, Calif.), reported that their letters of permanent value are filed in a numerical, segregated, classified file and temporary correspondence is kept in a separate file and at the end of the year thrown away without having to be first segregated. Clippings on subjects of possible future interest to the club are classified and filed away where they will be available for use when wanted.

Convener Everts, in summing up the discussion which had taken place on Item No. 6, asked if there was any secretary present who was not in favor of keeping some kind of files and no such person was found present.

"The exact character of those files is only of relative importance. Naturally, you would have a current and a permanent file and the latter might include a library, particularly bound volumes of *THE ROTARIAN* and bound volumes of the club publication or club notices if you have no publication. The current files of a Rotary Club should be handled just the same as a business man handles his current files. They should be kept cleaned up at all times but nothing should be thrown away which might be of value for future reference, particularly to the next secretary of the club."

The suggestion was offered that Secretarial Exhibits at District Conferences be encouraged. This suggestion seemed to meet with considerable favor by those present.

Secretary Honicker (Philadelphia, Pa.), offered the suggestion that a card catalogue of the activities of each member be kept so that one may tell easily just what activities or experience in Rotary each individual has had.

The hour of 10:30 having arrived, Convener Everts expressed his regret that there would not be time to consider Item 7 of the Agenda, and after a word of thanks from the Convener to those participating in the Assembly, the meeting adjourned.

SUPPLEMENT TO MINUTES OF SPECIAL ASSEMBLY FOR CLUB SECRETARIES

After the adjournment of the Special Assembly for Club Secretaries, Secretary Frank Beyer of Pekin, Ill., submitted the following paper which he had prepared for use under

Agenda Item No. 7—Club Publications.

Secretary Beyer: "The club publication is the dynamo for club activity and is the indicator of accomplishments. A club without a weekly letter or bulletin may reasonably be expected to be asleep at the switch. A secretary can—through his office—maintain activity in his club or permit it to die an unnatural death.

"Naturally, the bulletin contains notice of any change of meeting place.

"In my experience, the Secretary is expected to do this work in clubs of our size. Unique plans are worked out by some clubs to rotate the job. There is a question in my mind as to the advisability of this plan on account of the attendant confusion and the necessary supervision by the secretary. Being the best informed officer, he should be the one to disseminate information.

"My idea of the form in which a publication should be published, is to make it typical of the manner and spirit of the conduct of Rotary clubs; cordial, candid, snappy, sincere, inoffensive in personal references, full of action, with a minimum of foolishness and a maximum of constructiveness—a *little* foolishness now and then is good for the best of men. It is better to make mention of performances than promises that may possibly not be fulfilled. Don't tell the fellows too much of the next program and it's bound to be good because they'll be there to see that it is.

"Advertising should be in the hands of your publicity man. (Most clubs have a newspaper man.) It should be modest. Rotary works in a mysterious way its wonders to perform.

"Every club should have a mailing list—at least of all neighboring clubs because of the natural community interests. Exchange of publications stimulates ideas—to say nothing of the good topics you can borrow from the other fellow."

Secretary J. H. McCullough, (San Jose, Calif.), outlined the arrangement whereby the San Jose Rotary Club issues its publication, the "San Jose Rotary Pep," viz:

The preparation of copy, printing and mailing of the bulletin is

each week assigned to a different member of the club. It is understood that the bulletin will be published on the back of the member's regular correspondence stationery. On the face of the letterhead the member puts a letter on any subject he may desire and on the back, the official club bulletin head and all matters of news or interest. The secretary advises the respective members three to six weeks in advance of their time to serve and then has no further responsibility other than cooperating with the member, if cooperation is requested.

Convener Everts: "The above was very interesting to me. Secretary McCullough assured me this plan actually worked without any extra burden on the secretary of seeing that the notice was actually out on time. It is an excellent idea from the standpoint of interesting the club members in the activities of the club. I neglected to ask how long the plan had been in successful operation.

"While there is no objection to having the secretary act as editor of the club publication, such a plan is not necessary. A secretary may be too busy or may not be adapted for club publication work. Many clubs have some member other than the secretary act as editor of the club publication. They pick the member best adapted to do such work.

"Advertising in club publications, particularly in the larger clubs, can be made a definite and justifiable source of revenue. It should be solicited only on its merits and never as an appeal for some good-hearted Rotarian to help out the finances of the club by this indirect method. In one club of 150 members an investigation was conducted. It was found that over one hundred wives were weekly reading the club publication, including the advertising.

"This club charges \$1.00 per week for a one inch ad. This club publication carries about twenty ads a week, resulting in a gross revenue of about \$1,000 per year. It only costs \$785.00 a year to print the publication. The advertisers buy space because they believe it is a good investment for themselves. Certainly it is a good proposition for the club."

OFFICIAL PRINTED PROGRAM

OF THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF ROTARY
INTERNATIONAL, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.,
JUNE 4 TO JUNE 10, 1922.

SUNDAY—JUNE 4.

- 11:00 a.m. Church Services
2:00 p.m. Auto Sight-seeing
Starting from Philharmonic Auditorium.

MONDAY—JUNE 5.

- Assembly Day Arrival and Registrations
10:00 a.m. Meeting of International Board
Alexandria Hotel
10:00 a.m. Meeting of Chairmen of International Committees
Assembly Room, Alexandria Hotel
1:00 p.m. Luncheon of International Board
1:00 p.m. Luncheon of Chairmen of International Committees
2:00 p.m. Auto Sightseeing
Starting from Philharmonic Auditorium.
2:30 p.m. Meeting of Committee on Proposed Legislation
President McCullough Presiding
Philharmonic Auditorium.
Golf Tournament
All day at Wilshire Country Club.
Take "West 6th-Melrose Ave." car, get off at Beverly
Blvd.
7:00 p.m. Dinner by International Board to Officers, Committeemen,
Distinguished Guests and their Ladies.
Hotel Maryland, Pasadena.
8:30 p.m. Reception to International Officers Tendered by Rotary Club
of Pasadena. All Registered Attenders Invited to Attend.
Hotel Maryland, Pasadena.

TUESDAY—JUNE 6.

- 9:00 a.m. Convention Convenes in Philharmonic Auditorium
5th and Olive Streets
Prologue
Rotary—"Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow"
10:05 a.m. Invocation
By Rotarian Rev. Joseph A. Stevenson, First Presbyterian
Church, Santa Ana, California, U.S.A.
10:10 a.m. Address of Welcome
By Rotarian William Stephens, President Rotary Club of
Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.
10:20 a.m. Response to Address of Welcome
By Rotarian William A. McConnell, Dublin, Ireland, Gov-
ernor 24th District and President British Association of
Rotary Clubs.
10:30 a.m. Convention Called to Order
By Crawford C. McCullough, President International As-
sociation of Rotary Clubs.

- 10:35 a.m. **Singing**
Led by Rotarian Frederick Carberry, Milwaukee, Wis., U.S.A.
- 10:40 a.m. **Report of Committee on Program**
By Rotarian Albert S. Adams, Chairman, Atlanta, Ga., U.S.A.
- 10:45 a.m. **Announcements, Communications, Greetings, etc.**
Read by Rotarian Chesley R. Perry, Secretary-General International Association of Rotary Clubs, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
- 11:00 a.m. **President's Address**
By Rotarian Crawford C. McCullough, International President, Fort William, Ontario, Canada.
- 12:10 p.m. **Song**
By Rotarian Charles F. Bulotti, San Francisco, Calif., U.S.A.
- 12:30 p.m. **Recess**
- 2:30 p.m. **Presentation of Officers, District Governors and Distinguished Guests**
- 3:05 p.m. **Report of Secretary-General**
By Rotarian Chesley R. Perry, International Secretary-General, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
- 3:15 p.m. **Report of Treasurer**
By Rotarian Rufus F. Chapin, International Treasurer, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
- 3:20 p.m. **Message from President Emeritus Paul P. Harris, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.**
- Report of Committee on Credentials**
By Rotarian Elliott B. Wyman, Chairman, Los Angeles, Calif., U.S.A.
- 3:30 p.m. **Report of Committee on Constitution and By-Laws**
By Rotarian Samuel B. Botsford, Chairman, Buffalo, N. Y., U.S.A.
- 5:30 p.m. **Adjournment**
- Evening Program.**
- 9:00 p.m. **Street Carnival and Fiesta, Praeger Park**
See Official Daily Bulletin (Tuesday Issue) regarding transportation, etc.
Admittance by Convention Badge Only

WEDNESDAY—JUNE 7.

- 9:30 a.m. **Invocation**
By Rotarian Rabbi Edgar F. Magnin, Temple B'Nai B'rith, Los Angeles, Calif., U.S.A.
- 9:35 a.m. **Singing**
Led by Fred Carberry.
- 9:45 a.m. **Honesty in Classifications—A Membership Fundamental**
By Rotarian Arthur G. Pierce, Chairman Advisory Committee on Classifications, Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A.
- 10:00 a.m. **Discussion**
- 10:30 a.m. **Address, "Attendance the Creator of Rotary Activity"**
By Rotarian George Diehl, Buffalo, N. Y., U.S.A.
- 10:45 a.m. **A Series of Talks on "What a High Attendance Record Has Meant to Our Club in Attaining Rotary's Objective"**
By Rotarian Harford H. Montgomery, Belfast, Ireland.
By Rotarian Tony M. Barlow, Bellingham, Wash., U.S.A.
By Rotarian Sidney L. Hardin, Mission, Texas, U.S.A.
By Rotarian Walter S. Young, Worcester, Mass., U.S.A.
By Rotarian James W. Davidson, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

- 11:20 a.m. **Miscellaneous Announcements, Presentations, etc.**
 11:30 a.m. **Address, "Fellowship, the Key to the Treasure House of Friendship"**
 By Rotarian Jos. A. Turner, Roanoke, Va.
 12:10 p.m. **Recess**
 2:00 p.m. **Knowledge of Rotary—the Open Door to Service**
 By Rotarian R. Jeffery Lydiatt, Chairman, Committee on Rotary Education, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
 2:15 p.m. **Address, "What Rotary Education Is and Is Not"**
 By Rotarian Wm. R. Manier, Jr., Nashville, Tenn., U.S.A.
 2:30 p.m. **Discussion**
 3:00 p.m. **The Progress of Rotary Extension**
 By Rotarian Fenton R. McCreery, Chairman, Committee on Extension, Flint, Mich., U.S.A.
 3:15 p.m. **Discussion**
 3:45 p.m. **"The Voice of Rotary Around the World"**
 Being messages from Overseas Delegates.
 4:30 p.m. **Tabloid—depicting a "Group Plan Meeting"**
 By the originators, the Rotary Club of Oakland, Calif., U.S.A.
 5:15 p.m. **Adjournment**
 9:00 p.m. **President's Ball, Ambassador Hotel—Informal. Admittance by Convention Badge Only.**
 Orange punch will be served with compliments of the Orange Empire Rotary Clubs: Colton, Pomona, Redlands, Riverside and San Bernardino.

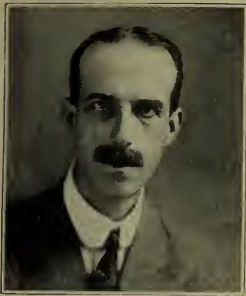
THURSDAY—JUNE 8.

- 9:30 a.m. **Invocation**
 By Rotarian Rev. Richard Kirchoffer, All Saints Church, Riverside, Calif., U.S.A.
 9:35 a.m. **Singing**
 Led by Fred Carberry.
 9:45 a.m. **Rotary and the Boys**
 By Rotarian Hugh E. Van de Walker, Chairman, Committee on Boys' Work, Ypsilanti, Mich., U.S.A.
 10:00 a.m. **Discussion**
 11:00 a.m. **Report of Committee on Resolutions**
 By Rotarian Charles William Bailey, Clarksville, Tenn., U.S.A.
Announcements, Communications, etc.
 12:00 noon **Address, "Good Citizenship and My Responsibility as a Rotarian"**
 By Rotarian Thomas C. Sheehan, Jersey City, N. J., U.S.A.
 12:40 p.m. **Recess**
 2:00 p.m. **Report of Committee on Registration**
 By Rotarian Carl J. Gordon, Chairman, Los Angeles, Calif., U.S.A.
 2:05 p.m. **Report of Committee on Credentials**
 By Rotarian Elliott B. Wyman, Chairman, Los Angeles, Calif., U.S.A.
 2:15 p.m. **Rotary and Modern Business**
 By Rotarian Guy Gundaker, Chairman, Committee on Business Methods, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

- 2:45 p.m. **"The Craftsman's Relations with Those from Whom He Makes Purchases"**
By Rotarian Harold B. Harvey, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
- 2:55 p.m. **"The Craftsman's Relations with His Fellow Craftsmen"**
By Rotarian Charles W. Semmes, Washington, D. C., U.S.A.
- 3:05 p.m. **"The Craftsman's Relations with the Purchasing Public and the Public Generally"**
By Rotarian Frank H. Littlefield, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
- 3:15 p.m. **"How the Application of Rotary Principles Helped to Solve the Problem"**
By Rotarian Arthur Chadwick, London, England.
- 3:30 p.m. **Several Talks on "How Codes of Standard Practices Have Been Compiled by Various Trade Organizations"**
By Rotarians who have had a hand in it.
- 3:40 p.m. **Address, "Business, the Rotarian's Opportunity to Serve Society"**
By Rotarian Preston S. Arkwright, Atlanta, Ga., U.S.A.
- 4:20 p.m. **Nomination of Officers**
- 5:00 p.m. **Adjournment**
- 7:00 p.m. **Reunion Dinner Parties**
Table Reservations may be made at Information Bureau.

FRIDAY—JUNE 9.

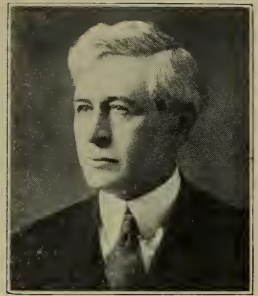
- 8:00 **Election**
to Ballot for the election of officers nominated at the Convention session of Thursday, Banquet Hall, Philharmonic Auditorium Building.
- 10:00 a.m. **Special Assemblies**
For Club Presidents—Philharmonic Auditorium,
Rotarian T. Graham Hall, Nashville, Tenn., Convener.
For Club Secretaries—Berean Hall, Philharmonic Auditorium Building.
Rotarian Leslie S. Everts, San Diego, Cal., Convener.
For Classifications and the Membership Committees—
Assembly Room, Alexandria Hotel.
Rotarian Jos. A. Caulder, Moose Jaw, Sask., Convener.
- 10:30 a.m. **Invocation**
By Rotarian Father Cyprian Vabre, Church of The Nativity, Flagstaff, Ariz., U.S.A.
- 10:35 a.m. **Rotary Publicity—What and Why**
By Rotarian Harry B. Craddick, Chairman, Committee on Publicity, Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.
- 10:50 a.m. **Discussion**
- 11:30 a.m. **Address, "International Goodwill"**
By Rotarian J. Layton Ralston, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.
- Announcements**
- 12:30 p.m. **Recess**
- 2:30 p.m. **Presentation of Trophies**
By Rotarian Fred E. Peterson, Chairman Trophies Committee, Los Angeles, U.S.A.
Houston (Tex.) Men's Attendance Trophy.
Johnson City (Tenn.) Ladies' Attendance Trophy.
Hunter International Golf Trophy.
Clarksburg (W. Va.) Golf Trophy.
Los Angeles Golf Trophies.
- 3:00 p.m. **Report of Election Committee**



R. D. PATERSON
St. John, N. B., Canada
First District



HERBERT C. WILSON
Worcester, Mass.
Second District



J. LYLE KINMONTH
Asbury Park, N. J.
Third District



HART I. SEELY,
Waverly, N. Y.
Fourth District



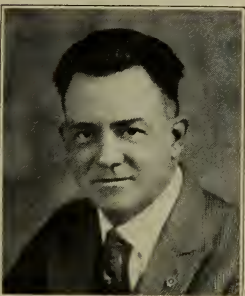
ED. L. STOCK
Washington, D. C.
Fifth District



ROY NEVILLE
Sharon, Pa.
Sixth District



JOSEPH A. TURNER
Hollins, Va.
Seventh District



JOHN A. TURNER
Tampa, Fla.
Eighth District



GEORGE E. BARNES
Flint, Mich.
Ninth District



ROBERT PATTERSON
Dayton, Ohio
Tenth District



C. H. WILLS
Kokomo, Ind.
Eleventh District



CHARLES A. TAYLOR
Harrisburg, Ill.
Twelfth District

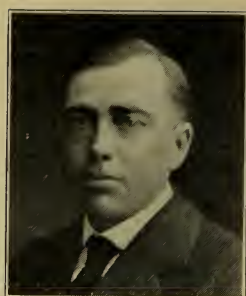
DISTRICT GOVERNORS—1921—1922



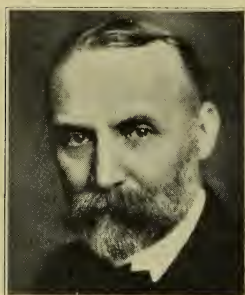
T. GRAHAM HALL
Nashville, Tenn.
Thirteenth District



CARL FAUST
Jackson, Miss.
Fourteenth District



A. H. ZIMMERMAN
Wausau, Wis.
Fifteenth District



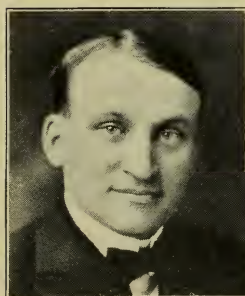
LUTHER A. BREWER
Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Sixteenth District



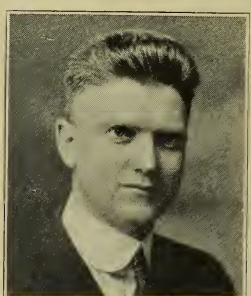
ROSS E. BURNS
Joplin, Mo.
Seventeenth District



G. C. HOLMGREEN
San Antonio, Texas
Eighteenth District



JOSEPH A. CAULDER
Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.
Nineteenth District



T. J. DAVIS
Butte, Mont.
Twentieth District



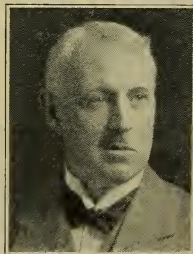
HARVEY D. PARKER
Greeley, Colo.
Twenty-first District



E. L. SKEEL
Seattle, Wash.
Twenty-second District



CHAS. B. BILLS
Sacramento, Calif.
Twenty-third District



WM. McCONNELL
Dublin, Ireland
Twenty-fourth District



C. ALZUGARAY
Havana, Cuba
Twenty-fifth District

DISTRICT GOVERNORS—1921-1922

- 3:10 p.m. Installation of Officers
3:40 p.m. Adjournment

Evening Program

- 5:00 p.m. An Evening at Long Beach
Frolic on the Pike
Special Trains leave from Pacific-Electric Station, 6th and Main Streets
(Obtain transportation and concession tickets at Information Bureau, Philharmonic Auditorium, not later than Wednesday evening.)

SATURDAY—JUNE 10.

- Day of Hospitality by Rotary Club of Los Angeles
10:30 a.m. Depart by Autos to Robertson-Cole and Fairbanks-Pickford Studios.
See "Daily Bulletin", Friday and Saturday issues, for Transportation Instructions.
12:30 p.m. Luncheon, Hollywood Bowl
1:30 p.m. "How Motion Pictures Are Made"
3:30 p.m. Return to Hotels

OFFICERS OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL— 1921-1922

GENERAL OFFICERS

President

Crawford C. McCullough, M. D. (eye, ear, nose and throat), 209 Grain Exchange Bldg., Fort William, Ont., Canada.

Immediate Past President

Estes Snedecor, Snedecor & Layman (attorney-at-law), 1212 Spalding Bldg., Portland, Ore., U. S. A.

First Vice-President

Ralph W. Cummings, Cummings, Bevis and Levan (mill supplies), 322 N. Queen St., Lancaster, Pa., U. S. A.

Second Vice-President

William Coppock, Eagle Laundry Co. (laundry), 718 West Broadway, Council Bluffs, Iowa, U. S. A.

Third Vice-President

H. J. Lutcher Stark, (capitalist), Orange, Tex., U. S. A.

Secretary-General

Chesley R. Perry, 910 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Treasurer

Rufus F. Chapin, Vice-President, Union Trust Co. (Banker), 7 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Sergeant-at-Arms

George W. Harris, Harris & Ewing (photographer), 1311 F. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Board of Directors

The President, the Immediate Past President and the three Vice-Presidents.

PAST PRESIDENTS

Paul P. Harris (President Emeritus), Partner, Harris, Reinhardt & Corcoran, (attorney-at-law), 850 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Glenn C. Mead (attorney-at-law), 818 Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

Russell F. Greiner, Vice Pres. Union Bank Note Co. (lithographing), 10th and Central Sts., Kansas City, Mo., U. S. A.

Frank L. Mulholland, Partner, Mulholland & Hartmann (attorney-at-law), 937 Nicholas Bldg., Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

Allen D. Albert (social service), R. R. No. 7, Paris, Ill., U. S. A.

Arch C. Klumph, President Cuyahoga Lumber Co. (whlse. lumber), 1948 Carter Road, S. W., Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

E. Leslie Pidgeon, Minister, Augustine Presbyterian Church (clergyman), Winnipeg, Canada.

John Poole, President Federal Nat'l Bank (banker), 14th & G. Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Albert S. Adams, c/o A. S. Adams-Cates Co., 204 Grant Bldg., Atlanta, Georgia, U. S. A.

DISTRICT GOVERNORS, 1921-1922

- District No. 1.** (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Eastern Quebec [that portion east of the 68th Meridian].) **R. Downing Paterson**, c/o Provincial Chemical Fertilizer Co., 87-89 Water Street, St. John, N. B., Canada.
- District No. 2.** (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.) **Herbert C. Wilson**, Geo. W. Carr Co., 5 Pleasant St., Worcester, Mass.
- District No. 3.** (Eastern New York [that portion east of the 75th Meridian] and Northern New Jersey [north of a line running due east, beginning immediately south of Trenton].) **J. Lyle Kinmonth**, 605 Mattison Ave., Asbury Park, New Jersey.
- District No. 4.** (Western New York [that portion west of the 75th Meridian] and part of Eastern Ontario [that portion east of the western line of Pennsylvania continuing due north together with the city of Owen Sound] and Western Quebec [that portion west of the 68th Meridian].) **Hart I. Seely**, 430 Fulton St., Waverly, New York.
- District No. 5.** (Eastern Pennsylvania [that portion east of the 78th Meridian], Southern New Jersey, Eastern Maryland [that portion east of 78th Meridian], Delaware, District of Columbia.) **Ed. L. Stock**, Hart & Crouse Company, 1220 New York Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- District No. 6.** (Western Pennsylvania, Western Maryland, West Virginia.) **Roy Neville**, Sharon Savings & Trust Bldg., Sharon, Pa.
- District No. 7.** (Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina.) **Joseph A. Turner**, Hollins College, Hollins, Virginia (Roanoke Club.)
- District No. 8.** (Georgia, Alabama, Florida.) **John A. Turner**, P. O. Box 877, Tampa, Florida.
- District No. 9.** (Upper Peninsula of Michigan [that portion east of the 85th Meridian], Southern Peninsula of Michigan and adjacent part of Eastern Ontario with the exception of the city of Owen Sound.) **George E. Barnes**, 726 So. Saginaw St., Flint, Michigan.
- District No. 10.** (Ohio.) **Robert Patterson**, 218-219 Dayton Savings & Trust Bldg., Dayton, Ohio.
- District No. 11.** (Indiana.) **C. H. Wills**, 306 Citizens Bank Bldg., Kokomo, Indiana.
- District No. 12.** (Illinois.) **Charles A. Taylor**, Harrisburg State Savings Bank Bldg., Harrisburg, Illinois.
- District No. 13.** (Kentucky, Tennessee.) **T. Graham Hall**, Nashville Trust Bldg., Nashville, Tennessee.
- District No. 14.** (Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana.) **Carl Faust**, c/o Faust Bros. Lumber Co., Millsaps Bldg., Jackson, Miss.
- District No. 15.** (Wisconsin, Upper Peninsula of Michigan [that portion west of the 85th Meridian], Minnesota, North Dakota. **Alfred H. Zimmerman**, Marathon County Bank Bldg., Wausau, Wisconsin.
- District No. 16.** (Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska.) **Luther A. Brewer**, Republican Bldg., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- District No. 17.** (Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma.) **Ross E. Burns**, Joplin Globe Publishing Co., 117 E. 4th St., Joplin, Mo.

- District No. 18.** (Texas.) **George C. Holmgreen**, P. O. Drawer 1176, San Antonio, Texas.
- District No. 19.** (Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba, Western Ontario [that portion west of the 85th Meridian].) **Joseph A. Caulder**, Post Office Box 709, Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada.
- District No. 20.** (Montana, Idaho, Western Wyoming [that portion west of a north and south line passing through Rock Springs], Utah.) **T. J. Davis**, Daly Bank Bldg., Butte, Mont.
- District No. 21.** (Eastern Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico.) **Harvey D. Parker**, 1313 Ninth Avenue, Greeley, Colo.
- District No. 22.** (Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Alaska.) **Ernest L. Skeel**, 1301 Alaska Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
- District No. 23.** (Nevada, California, Arizona, Hawaii.) **Charles B. Bills**, c/o Sacramento San Joaquin Bank, Sacramento, California.
- District No. 24.** (England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales.) **William B. McConnell**, 116 Grafton St., Dublin, Ireland.
- District No. 25.** (Cuba.) **Dr. Carlos Alzugaray**, Chacon 23, Havana, Cuba.

COMMITTEES, 1921-1922

EDUCATION

Chairman, R. J. Lydiatt,

402 Loughheed Block, Calgary, Alta., Canada.

Fred Everett.....757 Empire Bldg.....Seattle, Wash.
 James H. Kaye.....State Normal School.....Marquette, Mich.
 T. H. McMichael.....800-920 E. Broadway.....Monmouth, Ill.
 Lewis W. Perrin.....607 Chapman Bldg.....Spartanburg, S. C.

PUBLICITY

Chairman, Harry Bert Craddick,

1007 First National Soo Line Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Hon. Frank Carrel.....The Daily Telegraph Co...Quebec, Que., Can.
 William Gettinger263 Ninth Avenue.....New York, N. Y.
 Clyde King222 North Maple Street....Nowata, Okla.
 Robert H. Timmons.....237-239 S. Main Street....Wichita, Kansas.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

Members appointed by

International President Crawford C. McCullough:

Chairman, Samuel B. Botsford

925 Fidelity Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y., U. S. A.

Albert S. Adams, Past International President

Frank L. Mulholland, Past International President

Alexander R. McFarlane, Chairman, Canadian Advisory Committee

Members appointed by

British Association of Rotary Clubs:

Charles A. Smith

Member Executive Council B. A. R. C.

Birmingham, Eng.

Charles E. White

Member Executive Council B. A. R. C.

Belfast, Ireland

Members appointed by
Presidents of Clubs in each District:

- District No. 1. Fred H. Sexton, Halifax, N. S., Canada.
 District No. 2. Robert W. Hill, Salem, Mass.
 District No. 3. Raymond J. Knoeppel, New York, N. Y.
 District No. 4. Walter E. Buckingham, Guelph, Ont., Canada.
 District No. 5. Glenn C. Mead, Philadelphia, Pa.
 District No. 6. Stewart C. McFarland, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 District No. 7. Sam B. Underwood, Raleigh, N. C.
 District No. 8. Lee M. Jordan, Atlanta, Ga.
 District No. 9. Albert L. Miller, Battle Creek, Mich.
 District No. 10. Arch C. Klumph, Cleveland, O.
 District No. 11. Frederick E. Matson, Indianapolis, Ind.
 District No. 12. Peter J. Kolb, Mt. Carmel, Ill.
 District No. 13. James F. Finlay, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 District No. 14. Benjamin C. Brown, New Orleans, La.
 District No. 15. Norman Black, Fargo, N. D.
 District No. 16. Carl Pryor, Burlington, Iowa.
 District No. 17. Russell F. Greiner, Kansas City, Mo.
 District No. 18. Lynn B. Milam, Dallas, Tex.
 District No. 19. Arthur E. Johnston, Winnipeg, Man., Can.
 District No. 20. Ralph E. Bristol, Ogden, Utah.
 District No. 21. Harry M. Barrett, Boulder, Colo.
 District No. 22. Estes Snedecor, Portland, Ore.
 District No. 23. H. J. Brunnier, San Francisco, Calif.
 District No. 24. Frank Eastman, Perth, Scotland.
 District No. 25. Mario Nuñez Mesa, Cienfuegos, Cuba.
 (Secretary) Chesley R. Perry, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS METHODS.

Chairman, Guy Gundaker,
817 Pennsylvania Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Harold B. Harvey.....222 W. Austin Ave.....Chicago, Ill.
 Geo. W. Kinney.....1375-1385 Euclid Ave.....Cleveland, Ohio.
 F. H. Littlefield.....707 Excelsior Life Bldg....Toronto, Ont., Can.
 Geo. M. Shriver.....Baltimore & Ohio Bldg....Baltimore, Md.

CONVENTION PROGRAM.

Chairman, Albert S. Adams,
204 Grant Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Duncan Cameron224 Bannatyne Ave.....Winnipeg, Man., Can.
 Thomas Duncan Hunter....7 George Street.....Edinburgh, Scotland.
 Raymond J. Knoeppel....5 Beekman Street.....New York, N. Y.
 Thomas B. McAdams.....Merchants Nat'l. Bank....Richmond, Va.

EXTENSION COMMITTEE

Chairman, Fenton R. McCreery,
526 Beach Street, Flint, Mich.

Arch C. Klumph.....1948 Carter Road, S. W...Cleveland, Ohio.
 Herbert P. Coates.....Sarandi 469Montevideo, Uruguay.
 A. L. Cuesta, Jr.....2015 Howard Ave.....West Tampa, Fla.
 James W. Davidson.....Royal Bank Chambers....Calgary, Alta., Can.
 John Bain Taylor.....33 Mary-at-Hill, E. C. 3..London, England.
 Chesley R. Perry.....910 S. Michigan Ave.....Chicago, Illinois.

BOYS WORK

Chairman, H. E. Van de Walker

23 North Washington St., Ypsilanti, Michigan

Benj. C. Brown.....1326 Baronne St.....New Orleans, La.
 W. J. Cairns.....Bell Telephone Co.....Ottawa, Ont., Can.
 Everett W. Hill.....Western Ice & Cold Storage. Shawnee, Okla.
 Arthur F. Sheldon.....36 South State Street.....Chicago, Ill.

CANADIAN ADVISORY

Chairman, A. R. McFarlane,

318 Homer St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

John E. Davies.....Alta. Fdry. & Machine Co. Medicine Hat, Alta.
 Henry PhilipsGrand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co. Montreal, Que.
 Frederick H. Sexton.....Spring Garden Road.....Halifax, N. S., Can.
 Harry G. Stanton.....145 Yonge St.....Toronto, Ont., Can.

ADVISORY ON CLASSIFICATIONS

Chairman, Arthur G. Pierce,

2211 Farmers Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. F. Brennan.....427 Main St.....Worcester, Mass.
 Walter J. Francis.....260 St. James St.....Montreal, Que.
 Raymond M. Havens.....401 Graphic Arts Bldg....Kansas City, Mo.
 J. R. Sprague.....Crockett & Alamo Plaza..St. Antonio, Texas.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

Chairman, Louis D. Hicks,

116 E. Hunter Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Dwight MarvinBroadway & 5th Ave.....Troy, N. Y.
 Herbert H. Stalker.....633 Nasby Bldg.....Toledo, Ohio.
 Crawford C. McCullough..209 Grain Exchange Bldg. Fort William, Ont.
 Chesley R. Perry.....910 S. Michigan Ave.....Chicago, Ill.

CLEARING HOUSE

Chairman, William Coppock,

718 West Broadway, Council Bluffs, Iowa

(Note: The Chairmen of all other committees make up the personnel of this committee.)

OFFICERS OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL 1922-1923

OFFICERS

President

Raymond M. Havens, President, J. D. Havens Printing Co. (blank book manufacturer), 610 Security Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., U. S. A.

First Vice-President

Robert Patterson, 2nd Vice-President, The National Cash Register Company (cash register manufacturer), 811-812 Dayton Savings & Trust Bldg., Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A.

Second Vice-President

Alexander Wilkie, (ladies tailor), 51-61 Shandwick Place, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Third Vice-President

John A. Turner, Jr., Turner Music Company (musical instruments), 608 Franklin Street (P. O. Box 877), Tampa, Fla., U. S. A.

Secretary

Chesley R. Perry, 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

Treasurer

Rufus F. Chapin, Vice-President, Union Trust Company (banker), 7 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

Board of Directors

The President, the three Vice-Presidents and the following Directors:

Ralph E. Bristol, President, Utah Sales Company (cement distributor), Eccles Bldg., Ogden, Utah, U. S. A.

Harry Bert Craddick, Proprietor, Craddick Service (financial advertising), 716 Fourth Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minnesota, U. S. A.

R. Jeffery Lydiatt, Vice-President, Trans-Canada Theatres, Ltd. (theatrical enterprises), 524 Lougheed Bldg., Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Mario Nunez Mesa (attorney-at-law), Arguelles 147, Cienfuegos, Cuba.

Herbert C. Wilson, Geo. W. Carr Company (cement-concrete construction), 5 Pleasant St., (P. O. Box 985) Worcester, Mass.

PAST PRESIDENTS

Paul P. Harris, [President-Emeritus, 1910-1912], (lawyer), Harris, Reinhardt & Corcoran, 850 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Glenn C. Mead, [1912-13], (lawyer), 818 Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

Russell F. Greiner, [1913-14], (litho. & steel plate), Union Bank Note Co., 10th and Central Sts., Kansas City, Mo., U. S. A.

Frank L. Mulholland, [1914-15], (attorney-at-law), Mulholland & Hartmann, 937 Nicholas Bldg., Toledo, O., U. S. A.

Allen D. Albert, [1915-16], (social service), Blue Heron Farm, R. R. No. 7, Paris, Ill., U. S. A.

Arch C. Klumph, [1916-17], (retail lumber), Cuyahoga Lumber Co., 1948 Carter Rd., S. W., Cleveland, O., U. S. A.

E. Leslie Pidgeon, [1917-18], (clergyman), Augustine Presbyterian Church, 111 Royal St., Winnipeg, Canada.

John Poole, [1918-19], (banker), Federal Natl. Bank, 14th and G Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Albert S. Adams, [1919-20], (real estate), A. S. Adams-Cates Co., 204 Grant Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., U. S. A.

Estes Snedecor, [1920-21], (attorney-at-law), Snedecor & Layman, 1212 Spalding Bldg., Portland, Ore., U. S. A.

Crawford C. McCullough, [1921-22], (eye & ear surgeon), 209 Grain Exchange Bldg., Ft. William, Ont., Canada.

ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL — ASSOCIATION FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

President—George J. P. Arnold, (jeweler), 71 Picadilly, W. London, England.

Vice-Presidents—M. Murray Dewar, (costumes), 9 Little St., Glasgow, A. F. Graves, (estate agent), 117 North St., Brighton, England.

Immediate Past-President—William A. McConnell, (life ins.), 116 Grafton St., Dublin, Ireland.

Hon. Treasurer—John Innes, (pass. agent), 1 King St. Chambers, King St., Leeds, England.

Secretary—Vivian Carter, Mowbray House, Norfolk St., London, W. C. 2, England.



FRANK H. LAMB
Hoquiam, Wash.
First District



JOHN R. WILLIAMS
Long Beach, Calif.
Second District



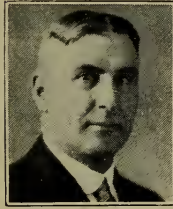
A. E. JOHNSTON
Winnipeg, Canada
Fourth District



CHAS. P. MCCARTHY
Boise, Idaho
Fifth District



OLIVER W. BELDEN
Lewiston, Mont.
Sixth District



JAMES H. WALTON
Cheyenne, Wyo.
Seventh District



CHARLES B. CHRISTY
Phoenix, Ariz.
Eighth District



NORMAN B. BLACK
 Fargo, N. D.
Ninth District



AUSTIN O. OLMSTED
Green Bay, Wis.
Tenth District



PAUL RANKIN
Dubuque, Iowa
Eleventh District



ALBERT FAULCONER
Arkansas City, Kans.
Twelfth District



JOHN V. SINGLETON
Waxahachie, Texas
Thirteenth District



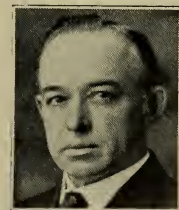
WILLIAM G. KEATH
Chillicothe, Mo.
Fourteenth District



Geo. T. GUERNSEY, Jr.
Independence, Kans.
Fifteenth District



E. MORT ALLEN
Helena, Ark.
Sixteenth District



ALBERT PEART
Alexandria, La.
Seventeenth District



JOHN P. OLD
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Eighteenth District



EMERIT E. BAKER
Kewanee, Ill.
Nineteenth District



FRANK H. HATFIELD
Evansville, Ind.
Twentieth District

DISTRICT GOVERNORS—1922—1923



THEO. E. SMITH
Akron, Ohio
Twenty-first District



GEO. C. MITCHELL
Coshocton, Ohio
Twenty-second District



JAS. H. RICHMOND
Louisville, Ky.
Twenty-third District



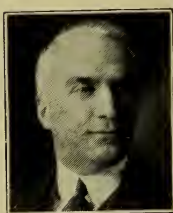
JOS. R. NAYLOR
Wheeling, W. Va.
Twenty-fourth District



AVELINO PEREZ
Havana, Cuba
Twenty-fifth District



JAMES S. THOMAS
Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Twenty-sixth District



EDWARD C. BULL
Buffalo, N. Y.
Twenty-seventh District



WILLIAM J. CAIRNS
Ottawa, Canada
Twenty-eighth District



HARLAN H. HORNER
Albany, N. Y.
Twenty-ninth District



DONALD A. ADAMS
New Haven, Conn.
Thirtieth District



ROBERT W. HILL
Salem, Mass.
Thirty-first District



WALTER GRANT
Charlottetown,
P. E. Is., Can.
Thirty-second District



A. W. SMITH, JR.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Thirty-third District



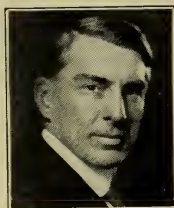
GEORGE F. LUMB
Harrisburg, Pa.
Thirty-fourth District



CHAS. K. ROBERTSON
Shamokin, Pa.
Thirty-fifth District



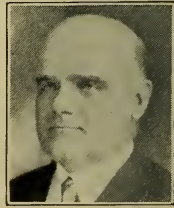
LION L. WOODWARD
Trenton, N. J.
Thirty-sixth District



ROGER MOORE
Wilmington, N. C.
Thirty-seventh District



CARROLL H. JONES
Columbia, S. C.
Thirty-eighth District



PORTER G. PIERPONT
Savannah, Ga.
Thirty-ninth District

DISTRICT GOVERNORS—1922-1923

DISTRICT GOVERNORS, 1922-1923

- 1st District**—(British Columbia, Washington, Oregon and Alaska.) **Frank H. Lamb**, (machinery manufacturer), Lamb Machine Co., Blain St., Hoquaim Washington, U. S. A.
- 2nd District**—(California, Nevada and the Hawaiian Islands.) **John R. Williams, "Jack,"** (baker), 219 Central Bldg., Long Beach, California, U. S. A.
- 3rd District**—No territory assigned this number.
- 4th District**—(Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario, (that portion west of the 85th Meridian.) **Arthur E. Johnston**, (attorney), 811 Electric Ry. Chambers, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.
- 5th District**—(Utah and Idaho.) **Charles P. McCarthy**, (judge), Court House, Boise, Idaho, U. S. A.
- 6th District**—(Montana.) **Oliver W. Belden**, "Oliver Bill" (lawyer), Belden and Dekalb, Lewiston, Montana, U. S. A.
- 7th District**—(Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico (Union County).) **James H. Walton**, "Jim," (Fords) 107-109 W. 17th St., Cheyenne, Wyoming, U. S. A.
- 8th District**—(Arizona, New Mexico (except Union County) and Texas, (that portion west of a line drawn south from the eastern boundary of New Mexico).) **Charles B. Christy**, (commercial secretary), 220 National Bank of Arizona, Phoenix, Arizona, U. S. A.
- 9th District**—(Minnesota and North Dakota.) **Norman B. Black**, "Norm," (publisher), 77 Fifth St., N., Fargo, North Dakota, U. S. A.
- 10th District**—(Wisconsin and Michigan, (Upper Peninsula, that portion west of the 85th Meridian).) **Austin O. Olmsted**, (physician), 404 Minahan Bldg., Green Bay, Wisconsin, U. S. A.
- 11th District**—(Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota.) **Paul Rankin** (advertising), 526 Bank and Insurance Bldg., Dubuque, Iowa, U. S. A.
- 12th District**—(Kansas, (that portion west of the western boundaries of the counties of Doniphan, Atchison, Jefferson, Johns, Franklin, Anderson, Woodson, Wilson, and Montgomery), and Oklahoma, (that portion west of the western boundaries of the counties of Washington, Tulsa, Creek, Okfuskee, Hughes, Coal, Atoka, and Bryan).) **Albert Faulconer**, (lawyer), 112 W. Fifth Av., Arkansas City, Kansas, U. S. A.
- 13th District**—(Texas, (except that portion west of a line drawn south from the eastern boundary of New Mexico).) **John V. Singleton**, (wholesale fuel & forage), Citizens Bk. Bldg., Waxahachie, Texas, U. S. A.
- 14th District**—(Kansas, (that portion including the counties of Doniphan, Atchison, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Johnson, Franklin, Miami, Anderson, and Linn), and Missouri (that portion north of the southern boundaries of the counties of Bates, St. Clair, Hickory, Camden, Pulaski, Phelps, Dent, Reynolds, Iron, Madison, Bollinger, and Scott).) **William G. Keath**, "Will," (wholesale grocer), 510-512 Locust St., Chillicothe, Missouri, U. S. A.
- 15th District**—(Kansas, (that portion south of the northern boundaries of the counties of Woodson, Allen, Bourbon, and east of the western boundaries of the counties of Woodson, Wilson and Montgomery), Oklahoma, (that portion east of the western boundaries of the counties of Washington, Tulsa, Creek, Okfuskee, Hughes, Coal, Atoka, and Bryan) Missouri, (that portion south of the northern boundaries of the counties of Vernon, Cedar, Polk, Dallas, and Laclede, and west of the eastern boundaries of the counties of

Laclede, Wright, Douglas, and Ozark), and Arkansas, (that portion west of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Marion, Searcy, Pope, Yell, and Montgomery, and north of the southern boundaries of the counties of Montgomery and Polk.) **George T. Guernsey, Jr.**, "Thach," (banker), 113 N. Penn Ave., Independence, Kansas, U. S. A.

16th District—(Missouri, (that portion south of the northern boundaries of the counties of Texas, Shannon, Carter, Wayne, Stoddard, New Madrid, and Mississippi), Arkansas, (that portion east of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Marion, Searcy, Pope, Yell, and Montgomery, and south of the southern boundaries of Montgomery, and Polk, Tennessee, (the county of Shelby), and Mississippi, (that portion north of the southern boundaries of the counties of Washington, Holmes, Attala, Winston, and Noxubee.)) **E. Mort Allen**, "Mort," (real estate), The E. M. Allen Co., Helena, Arkansas, U. S. A.

17th District—(Louisiana, and Mississippi, (that portion south of the southern boundaries of the counties of Washington, Holmes, Attala, Winston, and Noxubee.)) **J. A. R. Peart**, "Albert," (retail hardware), 1222 Third St., Alexandria, Louisiana, U. S. A.

18th District—(Michigan, (the southern peninsula and that portion of the upper peninsula east of the 85th Meridian.)) **John P. Old**, (fire insurance), 119 Ashmun St., Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, U. S. A.

19th District—(Illinois) **Emerit E. Baker**, "Double E," (boilers & tanks), Kewanee Boiler Co., Kewanee, Illinois, U. S. A.

20th District—(Indiana.) **Frank H. Hatfield**, (lawyer), 501 Furniture Bldg., Evansville, Indiana, U. S. A.

21st District—(Ohio, (that portion north of the southern boundaries of the counties of Mercer, Auglaize, Hardin, Marion, Morrow, Richland, Ashland, Holmes, Tuscarawas, Stark, and Columbiana.)) **Theodore E. Smith**, "T. E.," (banker), Standard Savings Bank, 174 S. Main St., Akron, Ohio, U. S. A.

22nd District—(Ohio, (that portion south of the southern boundaries of the counties of Mercer, Auglaize, Hardin, Marion, Morrow, Richland, Ashland, Holmes, Tuscarawas, Stark, and Columbiana.)) **George C. Mitchell**, (pottery), Pope Gosser China Co., Coshocton, Ohio, U. S. A.

23rd District—(Kentucky, Tennessee, (except Shelby county), and Virginia, (that portion west of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Tazewell, Smyth, and Washington.)) **James Howell Richmond**, "Jim," (private school), 1235 S. 3rd St., Louisville, Kentucky, U. S. A.

24th District—(West Virginia, (that portion west of the western boundaries of the counties of Grant and Pendleton, except the county of Mercer.)) **Joseph R. Naylor**, "Joe," (wholesale dry goods), 1405 Main St., Wheeling, West Virginia, U. S. A.

25th District—(Cuba.) **Avelino Perez**, (lithographer), San Jose 21, Havana, Cuba.

26th District—(Alabama, and Florida, (that portion west of the western boundary of Jefferson county.)) **James Shelby Thomas**, (university), University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, U. S. A.

27th District—(New York, (that portion west of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Orleans, Livingston and Steuben), Pennsylvania, (the counties of Erie and McKean), Ontario, (that portion between Meridian 77° 30' and the 85th Meridian), and Quebec, (that portion west of the Meridian 77° 30').) **Edward C. Bull**, "Ed," (gasoline automobiles), 756 Main St., Buffalo, New York, U. S. A.

28th District—(New York, (that portion east of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Orleans, Livingston, and Steuben, and west of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Broome, Chenango, Otsego, Herkimer, and Hamilton, and north of the northern boundaries of the counties of Fulton, and

Warren), Quebec (that portion between Meridian 77° 30' and the 68th Meridian), and Ontario, (that portion east of the Meridian 77° 30').) **William J. Cairns**, "Bill," (telephone), Bell Telephone Co., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

29th District—(New York, (that portion east of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Hamilton, Herkimer, Otsego, Chenango, and Broome, and south of the northern boundaries of the counties of Warren and Fulton).) **Harlan H. Horner**, (college), Western Ave. & Robin St., Albany, New York, U. S. A.

30th District—(Vermont, Massachusetts, (that portion west of the western boundary of the county of Worcester), and Connecticut.) **Donald A. Adams**, "Don," (accident insurance), 152 Temple St., New Haven, Connecticut, U. S. A.

31st District—(Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts (that portion east of the western boundary of the county of Worcester).) **Robert W. Hill**, "Bob," (lawyer), Masonic Temple, Washington St., Salem, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

32nd District—(Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec (that portion east of the 68th Meridian).) **Walter Grant**, (telephone), The Tel. Co. of P. E. I., P. O. Box 430, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Canada.

33rd District—(Pennsylvania (that portion west of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Warren, Cambria, Somerset and that portion east of the Meridian 78° 30' in the counties of Elk and Clearfield, except the counties of Erie and McKean).) **Anthony W. Smith, Jr.**, "Tony," (florist), Liberty and 6th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

34th District—(Pennsylvania (that portion east of the western boundaries of the counties of Bedford, Blair, Potter, and that portion east of the Meridian 78° 30' in the counties of Elk and Clearfield, and that portion west of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Potter, Cameron, Union, Snyder, Dauphin, Lebanon, Lancaster and south of the northern boundaries of the counties of Center and Union), West Virginia (that portion east of the western boundaries of the counties of Grant and Pendleton), Maryland, and District of Columbia.) **George F. Lumb**, (commercial law) 603-4 Franklin Bldg., Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

35th District—(Pennsylvania, (that portion east of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Potter, Cameron, Union, Snyder, Dauphin, Lebanon, Lancaster, and north of the northern boundaries of the counties of Center and Union), New Jersey, (that portion south of the northern boundary of the county of Burlington) and Delaware.) **Chester K. Robertson**, "Ches," (bituminous coal), The Monitor Coal & Coke Co., Room G 2, McConnell Bldg., Shamokin, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

36th District—(New Jersey (that portion north of the northern boundary of the county of Burlington).) **Lion L. Woodward**, (automobile bodies), Fitz Gibbon & Crisp, Inc., Calhoun St., Trenton, New Jersey, U. S. A.

37th District—(Virginia (that portion east of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Tazewell, Smyth, and Washington), West Virginia (the county of Mercer), and North Carolina (that portion east of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph, Montgomery, and Richmond).) **Roger Moore**, (building supplies), 125 Princess St., Wilmington, North Carolina, U. S. A.

38th District—(North Carolina (that portion west of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph, Montgomery, and Richmond) and South Carolina.) **Carroll H. Jones**, (life insurance), 705-6 Liberty Bk. Bldg., Columbia, South Carolina, U. S. A.

39th District—(Georgia, and Florida (that portion east of the western boundary of Jefferson county).) **Porter G. Pierpont**, (box & crate manufacturer), Pierpont Mfg. Co., Lathrop Ave., Savannah, Georgia, U. S. A.

1922 CONVENTION ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEES

CONVENTION CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Chairman, Carl E. Rosenberg,
920 Citizens Nat'l Bank Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

Tony O. Babb.....510 S. Broadway.....Los Angeles, Calif.
Herbert D. Ivey.....5th & Spring Sts.....Los Angeles, Calif.
A. Sidney Jones.....1231 S. San Pedro Bldg...Los Angeles, Calif.
Clinton E. Miller.....910 I. N. Van Nuys Bldg...Los Angeles, Calif.
William Stephens.....330 Security Bldg.....Los Angeles, Calif.
N. Rodney Webster.....129 S. Main St.....Los Angeles, Calif.

Convention Treasurer

Herbert D. Ivey, Los Angeles, Calif.

Convention Secretary

W. A. Graham, Jr., Chicago, Ill.
(Staff Secretary, Rotary International)

First Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms

George L. Ralston,
200 New High St., Los Angeles, Calif.

CREDENTIALS

Chairman, Elliott B. Wyman,
1600 Atlantic Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

R. P. Bennet....'.....1622 Creswell St.....Shreveport, La.
Charles Martin Sheffield, Ala.
E. A. Francis.....207 Market St.....Marshalltown, Ia.
James S. Ryan.....Herald Bldg.....Calgary, Alta.

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May Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Alex Grice201 Plume St.....Norfolk, Virginia
Edwin RobinsonCastlefolds MarketSheffield, England

HOTEL

Chairman, Harry S. Mason,
1240 S. Hope St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Edward A. Talbot.....200 S. Los Angeles St.... Los Angeles, Calif.
Geo. E. Feagans.....218 W. 5th St..... Los Angeles, Calif.
Henry B. Day.....1401 S. Los Angeles St.... Los Angeles, Calif.
Chas. C. Garrison.....616 Chapman Bldg..... Los Angeles, Calif.
Chas. M. Cook.....642 S. Broadway..... Los Angeles, Calif.
Chas. S. Feeney.....320 W. 6th St..... Los Angeles, Calif.

Thos. A. Dille, Hotel Secretary,
508 S. Manhattan Pl., Los Angeles, Calif.

REGISTRATION

Chairman, Carl J. Gordon,
4801 Santa Fe Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

Hugo M. Burgwald.....	607 S. Hill St.....	Los Angeles, Calif.
Leo. V. Starr.....	1150 S. Figueroa St.....	Los Angeles, Calif.
John Bloeser	2152 Sacramento St.....	Los Angeles, Calif.
John C. Rendler.....	625 S. Main St.....	Los Angeles, Calif.
Hans K. Koebig.....	1216 Haas Bldg.....	Los Angeles, Calif.
Earl F. Snowden.....	403 Aliso St.....	Los Angeles, Calif.

RESOLUTIONS

Chairman Charles William Bailey,
First National Bank, Clarksville, Tenn.

Herbert C. Wilson.....	5 Pleasant St.....	Worcester, Mass.
T. J. Davis.....	Metals Bank Bldg.....	Butte, Mont.
John Gauld	Court House.....	Hamilton, Ont.
Harry S. Fish.....	Lehigh Bldg.	Sayre, Pa.

AWARD OF TROPHIES

Chairman, Fred E. Peterson,
611 Story Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

Eugene M. Tilden.....	6413 Hollywood Blvd.....	Los Angeles, Calif.
Robert G. Wagner.....	830 S. Olive St.....	Los Angeles, Calif.

LIST OF DELEGATES AND ALTERNATES IN ATTENDANCE AT THE CONVENTION

As shown by the Report of the Credentials Committee

INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS

McCullough, Crawford C.
Cummings, Ralph W.
Coppock, William
Stark, H. J. Lutcher
Perry, Chesley R.
Chapin, Rufus F.
Harris, Geo. W.
Greiner, Russell F.
Mulholland, Frank L.
Klumph, Arch C.
Adams, Albert S.

Paterson, R. Downing
Wilson, Herbert C.
Kinmonth, J. Lyle
Seely, Hart I.
Stock, Ed. L.
Neville, Roy
Turner, Jos. A.
Turner, John A.
Patterson, Robert
Wills, C. H.
Taylor, Chas. A.

Hall, T. Graham
Faust, Carl
Brewer, Luther A.
Burns, Ross E.
Holmgreen, Geo. C.
Caulder, Jos. A.
Davis, T. J.
Parker, Harvey D.
Bills, Chas. B.
McConnell, Wm. A.

UNITED STATES

Aberdeen, S. D.

King, Owen
Milligan, A. F.

Aberdeen, Wash.

Thornton, Lloyd C.

Abilene, Kans.

Johntz, Ed
Alternate
Hurd, Art.

Adrian, Mich.

Kuney, Earl G.
Alternate
Childs, Wm. H.

Akron, Ohio

Kolbe, Parke R.
Meese, C. Frank
Mell, Marvin M.

Alameda, Calif.

McDowell, Sherman
Alternate
Silver, Edward

Albany, Ga.

Holman, W. C.

Albany, N. Y.

DeRouville, Charles C.
Evans, George B.
Horner, Harlan H.
Walter, Alfred S.

Alternates

Watt, James M.
Winchester, Chas. M.

Albion, N. Y.

Dean, Charles H.

Albuquerque, N. M.

Peters, L. S.
Alternate
Hening, H. B.

Alexandria, La.

Kellam, C. W.
Lamkin, V. V.
Alternates

Pearl, J. A. R.
Peters, J. I.

Algona, Iowa

McDonald, W. E.

Allentown, Pa.

Balliet, Aaron H.
Lorish, Fred C.
Schwartz, Edwin G.

Alliance, Ohio

Baughman, Frank C.

Alton, Ill.

Allen, Rolla F.

Altoona, Pa.

Torrance, Charles E.

Altus, Okla.

Gosselin, A. Brazil

Amarillo, Texas

Johnson, C. B.
Thompson, L. O.

Ames, Iowa

Snedecor, George W.

Amsterdam, N. Y.

Isburgh, Karl
Lindsay, Edwin

Anaconda, Mont.

Nadeau, Albert
Alternate
Abbott, Robert B.

Anaheim, Calif.

Riley, Harry D.
Alternate
Houck, Dr. H. H.

Andalusia, Ala.

Crenshaw, Allen

Anderson, S. C.

Henry, B. A.
Alternate
Young, J. R.

Anderson, Ind.

Luse, Emereth E.

Ann Arbor, Mich.

Davis, Calvin O.

Annapolis, Md.

Melvin, Ridgely P.

Anniston, Ala.

Sawyer, Ben
Alternate
Russell, Sam

- Appleton, Wis.**
Rasey, Lee C.
Alternate
Thomas, Howell G.
- Ardmore, Okla.**
Dexter, John R.
Galt, Edward
Alternate
Merrick, Frank W.
- Arkadelphia, Ark.**
Goodloe, Leslie
Alternate
Abraham, T.
- Arkansas City, Kan.**
Heffelfinger, John A.
- Asbury Park, N. J.**
Thatcher, Charles
- Asheville, N. C.**
Galer, Emmet E.
- Ashtabula, Ohio**
Case, Clarence E.
Alternate
Woodman, Charles
- Astoria, Ore.**
Anderson, Jos. M.
Alternate
Noble, Tony W.
- Atchison, Kan.**
Mize, Heber
- Athens, Ga.**
Nix, Abit
- Atlanta, Ga.**
Brownlee, Wm. M.
Jordan, Lee M.
Law, Thos. C.
Timmons, William M.
Alternates
Foreman, Robert L.
Hoyt, Fred
Kell, Wayne
McCord, Henry
- Atlantic, Iowa**
Brown, Roscoe
Alternate
Gillette, A. A.
- Atlantic City, N. J.**
Godfrey, Chas. H.
Moore, John H.
Wiederhold, Henry
Alternate
Somers, Hubert
- Auburn, N. Y.**
MacBeth, James
Moore, Frank
Alternate
Swartwout, Samuel
- Augusta, Ga.**
Garrett, T. Harry
- Augusta, Kan.**
Chalfant, J. D.
- Augusta, Me.**
Gould, John R.
- Austin, Minn.**
Rebman, E. C.
- Austin, Texas**
Ezelle, J. W.
Harrell, Joe
Richardson, W. H.
Alternate
Patty, Frank
- Bakersfield, Calif.**
Newbery, C. W.
- Baltimore, Md.**
Faulkner, Leon
Flowers, H. B.
Franklin, Henry
Hilbert, George
Ullrich, J. H.
Alternate
Kurdle, Jos.
- Bangor, Me.**
Bartlett, Chas. H.
- Bartlesville, Okla.**
Welty, N. D.
- Batavia, N. Y.**
Walker, E. C.
Alternate
Torrance, J. G.
- Bath, Me.**
Tucker, Harry W.
- Baton Rouge, La.**
Ewing, Jasper
- Battle Creek, Mich.**
Miller, Albert L.
Morton, Edwin R.
- Bayonne, N. J.**
VanRaalte, A. C.
- Baumont, Texas**
Crawford, Walter J.
Easley, Chester
Tate, Robert S.
- Alternates*
Kaulbach, Andrew
Reed, T. S., Jr.
Sheeks, Frank
- Beatrice, Neb.**
Rush, Weaver A.
Alternate
Fishback, Henry
- Beaver Falls, Pa.**
Orr, Wm. J.
Alternate
May, Chas. R.
- Bedford, Ind.**
Montgomery, E. W.
- Beeville, Texas**
Cowart, I. Ellis
Alternate
Burrows, Joe C.
- Belle Plaine, Iowa**
Ahrens, G. R.
- Belleville, Ill.**
Ruediger, Walter J.
Alternate
Potts, Thomas A.
- Bellingham, Wash.**
Barlow, Tony M.
Seeger, Wm. M.
Alternate
Towner, Will H.
- Beloit, Wis.**
Evans, E. J.
- Belton, Texas**
Hubbard, L. H.
- Belvidere, Ill.**
Anderson, J. O.
- Berkeley, Calif.**
Joeckel, C. B.
Lamb, C. S.
Alternates
Howard, H. S.
Mitchell, E. A.
- Berwick, Pa.**
Muster, Ernest
Alternate
Evans, Chas. C.
- Bessemer, Ala.**
Jones, Gordon E.
- Bethlehem, Pa.**
Brown, Chas. W.
Caum, S. L.

Beverly, Mass.

Allen, Herman K.

Alternate

Webber, Edward S.

Billings, Mont.

Connelly, F. B.

Hewett, A. L.

Biloxi, Miss.

Beale, Edgar

Binghamton, N. Y.

Hecox, William H.

Watrous, Truman O.

Birmingham, Ala.

Andrews, E. H.

Donnelly, J. W.

Hodges, J. C.

Alternate

Estes, W. Thornton

Blackfoot, Idaho

Tavey, Henry C.

Blackwell, Okla.

Wiles, F. W.

Bloomington, Ill.

Cunningham, J. D.

Melluish, Jas.

Alternates

Bach, W. R.

Krum, Guy

Bloomington, Ind.

Burrows, Wm.

Bluefield, W. Va.

Hamilton, Tom S.

Bluffton, Ind.

Dalley, Chas. G.

Alternate

Caylor, Chas. E.

Boise, Idaho

Fuld, Sidney C.

McCarthy, Charles P.

Alternates

Flora, Lum C.

Sproat, Hugh

Bonham, Texas

Rodgers, John I.

Boone, Iowa

Higbee, Mel V.

Alternate

Batty, Carl V.

Boston, Mass.

Chapple, Joe M.

Gilmour, Geo. L.

Parks, Jas. H.

Sparrow, J. A.

Winchenbaugh, L. P.

Alternates

Boice, Wm. S.

Goulding, Geo. L.

Marsters, Geo. E.

Ryan, Christopher

Boulder, Colo.

Barrett, Harry M.

Alternate

Gillaspie, Carbon

Bowling Green, Ky.

Sublett, Harold

Bozeman, Mont.

Willson, Fred F.

Brainerd, Minn.

Lowe, George E.

Brawley, Calif.

Garrett, W. L.

Alternate

Cuff, E. W.

Brenham, Texas

Embrey, W. J.

Bridgeport, Conn.

Curtis, Harry B.

Bridgeton, N. J.

Powell, Jos. H.

Brigham City, Utah

Peters, J. W.

Bristol-Virginia, Tenn.

Baumgardner, C. L.

Brockton, Mass.

Thatcher, George A.

Alternate

Goddard, Samuel W.

Broken Bow, Neb.

Sellon, Geo. I.

Bronx, N. Y.

Blanchard, Alexis B.

Brookings, S. D.

Dutcher, Paul

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Baker, George W.

Ebinger, Walter D.

Gough, Frank A.

Sherwood, Bailor R.

Sowter, George J.

Tyler, Frank H.

Wohlens, Chris. W.

Brownsville, Pa.

Orr, David K.

Alternate

Michener, Eugene

Brownsville, Texas

Yoe, Thomas J.

Brunswick, Ga.

Smith, Geo. H.

Bryan, Texas

Wallace, M. E.

Alternate

Bird, S. M.

Buckhannon, W. Va.

Young, U. G.

Bucyrus, Ohio

Lingenfelter, C. A.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Antram, Harry A.

Ballachey, George T.

Botsford, Samuel B.

Bull, Edward C.

Diehl, George C.

Hoefner, Anthony J.

Hurd, Clark W.

Norris, Henry S.

Nye, Sylvanus B.

Russell, Henry F.

Smith, Raymond C.

Alternates

Robinson, Frank W.

Yeager, Orson E.

Buhl, Idaho

Tillery, B. R.

Burley, Idaho

Watt, R. W.

Burlington, Iowa

Eisfeld, Leon M.

Pryor, J. Carl

Alternates

Boesch, Geo. C.

McFarland, Wm. F.

Butler, Pa.

Stover, Fred

Alternate

Flack, John E.

- Butte, Mont.**
Coulam, Henry
Davis, Tom J.
Donovan, Dr. J. A.
Alternate
Furnam, Fred
- Cairo, Ill.**
Aisthorpe, Hal. R.
- Calexico, Calif.**
Perry, Charles N.
- Cambridge, Ohio**
Triem, Dan W.
- Camden, N. J.**
Staley, H. Raymond
Vieser, Fred C.
Wagner, Charles H.
Alternates
Kappel, George F.
Moore, George A.
- Canton, Miss.**
Martin, H. M. D.
- Canton, Ohio**
Shanafelt, W. H.
Wade, Curtis N.
- Cape Girardeau, Mo.**
Meyers, John P.
- Carbondale, Ill.**
Brandon, Dr. W. A.
- Carlisle, Pa.**
Kronenberg, W. M.
- Carroll, Iowa**
Codd, Fred G.
- Carthage, Mo.**
Thomas, Chas. W.
- Casper, Wyo.**
Reed, L. A.
Alternate
Scott, J. T.
- Cedar Rapids, Iowa**
Ely, Henry S.
Reps, August C.
Stark, W. Henry
- Centralla, Ill.**
Tufts, Drew
Alternate
Vass, Walter C.
- Centralla, Wash.**
Askey, Rev. Edwin N.
Alternate
Oliver, Will H.
- Chadron, Neb.**
Coffee, Harry B.
- Chambersburg, Pa.**
Mong, H. W.
- Champaign, Ill.**
Filson, Edwin
White, James M.
Alternates
Eisner, Albert
Smith, Tom
- Chanute, Kan.**
Wichard, Dan K.
Alternate
Freeman, Edgar L.
- Charles City, Iowa**
Burnham, Alfred
Alternate
Ruste, Allen
- Charleston, S. C.**
Thornhill, T. W.
Alternate
Halsey, Alfred
- Charleston, W. Va.**
Lea, Alfred H.
Mathews, M. R.
Savage, S. Cam
Alternates
Marsh, J. Frank
Shanklin, Jno. R.
Williamson, W. T.
- Charlottesville, Va.**
Van Wagenen, D.
Alternate
Lindsay, J. H.
- Chattanooga, Tenn.**
Jones, R. C.
Patten, D. M.
- Charlotte, Mich.**
Kuhn, E. John
Alternate
Higby, H. A.
- Charlotte, N. C.**
Johnston, Rufus M.
Pease, J. Norman
Sherrill, H. Connor
- Chehalis, Wash.**
Horn, Thomas P.
Alternate
Palmer, O. K.
- Cherokee, Iowa**
Barry, Justin
- Cheyenne, Wyo.**
Walton, J. H.
Alternate
Dinneen, W. E.
- Chester, Pa.**
Sleeper, Josiah
- Chicago, Ill.**
Boak, C. R.
Brzezowski, Franz
Faunt, R. C.
Jones, B. O.
Lippert, F. A.
Newton, C. A.
Phillips, E. J.
Westburg, P. A.
Alternates
Beck, Robert
Brown, V. K.
Hammons, G. L.
Ireland, J. H.
Miskella, W. J.
Parkinson, L. L.
Stubbs, E. J.
- Chickasha, Okla.**
Jones, Roy L.
Alternate
Leeds, Alex B.
- Chico, Calif.**
Nichols, Harry
- Childress, Texas**
Haskett, Fred L.
- Chillicothe, Mo.**
Heath, William L.
Alternate
MacDonald, Alex
- Chillicothe, Ohio**
McNeillis, Wm.
Poland, John A.
Alternates
Gunning, Harry
Miesse, Dr. Charles
- Cicero, Ill.**
Lurie, Chas.
Alternate
Nepil, John
- Cincinnati, Ohio**
Booth, Dr. E. R.
Freeman, Louis G.
Hickey, J. F.
Kenney, W. E.
Reilly, Jas. A.
Spicker, Fred E.
Winter, E. A.
Wuest, Adam

Cisco, Texas Garner, John H.	Coffeyville, Kan. Platz, Stanley <i>Alternate</i> Kistler, Fred	<i>Alternates</i> Everest, Frank Doolittle, Elmer
Clarksburg, W. Va. Parsons, Arthur	Colorado Springs, Colo. Sims, R. D. Vessey, Bernard	Covington, Ky. Kelley, J. Robert <i>Alternate</i> Hanauer, Jno.
Clarksdale, Miss. Bouldin, Marshall J. Crump, Arch M.	Colton, Calif. Robbins, T. Fred	Crawfordsville, Ind. Herr, Shirl
Clarksville, Tenn. Scarborough, Graham <i>Alternate</i> Bailey, Bill	Columbia, S. C. Jones, Carroll H. Thompson, J. Perrin	Creston, Iowa Newcomb, George D.
Clayton, N. M. Talbot, C. P.	Columbia City, Ind. Adams, James D. <i>Alternate</i> Keiser, Levi J.	Crete, Neb. Collett, W. S.
Clearfield, Pa. Kurtz, Charles	Columbus, Ga. Dimon, J. Homer McClatchey, H. R.	Crookston, Minn. Manthe, C. A.
Clear Lake, Iowa Paulline, A. R. <i>Alternate</i> Rogers, F. L.	Columbus, Miss. Loeb, Sidney J.	Crowley, La. Williams, L. A.
Cleburne, Texas Wade, Isham F.	Columbus, Neb. Denny, A. G.	Cuero, Texas Grunder, Victor J. <i>Alternate</i> Kunitz, Ed. O.
Cleveland, Ohio Carlisle, Tyler Curtin, Jas. Dietrich, Paul Lansdowne, Dave Neal, Clarence Shalvoy, Jas. Stout, John <i>Alternates</i> Blazy, Frank Coffee, Warren Fisher, Manning Luck, Wm. Rothenberg, Wm. Theobald, Wm. Zimmerman, Chris.	Columbus, Ohio Moore, Wm. C.	Cumberland, Md. Patterson, J. M. <i>Alternate</i> Miller, David P.
Clinton, Ill. Edmonson, G. S. <i>Alternate</i> Shaw, C. W.	Commerce, Texas Rutland, Leon W.	Dallas, Texas Bogarte, M. B. Haughton, Billy Kingsbury, W. E. Sterling, D. L. Trotter, W. D. <i>Alternates</i> Klein, J. J. Musselman, H. T. Perkins, W. B. Stephens, J. W. Thickstun, W. L.
Clinton, Iowa Oakes, W. T.	Concordia, Kan. Atwood, Fred J.	Danville, Va. Overbey, John E. <i>Alternate</i> Robertson, Geo. W.
Clinton, Mo. Goodwin, E. M.	Connersville, Ind. McKinney, Jos. T. <i>Alternate</i> Leiter, Arthur E.	Danville, Ill. Tanner, Joe W. Smalley, Jno. W.
Clinton, Okla. Higgins, Joe	Conway, Ark. Gordy, Fred	Davenport, Iowa Spencer, Harry K. Throop, Frank D. White, Edmund M. <i>Alternates</i> Heuck, C. H. Hubers, H. W. Richardson, B. N.
Cloquet, Minn. Stevens, Henry G.	Corpus Christi, Texas Norton, W. R.	
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho Barclay, A.	Corsicana, Texas Eubank, Jess	
	Cortland, N. Y. Newcomb, Fred T. <i>Alternate</i> Winters, Lee M.	
	Coshocton, Ohio Mitchell, Geo. C.	
	Council Bluffs, Iowa Hurd, Fred Jackson, E. R.	

Dayton, Ohio

Blanchard, G. S.
Harbottle, W. E.
Nesbitt, A. T.

Alternates

Hopkins, H. C.
Westerfield, D. C.

Daytona, Fla.

Holmes, Robert S.

Decatur, Ill.

Lipscomb, Guy
Starr, W. C.
White, W. E.

Alternates

Bachman, Paul
Culver, John
Warner, H. D.

Decatur, Ind.

Sellmeyer, Jesse O.

Deer Lodge, Mont.

Benton, Claude L.

DeKalb, Ill.

Smith, Lon M.

Delta, Colo.

Stone, Mortimer

Denison, Texas

Ellis, Leland C.

Denton, Texas

Williams, Bala

Denver, Colo.

Choate, F. B.
Clark, H. C.
Davidson, Craig
Morris, W. J.

Alternates

Brown, C. D.
Jackson, A. P.

Deridder, La.

Lunsford, Davis G.

Des Moines, Iowa

Rea, Ernest C.
St. John, Walter
Weeks, Carl

Alternates

Bartlett, Walter
Garton, George L.
Thomas, Ira B.

Detroit, Mich.

Clemett, Leonard H.
Netting, Conrad J., Sr.
Netting, Conrad J., Jr.

Kimmis, Austin N.

Roos, Emil W.

Stokes, George F.

Devils Lake, N. D.

Hocking, William E.

Dinuba, Calif.

Andrews, H. L.

Dodge City, Iowa

Botting, Robert M.

Alternate

Mosher, Elias

Donona, Pa.

Hoopes, Roland E.

Dothan, Ala.

Usser, Arthur D.

Dowagiac, Mich.

Bigelow, Otis.

Alternate

Frazer, Arthur

Drumright, Okla.

Gillette, Ray

Alternate

Arnsperger, Clyde

Dubois, Pa.

Evans, W. T.

Pifer, J. H.

Alternates

Gray, E. W.
Sprankle, Jos. F.

Dubuque, Iowa

Lyons, Edwin B.
Upton, Jay

Alternates

Rankin, Paul
Trewin, Cliff B.

Duluth, Minn.

Bjorge, Oscar B.
Pryor, William H.

Duncan, Okla.

Burton, Elbert

Alternate

Davis, Hughes B.

Duquoin, Ill.

Pope, H. O.

Alternate

Hooey, W. T.

Eagle Grove, Iowa

Muhleman, W. G.

Eagle Pass, Iowa

Banks, Gaynor

Eastland, Texas

Knox, Jack

East Moline, Ill.

Railsback, F. H.

Alternate

Howard, A. C.

East St. Louis, Ill.

Spivey, Allen T.

Easton, Pa.

Heberling, J. S.
Williams, C. K.

Easton, Md.

Shannahan, Sam

Effingham, Ill.

Wernsing, Henry

Elberton, Ga.

Grier, Boyce M.

El Centro, Calif.

Ross, John Stewart

Alternate

Anderson, Geo. W.

Eldora, Iowa

Needham, S. W.

El Dorado, Ark.

Philips, Tarleton

El Dorado, Kan.

Powell, Carl

Electra, Texas

Brown, E. R.

Elgin, Ill.

Herbster, E. N.

Elizabeth, N. J.

Nolte, Joseph H.
Wilson, Dr. Norton L.

Alternate

Richart, Theodore F.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Houtz, Alfred B.

Ellensburg, Wash.

Black, George H.

Alternate

Barnes, R. Lee

Elkins, W. Va.

Allen, Jas. E.

Elmira, N. Y.

Personius, G. A.

El Paso, Texas

Dixon, Alves
Martin, G. A.
Thede, P. C.

Alternates

Given, Sam
LeBaron, George
Rankin, E. P.

Ely, Minn.

Ayres, George T.

Emporia, Kan.

Thomas, Dick

Alternate

Hilton, John

Enid, Okla.

Southard, Harry E.

Alternate

Hirsch, Albert

Erie, Pa.

Nye, Harry A.
Perkins, Chas. L.
Weaver, Wm. K.

Alternates

Cody, C. Paxton
Jones, Ansel D.

Escanaba, Mich.

Voght, Edw. C.

Eufaula, Ala.

Merrill, W. H.

Evanston, Ill.

Bartlett, C. H.

Alternate

Lorimer, R.

Evansville, Ind.

Baggott, Gantt
Brown, Carl
Greer, J. C.
Sevringhaus, A. W.

Alternate

Fairchild, Dan

Eveleth, Minn.

Poole, J. C.

Everett, Mass.

Warren, Alva H.

Everett, Wash.

Aldrich, George

Fairbury, Neb.

Moody, Leon

Fairfield, Iowa

Clarke, J. F.

Alternate

Davis, S. K.

Fairmont, Minn.

Milne, William B.

Alternate

Moore, Allen L.

Fairmont, W. Va.

Jacobs, J. M.
McCoy, Ernest

Alternates

Crane, W. R.
Hartley, J. M.

Fall River, Mass.

Nute, Jos. E.

Fargo, N. D.

Howland, Harry
Murphy, Matt

Faribault, Minn.

Bion, A. M.

Farmville, N. C.

Holmes, John W.

Fayetteville, Ark.

Stice, F. Fenner

Fayetteville, N. C.

Hill, Wm. E.

Fergus Falls, Minn.

Barnard, Ed T.

Alternate

Ross, C. A.

Findlay, Ohio

Houck, W. E.

Alternate

David, H. G.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Drury, L. A.
Sargent, W. L.

Flagstaff, Ariz.

Lusk, Fred

Alternate

Koch, I. B.

Flint, Mich.

Burr, C. B.
Smith, Allen T.

Alternate

McCreery, Fenton

Florence, S. C.

Covington, B. W.

Alternate

Waters, W. M.

Fond du Lac, Wis.

Wetter, Henry F.

Forrest City, Ark.

Roleson, Edw.

Fort Collins, Colo.

Vandewark, J. F.

Fort Dodge, Iowa

Harless, W. O.
Pray, Lou

Alternates

Collins, Pearl
Peterson, Carl

Fort Laudersdale, Fla.

Hortt, M. A.

Fort Madison, Iowa

Lent, Sidney W.

Alternate

Phillips, C. H.

Fort Myers, Fla.

Chapin, Ora E.

Alternate

Schutt, Peter P.

Fort Scott, Kan.

Maguire, Bruce J.

Fort Smith, Ark.

Carney, Geo. D.
Smith, D. C.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Koerber, Robert
Rastetter, W. C.

Alternates

Mossman, B. P.
Schaaf, A. H.

Fort Worth, Texas

Baker, W. J.
Nixon, Ray
Thompson, Dr. J. K.
Winger, R. E.

Alternates

Austin, E. B.
Bozeman, Dr. J. D.
Foster, John F.
Haverstock, E. H.

Franklin, Ind.

Suckow, Will W., Jr.

Franklin, Pa.

Stevenson, E. T.

Alternate

McIntosh, F. G.

- Frederick, Md.**
Dertzbaugh, L. R.
- Freeport, Ill.**
Guenther, C. P.
Alternate
Matter, L. H.
- Fremont, Neb.**
Marr, C. D.
- Fresno, Calif.**
Johnson, Newton A.
Matlock, W. L.
Alternate
Sturtevant, A. J., Jr.
- Gadsden, Ala.**
Herring, Jas. L.
Alternate
Loveman, Louis
- Gaffney, S. C.**
Meadows, C. D.
Alternate
Smith, W. Fletcher
- Gainesville, Fla.**
Cairns, Geo. H.
- Gainesville, Texas**
Whiddon, Rufus C.
- Galesburg, Ill.**
Fuller, Warren E.
Olson, Clarence H.
- Galveston, Texas**
Eiband, H. A.
Johnson, W. A.
Lubben, J. F.
Alternates
Dean, A. C.
Perkins, A. L.
- Gary, Ind.**
Leary, C. M.
Alternate
Churchill, John
- Geneva, N. Y.**
Gracey, W. A.
- Gettysburg, Pa.**
Pontius, Rev. P. R.
- Glendale, Calif.**
Kent, Roy L.
Alternate
Karr, Geo.
- Globe, Ariz.**
Shaffer, Fred A.
- Goldsboro, N. C.**
Borden, F. K., Jr.
Alternate
Weil, Herman
- Goshen, Ind.**
Vallette, W. O.
Alternate
Dangler, H. C.
- Grafton, W. Va.**
Wyckoff, Ole E.
- Grand Forks, N. D.**
Williams, John F.
- Grand Island, Neb.**
Suhr, William
- Grand Junction, Colo.**
Ross, C. E.
- Grand Rapids, Mich.**
Brown, Wallace
Dows, John L.
Hoffman, Clayton
Remington, Chas.
- Greencastle, Ind.**
Gillen, C. C.
- Great Falls, Mont.**
Graybill, F. L.
Alternate
Warden, O. S.
- Greeley, Colo.**
Rothschild, I.
- Green Bay, Wis.**
Brightman, Orris W.
- Greenville, Tenn.**
Kiser, W. H.
- Greensboro, N. C.**
Sternberger, E.
Alternate
Oettinger, E. M.
- Greensburg, Ind.**
Boyd, Harrington
- Greensburg, Pa.**
Morgan, C. M.
- Greenville, Miss.**
Dubbs, Tracey L.
- Greenville, N. C.**
Winslow, Jasper E.
- Greenville, Ohio**
Banks, James H.
- Greenville, S. C.**
Holmes, John M.
- Greenwich, Conn.**
Griswold, Wm. L.
Alternate
Bergin, Thos. J.
- Greenwood, Miss.**
Pollard, R. V.
- Gulfport, Miss.**
Cox, Richard G.
- Guthrie, Okla.**
Gahl, Edw. S.
Alternate
Chestnut, G. C.
- Hackensack, N. J.**
Dalrymple, Chas. M.
- Hagerstown, Md.**
Miller, Dr. Victor D.
- Hamilton, Ohio**
Brown, C. M.
Eikenberry, C. M.
- Hammond, Ind.**
Crumpacker, Fred C.
Alternate
Sharrer, Harry E.
- Hampton, Va.**
Weymouth, John
Alternate
Tagg, Paul
- Harrisburg, Ill.**
Combe, Chas. E.
Alternate
Taylor, C. A.
- Harrisburg, Pa.**
Jacobs, John W.
Keene, Dr. C. E. L.
Musser, Frank B.
Alternates
Lack, Fred S.
Musser, Jno. D.
- Harrison, Ark.**
Sugg, John G.
- Harrisonburg, Va.**
Stiegel, Herbert
Alternate
Brown, R. Ray
- Hartford, Conn.**
Lyon, Felix
Morley, Frank A.
Pratt, James T.

- Alternates*
Freeman, James H.
Gerth, Ralph E.
Soby, Walter U.
- Hastings, Neb.**
Cressman, Ralph G.
- Alternate*
Hopper, Archie B.
- Hattiesburg, Miss.**
McIntosh, W. H.
- Haverhill, Mass.**
Clarke, Clif. A.
- Havre, Mont.**
McCarthy, Frank W.
- Hayward, Calif.**
Lee, M. A. W.
- Alternate*
Burr, E. Willard
- Hazleton, Pa.**
Butler, W. C. M.
- Alternate*
Sweetland, E. J.
- Helena, Ark.**
Allen, E. M.
Anderson, H. P.
- Alternate*
Brewer, O. C.
- Helena, Mont.**
Melhorn, Zeb.
- Alternate*
Goza, Sam D.
- Henryetta, Okla.**
Carnes, W. C.
- Herington, Kansas**
Pratt, C. B.
- Alternate*
Thompson, F. M.
- Hibbing, Minn.**
Wellner, Gust. A.
- Highland Park, Mich.**
Preston, Fred
- High Point, N. C.**
Peacock, Jno. R.
- Alternate*
Terry, Randall
- Hillsboro, Texas**
Dupree, Geo. W.
- Alternate*
Smith, Ben C.
- Hillsdale, Mich.**
Cook, Frank M.
- Alternate*
Katzenmeyer, Karl
- Hilo, Hawaii**
Marak, Stephen L.
- Alternate*
Ruddle, Albert L.
- Hobart, Okla.**
Brenneman, Dan
- Alternate*
Taylor, Frank
- Honolulu, Hawaii**
Burnham, Roger N.
Williams, Henry H.
- Hope, Ark.**
Robison, George
- Hopkinsville, Ky.**
Forbes, Jas. M.
- Hoquiam, Wash.**
Arthaud, Ed.
- Alternate*
Lamb, Frank
- Hornell, N. Y.**
Hollands, Bill
Hollands, George
- Hot Springs, Ark.**
Garrett, Alva A.
- Alternate*
Callahan, Geo. A.
- Houlton, Me.**
Darling, John P.
- Houston, Texas**
Coles, Elijah
Cornell, Robt. H.
Cowen, Frank M.
Emhry, John A.
Spencer, Tom C.
- Alternates*
Dionne, Jack C.
Hinton, Harry J.
Kattache, Clem W.
Pearson, Edgar L.
- Huntington, Ind.**
Sapp, Arthur H.
- Huntington, W. Va.**
Miller, J. C.
- Huntington Park, Calif.**
Cassidy, Tom
- Alternate*
McClung, Fred
- Huntsville, Ala.**
Bradley, Jos. J.
- Huron, S. D.**
Gardner, Archibald K.
- Hutchison, Kan.**
Clements, Jack
Schlaudt, Art
- Alternates*
Gano, George
Kelly, Bill
- Idaho Falls, Idaho**
McCarroll, J. W.
- Independence, Iowa**
Fouts, Merritt O.
- Independence, Kan.**
Guernsey, Geo. T.
Wagstaff, Thos. E.
- Alternates*
Bovalrd, Wm. J.
Spradling, Lee R.
- Indiana, Pa.**
Buchanan, Geo. T.
- Indianapolis, Ind.**
Dean, Stuart
Floyd, Frank E.
Henkel, Wm. E.
Oakes, Warren D.
Stafford, Earl E.
Wells, Chas. W.
- Alternates*
Hollweg, Fred L.
Lewis, Benj. D.
Madden, John J.
Manly, Frank P.
Shearer, Jesse A.
Van Ausdall, O. K.
- Iola, Kan.**
Achter, W. H.
- Alternate*
Brigham, N. J.
- Iowa City, Iowa**
Breene, Harry D.
- Iowa Falls, Iowa**
Jones, L. Hollis
- Ithaca, N. Y.**
Davis, Wm. J.
- Jackson, Mich.**
Jacobson, Mose
Turnell, Harry J.
- Alternate*
Laraway, B. R.

- Jackson, Miss.**
Faust, Carl
Sutton, J. L.
Alternate
Dodson, R. B.
- Jackson, Tenn.**
Frankland, Frank
Alternate
Beare, Robert
- Jacksonville, Ill.**
Dollear, Albert H.
- Jacksonville, Fla.**
Arnold, R. T.
McCubbin, L. C.
- Jacksonville, Texas**
Gibson, G. W.
- Jamestown, N. Y.**
Cottis, George W.
Morrison, Earle
Alternate
Sharp, Floyd
- Jamestown, N. D.**
Steel, Alfred
- Janesville, Wis.**
Cunningham, H. J.
- Jennings, La.**
McHugh, John
- Jersey City, N. J.**
Eckerson, Thomas H.
Van Keuren, Wm.
Alternates
Sheehan, Thomas C.
Van Bergen, Daniel G.
- Johnson City, Tenn.**
Wagner, Edw. J.
Alternate
Whitehouse, Harry
- Johnstown, Pa.**
Hager, Wm. G.
Penrod, H. H.
Alternates
Opperman, L. H.
Warden, Earl
- Joliet, Ill.**
Ricker, J. E., Jr.
Welch, Dr. W. B.
Alternates
Houston, Dr. G.
Madsen, Al
- Jonesboro, Ark.**
Gregson, John R.
- Joplin, Mo.**
Burns, Ross E.
Junge, Aug. C.
- Junction City, Kan.**
Jencks, Maurice W.
- Kalamazoo, Mich.**
Appeldoorn, Fred A.
Orcutt, Frank B.
Alternate
Thoms, Will C.
- Klaispell, Mont.**
Wooster, Gay C.
- Kankakee, Ill.**
Howells, E. J.
- Kansas City, Kan.**
Carlson, J. E.
Giesburg, J. W.
Alternates
Hyman, W. H.
Kelly, D. C.
- Kansas City, Mo.**
Fones, H. P.
Gees, R. W.
Havens, R. M.
Henrici, H. C.
Hutchings, A. E.
Squire, W. J.
Alternates
Fogel, P. M.
Kniffin, L. D.
Negbaur, W. H.
Preisman, J. L.
- Kearney, Neb.**
Patterson, J. W.
Alternate
Roby, F. F.
- Kenosha, Wis.**
Taylor, Geo. W.
- Kent, Ohio**
Walls, William Alfred
- Keokuk, Iowa**
Kiedaisch, J. A.
Alternate
Skirrin, C. F.
- Kewanee, Ill.**
Saunders, M. A.
Wagner, E. F.
Alternates
Bennison, Henry P.
Saunders, J. R.
- Key West, Fla**
Lewis, Len G.
- Kingston, N. Y.**
Wicks, Arthur H.
Alternate
Hawk, Wm. Davis
- Kirksville, Mo.**
Swanson, H. G.
- Klamath Falls, Oregon**
Hall, E. B.
- Knoxville, Tenn.**
Davis, Howell
Thompson, Jim
Alternates
Chavannes, Adrian
Dossier, A. T.
- Kokomo, Ind.**
Boyd, Lowell T.
Wills, C. H.
- Lafayette, Ind.**
Sattler, G. Herbert
- Lafayette, La.**
St. Julien, J. G.
Alternate
Callahan, T. M.
- La Junta, Colo.**
Milliken, Geo. W.
- Lake Charles, La.**
Patterson, W. E.
- Lakeland, Fla.**
Williams, K. Dale
- Lancaster, Ohio**
Floyd, Phil A.
- Lancaster, Pa.**
Nixdorf, W. M.
Nolt, L. H.
Alternates
Sener, Frank
Wohlsen, H.
- Lansing, Mich.**
Pattengill, V. R.
Watson, Dr. Chas.
- Laramie, Wyo.**
Sullivan, J. R.
Alternate
Gish, H. A.
- Laredo, Texas**
Deutz, Charlie
Alternate
Hatley, George L.

Larned, Kan.

Dillon, John A.

Las Vegas, N. M.

Springer, Wm. H.

Latrobe, Pa.

Miller, C. S.

Laurel, Miss.

Nason, J. R.

Alternate

Bailey, John

Lawrence, Kan.

Jones, J. Frank

Lawton, Okla.

Dunlap, Ernest B.

Leavenworth, Kan.

Webster, F. D.

Lebanon, Ind.

Jones, Lester F.

Lebanon, Ohio

Belmer, P. W.

Lebanon, Tenn.

Anderson, J. C.

Alternate

Bone, J. R.

Lehighton, Pa.

Brewer, Thomas

Lewisburg, Tenn.

Murrey, J. Floyd

Lewisburg, Pa.

Zortman, C. E.

Lewiston-Auburn, Me.

Packard, C. F.

Williams, D. S.

Lewistown, Mont.

Belden, Oliver W.

Alternate

Trigg, Paul

Lewistown, Pa.

Reno, Harvey L.

Lexington, Ky.

Frost, W. Stanley

Graves, Geo. T.

Lexington, Va.

Blain, R. H.

Liberal, Kan.

Light, Paul

Alternate

Dubois, Bert

Lima, Ohio

Hulsken, Peter M.

Thomas, N. Elmer

Tillotson, James R.

Alternate

Thomas, T. R.

Lincoln, Neb.

Allison, O. J.

Strader, Chas.

Talbot, A. R.

Taylor, Roscoe

Walt, Ed.

Little Rock, Ark.

Brooks, Sidney M.

Livingston, Mont.

Weston, Edgar W.

Lock Haven, Pa.

Otway, Henry B.

Lockport, N. Y.

Lewis, Geo. C.

Alternate

Kaiser, Chas. A.

Lodi, Calif.

Holt, Michael O.

Logan, Utah

Christianson, John

Alternate

Thompson, A. H.

Logansport, Ind.

Gillespie, Dan.

Alternate

Rodgers, Jas. W.

Long Beach, Calif.

Henderson, Chas. H.

Williams, J. R.

Long Branch, N. J.

Berry, Lee W.

Long Island City, N. Y.

Smith, Leonard C. L.

Alternate

Hellman, Richard

Longmont, Colo.

Hitt, J. B.

Alternate

Andrew, John

Louisville, Ky.

Clifford, Jno. G.

Coons, S. W.

Hillerich, Jno. A.

McDowell, R. A.

Richmond, Jas. H.

Alternates

Haager, J. A.

Pilcher, R. E.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Babb, Tony O.

Harper, Harry

Miller, Clinton

Rosenberg, Carl E.

Stephens, Wm.

Alternates

Burgwald, Hugo

Forker, William

Mason, Harry

Peterson, Fred E.

Weaver, Syl.

Loveland, Colo.

Mooney, S. C.

Alternate

Stoddard, F. W.

Lowell, Mass.

Wells, George F.

Lubbock, Texas

Bayless, R. F.

Lynchburg, Va.

Caskie, Geo. E., Jr.

McWane, Fred W.

Lynn, Mass.

Lane, Ernest P.

Young, William J.

Alternates

Frost, Harry M.

Harwood, Charles W.

McAlester, Okla.

Naylor, Sim

McAllen, Texas

Phelps, E. E.

McCook, Neb.

Somerville, W. M.

McKeesport, Pa.

Altmeyer, W. S.

Mack, E. M.

McMinnville, Ore.

Sardam, George C.

McMinnville, Tenn.

Colville, Jno. L.

McPherson, Kan.

Hodge, LeRoy

Macomb, Ill.

Bonham, Frank E.

Alternate

Hainline, J. S.

- Macon, Ga.**
Burke, Ed W.
Willingham, B. E., Jr.
- Madera, Calif.**
Harris, D. B.
Alternate
Scott, A. L.
- Madison, Ind.**
Miller, William H.
Alternate
Hampton, Walton
- Madison, Wis.**
Hunter, Paul F.
Johnson, Chas. H.
Alternate
Brandenburg, F. S.
- Malden, Mass.**
Prescott, Fred M.
Alternate
Keniston, Chas. E., Jr.
- Manchester, N. H.**
Coburn, C. O.
- Mandan, N. D.**
Sullivan, Thos. H.
- Manhattan, Kan.**
Heartburg, Chas. E.
- Mansfield, Ohio**
Tappan, Paul R.
Alternate
Woltmann, Harro
- Marietta, Ga.**
Northcutt, Guy H.
- Marietta, Ohio**
Skinner, B. O.
- Marinette, Wis.**
Hubley, John R.
- Marion, Ind.**
Strieler, Sam
- Marion, Ohio**
Primm, J. M.
- Marquette, Mich.**
Clark, Harlowe
Alternate
Stafford, E. O.
- Marshall, Texas**
Hochwald, I.
- Marshalltown, Iowa**
Francis, E. A.
Kinnan, H. A.
- Marshfield, Wis.**
Pors, Emil C.
- Marshfield-N. Bend, Ore.**
Smith, Carroll W.
- Marysville, Calif.**
Bowen, Chester
Alternate
Stewart, LeRoy
- Mason City, Iowa**
Keeler, Burr C.
Alternate
Shepun, H. H.
- Massillon, Ohio**
Ross, Harry H.
Alternate
Baatz, Chris L.
- Mattoon, Ill.**
McNutt, John
- Meadville, Pa.**
Shaffer, Walter W.
- Melrose, Mass.**
Briry, William S.
- Memphis, Tenn.**
Flournoy, Frank
Heflin, Jno. J.
McDonald, Sam
Osionach, Henry W.
Alternates
Sherron, Tom
Tayloe, George
White, Buford
- Merced, Calif.**
Warner, Myron
- Mercedes, Texas**
Bennett, Fred E.
Alternate
Herndon, John W.
- Meriden, Conn.**
Wilcox, Horace
- Meridian, Miss.**
Pigsford, W. F.
Alternate
Washburn, Nat
- Mesa, Ariz.**
Hendrix, H. E.
- Mexico, Mo.**
Williams, Theo. J.
- Miami, Ariz.**
Orr, W. W.
Alternate
Light, J. C.
- Miami, Fla.**
Brooks, Chas. I.
Reilly, Jno. B.
Alternate
Tatum, B. B.
- Miami, Okla.**
Cunningham, R. G.
- Miamisburg, Ohio**
Judy, Chas. S.
- Michigan City, Ind.**
Grieger, Will J.
- Middletown, N. Y.**
Hunter, F. P.
- Midland, Mich.**
Olmstead, C. G.
- Miles City, Mont.**
Wiley, H. B.
Alternate
Garberson, J. H.
- Milwaukee, Wis.**
Atkinson, Thos.
Carberry, F. W.
- Mineral Wells, Texas**
Wilson, C. W.
Alternate
Moore, N. H.
- Minneapolis, Minn.**
Bliss, Al
Brooke, Walter
Morris, Wm. B.
Paris, Hal C.
Wells, Rollo H.
- Minot, N. D.**
Stevenson, W. P.
- Mission, Texas**
Hardin, Sid
- Missoula, Mont.**
Peterson, Alex F.
Roberts, Chas. H.
Alternate
Coffee, Sid J.
- Mitchell, S. D.**
Harrison, Robt. J.
Alternate
Hitchcock, Abner E.

- Mobile, Ala.**
Blacksher, J. J.
Christian, R. A.
Shelp, J. H.
- Modesta, Calif.**
Morris, LeRoy M.
- Moline, Ill.**
Ainsworth, G. R.
- Monmouth, Ill.**
Ebersole, J. R.
- Monroe, La.**
Adams, J. L.
Alternate
Cobb, J. M.
- Monroe, N. C.**
Weaver, Chas. C.
- Monte Vista, Colo.**
Trueblood, Dr. Chas.
Alternate
Fuller, J. Norman
- Montgomery, Ala.**
Pepperman, Maxie D.
- Moorhead, Minn.**
Hagen, Ed
- Morgantown, W. Va.**
Hodges, C. E.
- Morris, Ill.**
Johnson, Fred S.
- Morristown, Tenn.**
Myers, William S.
- Moscow, Idaho**
Jenkins, Francis
- Moultrie, Ga.**
Trimble, H. H.
Alternate
Barber, Leo T.
- Mt. Carmel, Ill.**
Kolb, Peter J.
- Mount Carmel, Pa.**
Faust, William B.
- Mt. Vernon, Ill.**
Davis, Wainwright
Alternate
Watson, Fred P.
- Mount Vernon, N. Y.**
Sherman, C. F.
- Mt. Vernon, Wash.**
Warner, Sidney A.
Alternate
Blasingame, George R.
- Muncie, Ind.**
Dragoo, John W.
- Murfreesboro, Tenn.**
Burnett, George
- Murphysboro, Ill.**
Ozburn, H. C.
- Muscatine, Iowa**
Loomis, Lee P.
- Muskegon, Mich.**
Tunks, Walter
Conger, Louis H.
- Muskogee, Okla.**
Lessley, Geo. H.
McGarr, A. F.
Redfield, O. S.
- Nacogdoches, Texas**
McKnight, H. L.
- Nampa, Idaho**
Hickey, Chas. R.
- Napa, Calif.**
Raymond, Earl H.
Alternate
Nicholson, W. J.
- Nashua, N. H.**
Nutting, Wm. L.
Alternate
Caffray, Wm. E.
- Nashville, Tenn.**
Barham, Chas.
Manler, W. R., Jr.
Millsbaugh, F. W.
Nichol, Adam G.
Alternates
DeWitt, Paul
Evers, C. K.
Henry, R. S.
- Natchez, Miss.**
Kuehnle, Jos.
- Neodesha, Kan.**
Beebe, Chas. P.
- Nevada, Iowa**
Dutton, Jay G.
- New Albany, Ind.**
Widman, U. S.
- Newark, N. J.**
Banister, Albert
Carroll, John
Hubley, Warren
Partelow, Al.
Alternates
Heller, George
Muntrick, Chas.
Reiss, Jacob
Richards, Victor
- Newark, Ohio**
Carl, Louis F.
Crawford, A. B.
- New Bedford, Mass.**
Collopy, Ernest C.
- New Bern, N. C.**
Jones, John Haywood
- Newberry, S. C.**
Wright, Zach
Alternate
Summer, George
- New Britain, Conn.**
Andrews, Joseph R.
Dyson, George H.
Alternate
Hallinan, Jas. M.
- Newburgh, N. Y.**
Schulmerich, Anthony
- New Castle, Ind.**
Llewellyn, Edgar J.
- New Castle, Pa.**
Campbell, Dr. W. R.
Hugus, Wm. K.
Alternate
Ramsey, D. G.
- New Haven, Conn.**
May, Irville A.
- New London, Conn.**
Ford, Edwin C.
- New Orleans, La.**
Boylan, A. J.
Brown, B. C.
Carroll, J. D.
Loubat, Walter
Alternate
Cotton, Fred
- New Philadelphia, Ohio**
Tout, Fred H.
- Newport, Ky.**
Patzold, Chas. H.

Newport News, Va.

Applewhite, E. J.
Lenz, G. Franklin

Alternates

Hardy, Geo. T.
Jones, D. S.

New Rochelle, N. Y.

Ware, Howard R.

Alternate

Otto, Walter G.

Newton, Kan.

Woolington, L. S.

Alternate

Kennell, LeRoy

Newton, Iowa

Russell, L. A.

New York, N. Y.

Abbott, Chas. E.
Atkinson, C. J.
Flower, Alfred
Gettinger, William
Goldman, J. J.
Hatch, Robt. L.
Janssen, August
Knoepfel, Raymond J.
Lowden, Benj. B.
Russell, Wm. E.
Skillman, Edwin J.

Alternates

Bauer, A. J.
Docker, Thompson W
Dyas, John T.
Edmonds, Thos. C.
Haire, And. J.
Jube, John C.
McCann, Jos. P.
Pitcher, Conrad
Pratt, Frank P.
Stoddart, Wm. Lee

Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Martan, Wilfred J.
Wicker, Edward C.
Woodward, Charles

Alternates

Eaton, Max
Freel, Frank
Larter, Dr. E. R.

Niles, Mich.

Wood, J. Walter

Alternate

Henderson, Dr. Robt.

Nogales, Ariz.

MacNab, Col. A. J., Jr.

Alternate

Smith, Henry Clark

Norfolk, Va.

Davis, R. M.
Grice, A. P.
Hermance, W. E.

Alternates

Bensten, W. S.
Moreland, J. T.
West, J. W. C.

Norman, Okla.

Meyer, Henry P.

Norristown, Pa.

Ranck, Joseph A.

North Platte, Neb.

Dixon, Harry

Norwich, Conn.

Lerou, Herbert M.

Alternate

Saxton, Chas. A.

Oakland, Calif.

Eaglesome, Tom C.
Hinman, Henry
Horwinski, Max
Mayhew, William H.
Rosborough, Joseph J.

Alternates

Marwedel, George
Oliver, Harold
Sexton, John
Sweet, Clifford
Todd, John

Ocala, Fla.

Taylor, John H.

Alternate

Rheinauer, Ben

Ogden, Utah

Anderson, Henry A.
Rockefeller, W. V.

Alternates

Bristol, R. E.
Spargo, J. N.

Oil City, Pa.

Bailey, Emmett E.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Crowther, M. L.
Easton, A. R.
Harrison, Walter M.
Street, Allan

Alternates

DeBolt, A. M.
Humphrey, A. E.
Peters, S. F.
Townsend, J. H.

Okmulgee, Okla.

Hall, John T.
Standbury, O. D.

Olympia, Wash.

Harris, Mitchell

Alternate

Bird, Floyd A.

Omaha, Neb.

Abbott, H. A.
Buell, D. C.
Kingsley, Ray C.
Smith, Dr. Frank G.

Alternates

Bucholtz, Fred
Dow, Malcolm
Kelly, Tom
Lee, George

Opelika, Ala.

Denson, N. D., Jr.

Orange, Calif.

Newton, Clyde F.

Alternate

Palmer, Leroy D.

Orange, Texas

Coyle, Tom F.
Drake, Ewell T.

Alternates

Adams, J. Tom
Holland, Geo. E.

The Oranges, N. J.

Aron, Sol

Alternate

Spingarn, Harry

Orangeburg, S. C.

Atkinson, W. Eugene

Orlando, Fla.

Guernsey, S. K.

Alternate

Branch, W. S.

Oshkosh, Wis.

Dunham, Art. W.
Hoyt, Chas. W.

Ottawa, Kan.

Pleasant, Ralph

Ottawa, Ill.

Strawn, W. N.

Alternate

Stanton, W. F.

Ottumwa, Iowa

Howell, E. B.

Owensboro, Ky.

Hager, Lawrence W.
Wilson, Orlie D.

Alternates

Coffman, J. Marvin
Ditzler, Ralph

Owosso, Mich.

Woodard, Lee

Oxnard, Calif.

Riley, Walter S.

Alternate

Beck, Rudolph

Paducah, Ky.

Meyer, Harry L.
Petter, Henry A.

Palatka, Fla.

Hilliard, Walter

Palestine, Texas

Kolstad, Luckett

Alternate

Hamilton, Van

Pana, Ill.

Shafer, Glenn A.

Paragould, Ark.

Kitsch, Wm. F.

Paris, Texas

Boyd, Walter E.
Osburn, John E.

Parsons, Kan.

Peterson, Ed C.

Pasadena, Calif.

Hall, J. Herbert

Alternate

Landreth, Harold B.

Passiac, N. J.

Abbott, Wm.
Arbaugh, Linwood M.

Alternates

Barton, Alfred R.
Leonhard, Geo. L.

Paterson, N. J.

Mills, Walter
Neuberger, Fred

Alternates

Frazer, D. W.
Lankering, Fred

Pauls Valley, Okla.

Kinnebrew, J. A.

Alternate

Rice, F. M.

Pawtucket, R. I.

Moeller, R. C.

Alternate

Ziefert, Max

Peabody, Mass.

Harwood, Charles W.

Alternate

Frost, Harry N.

Pekin, Ill.

Beyer, Frank W.

Pendleton, Ore.

Bond, F. Willard

Alternate

Thompson, Sam R.

Penn Yan, N. Y.

Andrews, Clarence R.

Pensacola, Fla.

Semmes, O. J.

Peoria, Ill.

Johnston, Wm. E.

Persons, Wm. E.

Peters, Albert T.

Perry, Iowa

Modlin, Hanford C.

Perth Amboy, N. J.

Olmstead, Daniel P.

Peru, Ind.

Allen, Harry M.

Petersburg, Va.

Smith, F. W.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Bairns, George B., Jr.

Fenton, E. Miner

Gerhab, Wm. J.

Gundaker, Guy

Heist, Lee H.

Withington, Robt. W.

Alternates

Dillon, James L.

Honicker, Frank A.

Johnson, A. Todd

Scofield, Glenn

Phoenix, Arizona

Pickas, Mel

Taylor, A. C.

Alternates

Fitzhugh, L. M.

Murphy, Ralph

Pine Bluff, Ark.

Higinbotham, Harry G.

Piqua, Ohio

Redman, Arthur L.

Wilkinson, J. Ben

Alternates

Clark, J. Harry
Higgins, Geo. W.

Pittsburg, Kan.

Holzer, Hiram A.

Alternate

Hull, Lewis

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Curry, Eph.

Davis, B. F.

Smyers, Bert H.

Spangler, P. S.

Taylor, Joe T.

Pittsfield, Mass.

Cooper, George H.

Alternate

Bagg, Allen H.

Pittston, Pa.

Williams, Thos. L.

Plainview, Texas

Anderson, J. C., Jr.

Pocatello, Idaho

Young, Jas. R.

Alternate

Chase, Jesse M.

Pomona, Calif.

Whyte, Fred E.

Porterville, Calif.

Coull, Thos. B.

Alternate

Bullard, Allen F.

Port Angeles, Wash.

Thompson, D. E.

Port Arthur, Texas

Sims, George M.

Alternate

Schmink, Sam E.

Port Jervis, N. Y.

Salmon, F. R.

Alternate

Swinton, J. D.

Portland, Me.

Fletcher, Charles K.

Portland, Ore.

Carrington, H. V.

Cooke, S. B.

Ellison, J. Roy

Jenkins, Walter

More, Fred E.

Staver, J. Fred

- Alternates*
Neighbor, R. W.
Newlands, Larry
- Portsmouth, Ohio**
Burt, Wm. H.
- Alternate*
Ruhlman, Fred
- Portsmouth, Va.**
Ferguson, B. B.
Maupin, E. W., Jr.
- Alternates*
Johnston, Chas. W.
Thompson, E.
- Pottstown, Pa.**
Rotz, George H.
- Alternate*
Evans, Dan L.
- Pottsville, Pa.**
Stanton, John F.
- Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**
Caven, Alex.
Tiffany, Chas. H. C.
- Alternates*
Platt, Francis W.
Raymond, Sidney W.
- Pratt, Kan.**
Barrett, William
- Prescott, Ariz.**
Roper, Ralph J.
- Price, Utah**
Gilmour, Mat
- Princeton, Ill.**
Brown, Harlow
- Providence, R. I.**
Perkins, Forrest J.
Young, Arthur L.
- Provo, Utah**
Anderberg, Reed L.
- Pueblo, Colo.**
Parks, Frank
- Pulaski, Va.**
Landis, Moro
- Alternate*
Magill, Chas. P.
- Quincy, Ill.**
Brown, E. Percy
Wisher, H. Edgar
- Alternates*
Bingaman, I. W.
Condron, Harry D.
- Quitman, Ga.**
Tillman, Charlie T.
- Racine, Wis.**
Christianson, Geo. I.
Foster, Paul C.
- Raleigh, N. C.**
McCarthy, Dennis E.
Underwood, Sam B.
- Alternates*
King, J. H.
Towler, Jas. J.
- Ranger, Texas**
Cole, Howard S.
- Rapid City, S. D.**
Bull, Harry M.
- Raton, N. M.**
Brown, Willis G.
- Alternate*
Fisher, Chas. O.
- Rawlins, Wyo.**
Anderson, C. A.
- Raymond, Wash.**
Sizer, Samuel A.
- Alternate*
Raymond, Leslie V.
- Reading, Pa.**
Maurer, Harry
Ziegler, Dr. H. P.
- Redlands, Calif.**
Yerxa, Herbert R.
- Red Oak, Iowa**
Bryant, John C.
- Alternate*
Crandall, F. E.
- Reno, Nev.**
Platt, Samuel
Wentworth, Phil
- Rexburg, Idaho**
Comstock, R. J., Jr.
- Richmond, Calif.**
LaMoine, Fred
- Alternate*
Johnston, Henry
- Richmond, Ind.**
Fox, George
Heun, Robert E.
- Richmond, Va.**
Anderson, W. M.
Crump, R. S.
Wallerstein, Henry
Williams, C. N., Jr.
- Riverside, Calif.**
Gabbert, J. R.
- Roanoke, Va.**
Faville, M. R.
Marsteller, J. H.
- Rochester, N. Y.**
Brightman, Jos. F.
Campbell, Wm. H.
Coe, Ralph
Raines, Eugene
Weller, Leslie
- Rockford, Ill.**
Catlin, Sanford R.
Severson, Harry A.
Stevens, Webb C.
- Rock Hill, S. C.**
Murchison, D. M.
- Rock Island, Ill.**
Connelly, B. D.
Haskell, W. N.
- Alternate*
Cable, H. S.
- Rome, Ga.**
Lanier, M. S.
- Roseburg, Ore.**
Lawrence, A. T.
- Roswell, N. M.**
Einhart, C. M.
- Alternate*
Amis, G. N.
- Rupert, Idaho**
Disney, Wilber H.
- Rushville, Ind.**
Feudner, Will O.
- Russellville, Ark.**
Neal, W. G.
- Rutherford, N. J.**
Merton, Chas. S.
- Rutland, Vermont**
Dorsey, Stephen C.
- Sacramento, Calif.**
Herspring, Joe
Martin, Fred
Taylor, Walter
Young, Bert K.
- Alternates*
Ballard, Jack
Benjamin, Gene
Ferguson, Milt.
Lower, Ben.

St. Augustine, Fla.
Davis, Henry W.

**St. Joseph and Benton
Harbor, Mich.**
Pound, H. J.

Saint Louis, Mo.
Deale, Morgan K.
Hall, John C.
Leutert, H. C.
Teasdale, R. D.
Tevis, Hupp, Sr.

Alternates
Conkling, R. A.
Rugg, Otto E.
Textor, George

St. Paul, Minn.
Humason, H. B.
Rasmussen, Walter
Stevens, R. R.

St. Petersburg, Fla.
Thomasson, A. F.

Alternate
Johnson, A. L.

Salem, Ore.
Gueffroy, A. A.
Bishop, C. P.

Salina, Kan.
Geis, J. R.
Walker, O. D.

Salinas, Calif.
Hayward, Homer T.

Salisbury, N. C.
Hurley, James F.

Salt Lake City, Utah
Bird, R. Leo
Brayton, Dean F.
Collins, J. W.
Wherry, Art C.

Alternates
Anderson, Harry S.
Lipman, Milton E.
Pauloo, Lou

San Antonio, Texas
Hood, Raymond
McKenzie, Andy
Newton, Carl D.
Williams, Alva

Alternates
Beck, Lewis K.
Chambers, Bill
Walthall, Walter

San Benito, Texas
Cash, C. M.

San Bernardino, Calif.
Baylis, John N.

San Diego, Calif.
Davidson, J. Ed.
Hicks, Robt. E.
Klauber, Laurence

Alternates
Ambrose, Wiley
Scott, Albert
Kier, W. Ernest

Sandusky, Ohio
Starkey, Josiah F.

Sanford, Fla.
Thrasher, Dave C.

San Francisco, Calif.
Doane, Thos. H.
McKanny, Harry G.
Reger, Paul
Rogers, Roy R.
Tripler, Chas. S.
Victor, Chas. H.

Alternates
Blair, Ben F.
Cox, Coleman
Nelson, Fred S.
Ware, Howell H.
White, C. Harry

San Jose, Calif.
Porter, Dr. Noel
Richards, Dr. Chas.

San Rafael, Calif.
Hill, Wm.

Alternate
Ridgeway, Harry G.

Santa Ana, Calif.
Hayden, J. C.
Alternate
Spurgeon, Wm. H., Jr.

Santa Barbara, Calif.
Bivens, Frank H.
Terry, Byron Z.

Alternate
Boyd, Scott L.

Santa Cruz, Calif.
Jones, Robt.

Alternate
Klein, Charles J.

Santa Monica, Calif.
Gilbert, J. C.
Alternate
English, Ernest L.

Santa Rosa, Calif.
Baudrand, Geo.

Sapulpa, Okla.
Harris, J. S.

Alternate
Foster, Earl

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
White, Jno.

Alternate
Old, Jno.

Savannah, Ga.
Alstaetter, Fred W.
Pierpont, Porter, G.

Sayre, Pa.
Fish, Harry S.

Schenectady, N. Y.
Naylon, Daniel

Scottsbluff, Neb.
Murphy, L. B.

Seranton, Pa.
Vipond, Jonathan, Jr.
Alternate
Spruks, David

Seattle, Wash.
Gaston, H. M., Jr.
Lund, John T.
Manny, H. H.
Monson, T. L.
Wicks, W. A.
Wilson, Worrall

Alternates
Appleby, J. K.
Butterworth, G. M.
Campbell, E. W.
Everett, Fred
Tindolph, E. F.
Uhrich, B. H.

Sedalia, Mo.
Peabody, G. W.

Sedro-Woolley, Wash.
Murray, Hazen T.

Selma, Ala.
Richards, Morgan
Alternate
Peters, J. W.

Seymour, Ind.
Gresham, Noble

Shamokin, Pa.
Robertson, C. K.
Alternate
Gable, Frank A.

Sharon, Pa.
Willison, Herbert M.

<i>Alternate</i> Neville, Roy	<i>Alternate</i> Parsons, A. J. Triebe, Albert J.	Tacoma, Wash. King, E. B. Lyons, John H. Swanson, Almin Whitacre, H. J. Williams, R. S.
Shawnee, Okla. Bringhurst, Theo. P. McKinnis, Geo. E.	Springfield, Mass. Empsall, Geo. H. Shannon, James L. Thacker, Wm. R.	Talladega, Ala. McEldery, H. L.
<i>Alternate</i> Hill, E. W.	Springfield, Mo. Schweitzer, Fred C. Wear, Sam	Tampa, Fla. Borein, Wm. G. Turner, John A. Yeats, Jos. G.
Sheboygan, Wis. Steffen, A. L.	Staten Island, N. Y. McCrum, Edward	Tarrytown, N. Y. Miller, Phil H.
Sheffield, Ala. Martin, Chas.	Staunton, Va. Willson, Gilpin	Taylor, Texas Bell, J. L.
Sheridan, Wyo. Hufford, A. F.	<i>Alternate</i> Hunter, Charles	Taylorville, Ill. Morton, Chas. W.
<i>Alternate</i> Jones, Dave W.	Sterling, Colo. Barney, P. D.	Temple, Texas Campbell, Roy R.
Shreveport, La. Bennett, Roy P. Carstens, E. P. Palmer, J. G.	Stenbenville, Ohio Simeral, Chas. D.	Terre Haute, Ind. Kemp, Thos. L. Powell, Fred
<i>Alternate</i> Bath, Mike	Stevens Point, Wis. Copps, Clint W.	Terrell, Texas Reeves, Earl C.
Sioux City, Iowa Allen, Arthur F. Anderson, G. Albert King, Claude C.	Stillwater, Minn. Rothschild, Harold	Texarkana, Texas Branch, C. H. H.
Sioux Falls, S. D. Rofelty, O. A. Symms, Chas. D.	Stillwater, Okla. Baker, J. Will	Thomasville, Ga. Jemison, J. B.
South Bend, Ind. Bonds, Ed T. Guilfoyle, D. L. Mack, Warde L.	Stockton, Calif. Hudson, Geo. Powell, Dewey Wilcox, Ralph	Tippecanoe City, Ohio Garver, Abe R.
<i>Alternate</i> Hagan, John W.	<i>Alternate</i> Housken, Geo.	Titusville, Pa. Cooper, C. C.
Spanish Fork, Utah Warner, Elisha	Sturgeon Bay, Wis. Borchert, Frank	Toledo, Ohio Atwood, Charles King, George Smith, Carrol Wanamaker, A. C. Wright, Bill
<i>Alternate</i> Hagan, John W.	Sumter, S. C. Ricker, Geo. L.	<i>Alternates</i> Black, A. D. Heath, Homer Hoffman, Joe Jacobs, Mose Love, Ben
Spartanburg, S. C. Collins, J. Frank	<i>Alternate</i> Booth, E. L.	The Tonawandas, N. Y. Smith, M. M.
Spencer, W. Va. Kenney, Amos E.	Sunbury, Pa. Purdy, Truman, J.	Topeka, Kans. Funk, F. J. Howes, Cecil Williamson, Thos.
Spokane, Wash. Aston, Thos. G. Higley, Miles M. Johnson, Millard Mayall, Harry Pierce, Henry A.	Superior, Wis. Holt, Jule B.	
Springfield, Ill. Edmands, Chas. H. Taylor, Will	<i>Alternate</i> DeFrehn, Chas.	
	Syracuse, N. Y. Brayton, H. J. Carncross, E. S. Fancher, W. A. Hawkins, B. H. Weedon, F. W.	

- Alternates*
Mitchell, C. L.
Sleeper, Jack
Trapp, Carl
- Trenton, N. J.**
Smith, H. Arthur
Woodward, Lion L.
- Alternate*
Stahl, Norman P.
- Trinidad, Colo.**
Caldwell, J. C.
- Alternate*
Gregory, R. S.
- Troy, Ala.**
Gellerstedt, Lawrence
- Troy, N. Y.**
Aderhold, W. H.
Ferguson, C. W.
- Troy, Ohio**
Pfister, Christian
- Tucson, Ariz.**
Rose, C. E.
- Alternate*
Wheeler, C. E.
- Tulare, Calif.**
Burnett, George C.
- Alternate*
Rosenthal, S. H.
- Tullahoma, Tenn.**
Hicks, Gordon D.
- Alternate*
Hall, T. Graham
- Tulsa, Okla.**
Graham, N. R.
Talbot, Ralph
- Alternates*
Hough, Claude
Woodford, J. W.
- Tuscaloosa, Ala.**
Thomas, Dr. James S.
- Twin Falls, Idaho**
Mull, Chas. H.
- Tyler, Texas**
Marsh, Will
- Union City, Ind.**
Harrison, D. F.
- Uniontown, Pa.**
Whyel, Harry
- Alternate*
Hatfield, Wm. C.
- Utica, N. Y.**
Jamieson, Hoyt
Muhall, J. P.
Owens, Fred W.
Williams, C. B.
Winship, A. W.
- Uvalde, Texas**
McGlasson, Frank W.
- Valdosta, Ga.**
Jackson, A. R.
- Vallejo, Calif.**
Godley, Jesse
- Alternate*
O'Hara, J. T.
- Valley City, N. D.**
Palmer, Walter N.
- Valparaiso, Ind.**
Booth, Orris
- Van Buren, Ark.**
Yoes, Gilliam C.
- Vancouver, Wash.**
Todd, John W.
- Van Wert, Ohio**
Purmort, L. G.
- Alternate*
Sidle, H. L.
- Ventura, Calif.**
Rea, Charles
- Vernon, Texas**
Shrive, Tom H.
- Vicksburg, Miss.**
Knox, J. C.
- Victoria, Texas**
Lucchese, Sam F.
- Vincennes, Ind.**
Emison, R. A.
- Alternate*
Davis, H. B.
- Vineland, N. J.**
Vreeland, C. D.
- Vinita, Okla.**
Adams, Felix M.
- Visalia, Calif.**
Bigler, Lee E.
- Alternate*
Barboni, Joseph R.
- Wabash, Ind.**
Sapp, Arthur, H.
- Waco, Texas**
Cox, Hal M.
Weatherred, Gus K.
- Alternates*
Drake, Ed F.
Munnerlyn, T. Henry
- Wahpeton, N. D.**
Leach, O. A.
- Walla Walla, Wash.**
Clark, Pal C.
- Warren, Ark.**
Rogers, W. F.
- Alternate*
Newton, R. L.
- Warren, Ohio**
Konold, Geo. F., Sr.
Wood, Chas.
- Warren, Pa.**
Clinger, Floyd L.
- Alternate*
Beckley, Clarence
- Warsaw, Ind.**
Dederick, C. W.
- Washington, D. C.**
Dolph, John
May, Arthur
Semmes, Chas. W.
- Alternate*
Weschler, A. A.
- Washington, Ind.**
Smiley, Roy D.
- Washington, Iowa**
Bowers, Will W.
- Washington C. H., Ohio**
Parrett, Frank C.
- Washington, Pa.**
Christman, Howard L.
- Alternate*
Paul, Lewis M.
- Waterbury, Conn.**
Beardsley, H. J.
Henger, Chas.
Trott, C. Fred
- Waterloo, Iowa**
Brinkman, J. E.
Weston, F. G.
- Watertown, N. Y.**
Moore, L. W.

- Waterville, Me.**
Hill, Dr. Frederick T.
- Waukegan, Ill.**
Caldwell, R. E.
- Waukesha, Wis.**
Crouch, J. B.
- Wausau, Wis.**
Smith, H. E.
- Waverly, N. Y.**
Seely, Hart I.
- Waxahachie, Texas**
Kalloch, A. L.
Singleton, John V.
- Wayne, Mich.**
Janieson, Thos. A.
- Weatherford, Texas**
Fant, George
Alternate
Griffin, Shel S.
- Webster City, Iowa**
Cox, Ralph L.
- Wellington, Kan.**
Bowers, A. E.
- Wellsville, N. Y.**
Breckenridge, Harry
- Wenatchee, Wash.**
Corbin, Alex.
Alternate
Wilmeroth, Chas.
- West Chester, Pa.**
Whitcraft, A. C.
- Westfield, N. J.**
Frutchey, Geo. W.
Alternate
Welch, Herbert R.
- Weston, W. Va.**
Ralston, James
- West Palm Beach, Fla.**
Lawley, W. R.
- West Point, Ga.**
Freeman, R. C.
Alternate
Lanier, W. C.
- Wheeling, W. Va.**
Baum, Jasper B.
Metzner, Arch
Alternates
Keppner, Carl
Naylor, Jos. R.
- White Plains, N. Y.**
Flood, Ivan
- Wichita Falls, Texas**
Reid, Charles H.
Robbins, Horrace
- Wichita, Kan.**
DuBois, J. W.
Mann, A. R.
Threlfall, W. R.
Wadsworth, W. A.
Alternates
Holmes, W. E.
Murdock, M. M.
Timmons, R. H.
Weiss, W. J.
- Wilkes-Barre, Pa.**
Bolender, J. Arthur
Trethaway, Richard
Alternates
Dodson, Vic
Mullison, Olin
- Williamsport, Pa.**
Graham, J. B.
Steele, R. T. S.
Alternate
Helntz, J. J.
- Williston, N. D.**
Baker, Dr. H. J.
Alternate
Green, F. L.
- Wilmington, Del.**
Douglas, W. E.
Garretson, C. D.
- Wilmington, N. C.**
Post, Jas. F.
Alternate
Moore, Roger
- Wilson, N. C.**
Pettus, Tom F.
Alternate
Oettinger, J.
- Winchester, Ind.**
Miller, John D.
- Winchester, Va.**
Clerk, F. E.
- Winfield, Kan.**
Barnard, Carl
- Winston-Salem, N. C.**
Freis, Henry
- Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.**
Babcock, Guy
Alternate
Mott, Rogers
- Wooster, Ohio**
Smith, Dr. Lon C.
- Worcester, Mass.**
Boardman, James E.
Hildreth, Andrew G.
Hill, George H.
Marsh, Harry W.
Young, Walter S.
Alternates
Brown, Wm. W.
Hitchcock, Percy B.
Kalat, George
- Xenia, Ohio**
Harner, W. R.
Alternate
Chew, J. A.
- Yakima, Wash.**
Rundestrom, Bob
- Yonkers, N. Y.**
Levy, George G.
- York, Neb.**
Hendrick, Roger
- York, Pa.**
Keller, Horace D.
Rudisill, James
Alternate
Byers, Charles
- Youngstown, Ohio**
Clegg, George R.
- Ypsilanti, Mich.**
Levering, Berton S.
- Zanesville, Ohio**
Armstrong, Frank
Morton, John

CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND

Brandon, Man. Cummings, John F.	Medicine Hat, Alta. McArthur, J. M. <i>Alternate</i> Andrews, A. F.	Saskatoon, Sask. Edwards, W. A. Switzer, Frank
Brantford, Ont. Bunnell, K. O.	Montreal, Quebec Webber, Frank G.	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Lawrence, A. W.
Calgary, Alta. Davidson, J. W. Lydiatt, R. J. Ryan, J. S. <i>Alternates</i> Macmillan, A. J. Ritchie, D.	Moose Jaw, Sask. Caulder, J. A. Holingsworth, H.	Sherbrooke, Quebec Page, Ned
Charlottetown, P. E.I. Clark, J. A. <i>Alternate</i> Grant, W. S.	Nanaimo, B. C. Ormond, R. H.	Swift Current, Sask. Guy, Rev. W. A.
Coburg, Ontario Sawers, Fred T.	Niagara Falls, Ont. Hallworth, J. B.	Sydney, N. S. Paterson, C. D.
Cranbrook, B. C. Wilson, W. H.	North Battleford, Sask. Panton, Dr. L. A. C.	Toronto, Ont. Allison, Chas. Fulton, Wm. Junor, Wm. Littlefield, F. H. Mansell, Wm. Robson, Fred Terry, Jeff
Edmonton, Alta. Baker, Herbert Thompson, W. J. <i>Alternates</i> Bradley, C. H. Tipp, J. W.	Oshawa, Ont. Whattson, Jim W.	Vancouver, B. C. Byrnes, Tom Jackson, John Nelson, John Payson, Frank E.
Fort William & Port Arthur, Ont. Gleeson, L. M.	Ottawa, Ont. Barrett, Geo. Cairns, W. J. Irvine, W. J.	Victoria, B. C. Adam, James Patrick, Lester Scurrah, Percy B. <i>Alternate</i> Fletcher, James H.
Guelph, Ont. Todd, Howard <i>Alternate</i> Tomlinson, Alf.	Owen Sound, Ont. Douglas, J. J. <i>Alternate</i> McKay, R. G.	Welland, Ont. Ross, Daddy <i>Alternate</i> Blake, True
Halifax, N. S. Ralston, L. Sexton, F. Wallace, H.	Petersborough, Ont. Seels, John H. <i>Alternate</i> Buchanan, Dr. N. D.	Weyburn, Sask. Heard, Frank <i>Alternate</i> Dewolfe, Albert
Hamilton, Ont. Gauld, Judge Rutherford, F. H.	Prince Albert, Sask. Towlie, Jack	Windsor, Ont. Robinson, Lieut. Col. Sidney C.
Kenora, Ont. Horn, James J.	Regina, Sask. Auld, Hedley Brown, Harry <i>Alternates</i> Green, Sheff Watchler, Frank	Winnipeg, Man. Duncan, David M. Hunter, Gordon E. Johnston, Arthur E. McNaughton, Chas. H.
Lethbridge, Alta. Dow, John	St. Catherines, Ont. Broughall, L. W. B.	Yorkton, Sask. Atkin, Chas. W.
London, Ont. Gray, James Martin, Wm. A. May, Clarence R.	St. John, N. B. Hunt, Donaldson Paterson, R. D.	
	St. Johns, Newfoundland Hunt, Chas. E.	

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

*Aberdeen, Scotland	Glasgow, Scotland Simpson, Muir	*Montrose, England
Belfast, Ireland Montgomery, H. H.	*Gloucester, England	Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England Dodds, R. Alexander Dodds, R. Allan
*Birmingham, England	*Gosport, England	*Newport, Wales
*Blackburn, England	*Guildford, England	*Northampton, England
*Balton, England	*Halifax, England	*Nottingham, England
*Brighton & Hove, Eng.	*Harrogate, England	*Perth, Scotland
*Bristol, England	*Huddersfield, England	*Plymouth, England
*Bournemouth, England	*Hull, England	*Portsmouth, England
*Burnley, England	*Inverness, Scotland	*Rotherham, England
*Canterbury, England	*Kirkcaldy, Scotland	Scarborough, England White, Frank A.
Cardiff, Wales Jones, D. Sibbering Salmon, H. Edgar	*Leeds, England	Sheffield, England Robinson, E.
<i>Alternate</i> Halewood, Peter	*Leicester, England	Southampton, England Lankester, L. W.
*Chattenham, England	*Liverpool, England	*Southend-on-Sea, Eng.
*Chichester, England	London, England Barrett, A. Chadwick, Arthur Glegg, G. R. Phillips, Chas. J. Shearn, W. B. Unwin, Edward, Jr.	*Stroud, England
*Croydon, England	<i>Alternate</i> Carter, Vivian	*Torquay, England
*Doncaster, England	*Manchester, England	*Tunbridge Wells, Eng.
Dublin, Ireland McConnell, W. A.	*Margate, England	*Walsall, England
*Dunfermline, England	Middlesborough, Eng. Stewart, Tom D.	*York, England
Edinburgh, Scotland Wilkie, Alexander		

CUBA

Cienfuegos Nunez, Mario <i>Alternate</i> Hernandez, L. E.	Havana Gómez de Garay, Ramon Rivero, Filiberto	Sagua La Grande Montero, Pompilio
Guantanamo Chibas, Luis F. <i>Alternate</i> Castellanos, Arturo	Mantanzas Calderón, Florencio <i>Alternate</i> Skidmore, J. B.	*Santiago de Cuba
		Trinidad Ponce, Francisco

ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires
Ewald, Carlos J.

Note: The * in front of the name of the club indicates that the club was represented by proxy.

AUSTRALIA**Melbourne**

Osborne, W. A.

Sydney*CHINA****Shanghai**

Eichwald, Joseph

Fong, Sec F.

FRANCE**Paris**

Franck, Marcel

MEXICO**Mexico City**

Galindo, Garza

Vail, Wm. L.

PANAMA**Cristobal-Colon,****Canal Zone**

Bliss, Gerald D.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS**Manila**

Taylor, W. H.

Taylor, Carson

PORTO RICO***Ponce****San Juan**

Clairmont, Ralph F.

URUGUAY**Montevideo**

Coates, Herbert P.

*Note: The * in front of the name of the club indicates that the club was represented by proxy.

Petition for Canadian Advisory Committee

Note: This petition for the creation of a Canadian Advisory Committee was presented to the Convention by Rotarian Samuel B. Botsford in his report as Chairman of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws and the petition granted by action taken by the Convention. For the presentation of this petition see the proceedings of Tuesday afternoon.

IN THE MATTER OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

and

IN THE MATTER OF A PETITION OF THE ROTARY CLUBS OF CANADA FOR DIRECT ADMINISTRATION WITH THE AID OF AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE AS DEFINED IN SUB-SECTION (c) OF SECTION 1, OF ARTICLE VIII OF THE PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL.

TO ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

Whereas, the Rotary Clubs of Canada have heretofore had a Canadian Advisory Committee of International Rotary.

And Whereas, under the new Proposed Constitution of Rotary International the method of administration is revised as more particularly defined in Article VIII of the said Constitution.

And Whereas, it is the desire of the Rotary Clubs of Canada to operate under "Direct Administration of Rotary International with the aid of an Advisory Committee" as defined in sub-section (c) of Section 1 of Article VIII providing for administration.

And Whereas, the Petition herein has been duly signed by the Presidents of not less than ten (10) member clubs in the Dominion of Canada in accordance with Section 4 of Article X of the new proposed International By-Laws.

And Whereas, attached hereto are the suggested Proposed Rules defining the authority of the said Advisory Committee.

And Whereas, the said Rotary Clubs of Canada consider that the best interests of Rotary International would be served by the organization of such an Administrative Unit.

Therefore, the Rotary Clubs of Canada, humbly petition as follows:

(1) That Rotary International do grant unto the Rotary Clubs of Canada authority under sub-section (c) of Section 1 of Article VIII of the International Constitution for direct administration with the aid of an Advisory Committee to be known as the "Canadian Advisory Committee of Rotary International."

(2) That the said Committee be appointed at the earliest possible date subsequent to the Convention of Rotary International to be held in Los Angeles, California, June 4th, 1922.

PROPOSED RULES DEFINING AUTHORITY OF CANADIAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

1. The Committee shall be known as the "Canadian Advisory Committee of Rotary International."

2. The Committee shall consist of five (5) members to be appointed for the ensuing year by the President and Board of Directors of Rotary International within not less than sixty days after the holding of the Annual Convention of Rotary International, the members of the said Advisory Committee to hold office for one year.

3. After the Rotary Year 1922-23 the Canadian Advisory Committee as herein defined (consisting of five members) shall be elected by the accredited Canadian delegates in attendance at the Convention of Rotary International who shall be convened for this special purpose by the retiring Chairman of the said Canadian Advisory Committee or such person as he may designate; the accredited delegates from the respective Canadian Clubs shall file with the presiding officer a declaration stating accurately the number of members in the Club represented by him or them as shown on the membership books of the Club thirty days previous to the date of the International Convention, and for every twenty-five members so appearing on the said register of members and so declared the said delegate shall have one vote. In the event there shall be more than one delegate present representing a club the said delegates shall appoint one of their number to ballot in the election herein.

4. In the event of a vacancy occurring during the Rotary Year 1922-1923 in the said Canadian Advisory Committee by death, resignation, withdrawal, discharge or otherwise the said President and Board of Directors of Rotary International shall fill the said vacancy so occurring, the said appointee to hold office until the expiration of the then current year; at all subsequent periods any vacancy shall be filled by the remaining members of said Canadian Advisory Committee.

5. It shall be the duty of the Committee herein to study the problems of National Policy referred to it by Rotary International or by any club or clubs in the Dominion of Canada and to make recommendations thereon to the Board of Rotary International.

6. Any matter of policy exclusively national to Canadian Clubs or Canadian Rotary shall be first referred to the Committee herein for consideration and their recommendations that the Board of Rotary International may be guided in their actions by the said recommendations.

7. The Committee herein may suggest and recommend to the International Board of Rotary what in its judgment is considered a timely public service that may be collectively rendered by all Rotary Clubs throughout the Dominion of Canada and the International Board of Rotary shall receive and consider such suggestions and recommendations, giving or withholding its approval thereto.

8. A resolution passed by any Rotary Club in the Dominion of Canada requiring the collective action of all the clubs in Canada, shall be forwarded by the originating club through its District Governor direct to the Chairman of the Canadian Advisory Committee and such resolution will be considered by the Canadian Advisory Committee and reported by it to the International Board together with a recommendation before action shall be taken thereon, and the said International Board shall take such advice into consideration in making its decision.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

Rotary International—Association for Great Britain and Ireland

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I.

Title

The title of this organization shall be Rotary International—Association for Great Britain and Ireland (hereinafter called the Association).

ARTICLE II.

Objects

The objects of the Association shall be:—

(1) To promote in the area under its care the fundamental principles and objects of Rotary as laid down by Rotary International.

(2) To co-ordinate the methods and activities of Rotary Clubs in Great Britain and Ireland and to form and organize new Clubs.

(3) To collect all necessary information, and to distribute it in such ways as may, in its judgment, best sustain and advance the Rotary movement.

(4) To promote a broad spirit of fraternity and unity of sentiment and purpose between Rotary Clubs and amongst their members, and to co-operate in all possible ways in the extension and development of Rotary throughout the world.

ARTICLE III.

Membership in the Association

The Association shall consist of Rotary Clubs in Great Britain and Ireland which are members of Rotary International.

ARTICLE IV.

Governing Body.

The Governing Body of the Association shall be the Council. Each member club shall elect annually from its members two persons to serve on The Council.

ARTICLE V.

Officers

The Association shall elect annually a President, not less than two or more than three, Vice-Presidents, and an Honorary Treasurer who shall ipso facto become members of The Council and Board of Directors on

entering upon their term of office. Only Past or Present members of Council who are in full active Membership of their clubs shall be eligible for election to these Offices. The Immediate Past President shall be ex-officio a member of the Board of Directors and an officer.

ARTICLE VI.

The Board of Directors and Committees.

The Council shall appoint a Board of Directors for the administration of the affairs of the Association, and delegate to it such powers as may be necessary. This Board shall consist of the officers of the Association as set out in Article V, together with seven other members to be elected annually by The Council.

The Council may also appoint committees for specific purposes, either by direct election or through the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VII.

Meetings.

The Association shall meet in Conference annually between 1st and 20th May, at a definite time and place to be chosen by the Board of Directors.

At this Conference a report from the Board of Directors shall be presented, the new officers shall be elected, the Director to be on the Board of International Rotary nominated, and matters of Rotary interest discussed.

Every duly elected member and associate member of every member club in the area shall be entitled to attend the Conference but voting shall be by accredited delegates only, in the proportion of one for each fifty or major part of fifty members actually enrolled in each club on 31st March. Such delegates shall be in addition to the members of Council elected under Article IV.

The Council shall meet at least twice annually. One of these meetings shall be held as soon after the annual Conference of the Association as may be practicable, and at such meeting the dues payable by member clubs for the new financial year shall be fixed.

ARTICLE VIII.

Finance.

The property of the Association, its funds and the administration thereof, shall be vested in the Board of Directors for the time being. The Board shall have power to engage a Secretary, to fix his remuneration and to define his duties, also to maintain a headquarters office and staff.

ARTICLE IX.

District Councils.

District Councils shall be formed of two representatives elected annually by the members of each member club in such districts as may be defined by the Board of Directors from time to time. To these District Councils shall be delegated such duties and powers as the Council may determine, but more especially the organization, superintendence and pro-

motion of extension work in their respective districts and the formation of new clubs. Each District Council shall elect its own chairman and secretary.

Chairman of District Councils shall hold office for one year, and shall be eligible for re-election for a second year, but not for a longer consecutive period. The Immediate Past Chairman of each District shall be ipso facto a member of the District Council for one year after retiring from office.

The Chairmen of the District Councils shall ipso facto become members of a Committee to be known as the Committee on Development, of which the President and Secretary of the Association shall be respectively Chairman and Secretary.

District Councils shall meet as often as may be necessary and after each meeting shall report upon their work to the Committee on Development through the Secretary of the Association.

ARTICLE X.

By-Laws.

By-Laws consistent with this Constitution, embodying the necessary provisions for its working, shall be formulated and may be amended from time to time in the same manner as provided in Article XI for amending the Constitution.

ARTICLE XI.

Amendments.

Amendments to this Constitution and By-Laws can be made only at the annual meeting of the Association and if carried by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting.

No amendment shall be discussed or voted upon at such Annual Conference, unless a copy thereof shall have been received by the Secretary of the Association, and a duplicate thereof posted to the President at least forty-five (45) days prior to the date of said Annual Conference, and unless notice thereof shall have been posted to the Secretaries of all member Clubs of the Association at least twenty-one (21) days prior to the date of such Annual Conference. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Association to post such notices as provided in this article.

No such amendment of this Constitution shall come into force until it has been approved by Rotary International.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE 1.

Membership in the Association.

Section 1. All applications to become members of Rotary International from clubs within the area administered by this Association shall be made in writing to the Secretary of the Association together with a list of members and a signed undertaking to adopt and observe the Con-

stitution and By-Laws of Rotary International and of this Association including the Model Constitution and By-Laws for clubs in this Association.

Section 2. Upon the approval of an application, the applicant club having paid its charter fee, a certificate of membership signed by the President and Secretary of Rotary International and counter-signed by the President and Secretary of this Association, shall be issued to such club.

Membership shall date from the approval of the application.

Section 3. A charter fee of----- for each active member, up to and including----- such members, shall be paid to this Association. The first payment in respect of membership of the club shall be due on notification of the club's acceptance into membership, and no certificate of membership shall be issued until the charter fee corresponding to the list of members sent with the application shall have been paid.

Section 4. Commencing with the 1st of January following the admission into membership each club shall pay to this Association a per capita tax of----- by half-yearly instalments due on 1st January and 1st July in each year.

Section 5. Any member club admitted to membership during a semi-annual period shall not be liable for payment of per capita tax until the next semi-annual period.

Section 6. The basis of payment of the per capita tax shall be the membership of each member club as shown in the club register on 1st January in each year.

Section 7. All communications as to resignation or forfeiture of membership by a Club shall be made through the Secretary of this Association, and shall be in accordance with the regulations laid down in the Constitution and By-Laws of Rotary International.

ARTICLE II.

Governing Body

Any active member of a club is eligible for election to The Council of this Association, and if a vacancy should occur in the representation on The Council, the club affected shall proceed to the election of a substitute or substitutes, who shall serve for the unexpired portion of the year of office.

ARTICLE III.

Officers

Section 1. The names of the two members of Council elected by each club shall be sent to the Secretary of this Association before the fifth day of April in each year. The Secretary of this Association shall, within ten days of that date, send to the Secretary of each member club a list of the names of all the members of Council so elected with the names of the club they represent.

The term of office of Members of The Council shall be from the opening day of the Conference to the day preceding the next Annual Conference.

Section 2. Only those shall be eligible for election to the office of President, Vice-President, Hon. Treasurer or Director whose nominations, in writing shall have been received by the Secretary at least fifteen days

before the date of the Annual Conference: the names of those so nominated shall be included in the agenda with the name of the club from which they have been nominated. A Member of Council nominated for President, but not so elected, shall by virtue of such nomination be eligible for election as Vice-President. The Hon. Treasurer may be elected from the ordinary membership of any member club, provided his nomination shall have been made as above laid down, but the President, Vice-President or Directors can only be nominated from past or present members of The Council. The nominations of member clubs shall be signed by the Club Secretary and one other officer of the Club, and must reach the Secretary of the Association on or before 25th April in each year.

Section 3. The Officers and Directors elected at the annual Conference shall take office from the 1st July following.

Section 4. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the Board of Directors, the Board shall appoint a Member of Council to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the year of office.

Section 5. All officers, except the Secretary, shall serve without remuneration. The remuneration of the Secretary shall be fixed by the Board of Directors.

Section 6. The outlays and travelling expenses of the members of the Board of Directors or standing Committees incurred in connection with the business of the Association shall be defrayed from the funds of the Association.

ARTICLE IV.

Meetings and Quorums

Section 1. Notice of meetings, together with copies of the agenda, shall be posted by the Secretary to all members entitled to receive them, at least fourteen days before each meeting, and no subject not included in the agenda shall be discussed, or voted upon, except by the consent of the majority of those present who are entitled to vote.

Section 2. All questions before The Council shall be decided by a majority of votes of those present, provided that such majority shall include a majority of the clubs represented at the meeting. In the event of effective votes being equal, the President shall have a casting vote. No member of The Council or voting delegate shall be entitled to vote if his club's subscription be overdue and unpaid.

Votes may be taken by post when there is not sufficient business to warrant the calling of a special meeting, but the result of such vote shall be reported at the next meeting of the Board, or the special committee or council concerned.

Section 3. Delegates representing the majority of the member clubs in this Association shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the holding of any Annual Conference. Delegates representing one-fourth of the member clubs in this Association shall constitute a quorum at any regular session of the Conference except at the opening thereof.

At meetings of the Board of Directors six members shall constitute a quorum.

The quorum for any Committee appointed shall be prescribed at the time of the appointing of such Committee, failing which a majority of the members of any Committee shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE V.

Finance

The Accounts shall be audited by a qualified accountant appointed annually by The Council. Such appointment shall be made at the Annual Conference.

In the event of the winding-up of this Association, any sum which may remain to the credit of the Association shall be disposed of by the majority vote of the clubs.

ARTICLE VI.

Official Publications.

The Association may publish any periodical, report, or bulletin for circulation among the members of the various member clubs in its area, in such form and at such intervals as it may deem desirable. The expense of such publications may be defrayed from the funds of the Association.

MINORITY REPORT OF CARL PRYOR

Member from the 16th District on the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws of Rotary International

Note: This minority report of Rotarian Carl Pryor of Burlington, Iowa, was presented to the Convention by him at the Tuesday afternoon session. For discussion on this report see proceedings of that session.

I propose the following modifications to the proposed draft of the constitution and by-laws as reported by the Chairman, to-wit:

CONSTITUTION

1. That the words "such" and "any" in line 2, page 4 be transposed;
2. That the word "or" be substituted for the word "and" in line 5, page 4;
3. The word "must" should be substituted for the word "shall" in line 35, page 4; also in line 5, page 20;
4. That the word "thereto" be substituted for the word "thereof" in line 21, page 4;

5. That the words "honorary members excepted" in line 20, page 5, be stricken and the word "active" be inserted after the word "its" at the end of line 19 on said page;

6. That the period in line 32, page 5 be stricken and the words "and in the election of officers and directors" be added after the word "convention" in said line;

7. That there be added to Article V of the Constitution (page 4) the following sections, to-wit:

Section 4. *Term of Office.* The term of each Director shall begin with the adjournment of the annual convention at which he is elected; or, if elected in the interim between annual conventions, then with his election; and such term shall continue until the adjournment of the next succeeding annual convention.

Section 5. *Vacancies.* In the event of a vacancy in the office of Director, the remainder of the Board shall forthwith fill such vacancy by appointment of an active member in good standing of a member club in the territorial division from which the Director whose office shall have become vacant was elected.

8. That there be added to Article VI (page 5) the following sections, to-wit:

Section 3. *Qualifications.* Each officer of Rotary International must be an active member in good standing of a member club. He must further file an acceptance with the Secretary.

Section 4. *Term of Office.* The term of each officer of Rotary International, except District Governors, shall begin upon the adjournment of the annual convention at which he is elected, or if elected in the interim between annual conventions, then with his election; and he shall hold office for one year or until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

Section 5. *Vacancies.* (a) In the event of a vacancy in the office of President, the Vice Presidents shall succeed in office according to their rank. If in such event there is also a vacancy in all of the Vice Presidencies, the Board of Directors shall fill the office of President by election from its members.

Section 6. *Compensation.* All officers, except the Secretary and the Treasurer, shall serve without compensation. The Board of Directors shall from time to time fix the salary of the Secretary. The Treasurer shall be paid one dollar (\$1.00) per year for his services.

9. That the words "accredited delegates, proxies, and delegates at large at such conventions" appearing in lines 22 and 23 on page 6 be stricken and the words "electors present and voting" be substituted in lieu thereof.

BY-LAWS

1. That the words and figures "one hundred dollars (\$100.00)", appearing in lines 18 and 19 on page 7 be stricken and the following be inserted in lieu thereof; "fifty dollars (\$50.00)".

2. That the sentence commencing with the word "An" in line 1 and ending with the word "member" in line 3 on page 9 be stricken.

3. That the following sentence be added to Section 2 Article IV (page 9):

"The debate thereon shall be limited by rule of convention and the decision of the convention shall be final".

4. That Section 7 of Article IV (page 10) be stricken.

5. That the words, "an annual report to the Board of Directors of Rotary International at the annual convention", appearing in lines 11 and 12 on page 11 be stricken and the following inserted in lieu thereof; "a report to the Board of Directors of Rotary International at each meeting of said Board, and also to the annual convention."

6. That the words, "corporate surety" be inserted before the word "bond" in lines 12 and 19 on page 11.

7. That there be added to Section 5 Article VI (page 12) the following sentence; "No member of the Credentials Committee shall be eligible to any office to be filled by election at the convention".

8. That there be added to Section 1, Article IX (page 14) the following sentence: "No member of the Election Committee shall be eligible to any office to be filled by election at the convention."

9. That Sections 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Article V be stricken and the following sections be renumbered accordingly.

10. That the words "and District Governors", appearing in the caption of Section 7, Article IX and also the last sentence of said section be stricken.

11. That the caption of Article X be changed to read: "National, Territorial, and District Units".

12. That the words, "shall not abridge the rights of clubs to petition", appearing in line 11, page 18 be stricken and the words, "shall not be inconsistent herewith" be inserted in lieu thereof.

13. That the part of Section 1, Article XII, (page 19) commencing with the word, "provided" (line 46) be stricken and the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

"provided that written notice of any proposed change or addition be mailed by the secretary to the secretary of each club in the district or districts to be affected not less than thirty days prior to the meeting of the Board at which action is to be taken; and provided, further that no such proposed change or addition shall be made over the objection of a majority of the clubs in each of the districts affected thereby, such objection to be registered by the filing with the secretary of Rotary International on or before the day of said meeting a duly certified copy of a resolution passed by a club and showing the action taken on the question".

14. That the word "May" be substituted for the word "July" in line 3, page 20.

15. That the word "nominated" be stricken from lines 6 and 46 on page 20 and the word "elected" substituted in lieu thereof.

16. That the word "selection" in lines 25, 30 and 35 on page 20 and the word "nomination" in lines 27, 41 and 47 on said page be stricken and the word "election" substituted in lieu thereof; that the words "nominee for" in line 25 on said page be stricken; that the words "nominee for the office of" in line 28, the words "for election at the next succeeding annual convention of Rotary International" in lines 29 and 30, and the words "nominee for" in lines 25 and 30 on said page be stricken.

17. That the word "elected" be substituted for the word "selected" in line 29 on page 20; that the word "officer" be substituted for the word "nominee" in line 35 and the words "elected to" be substituted for the words "nominated for" in line 46 on page 20; that the words "for the nomination" in line 37 on said page be stricken.

18. That the words "and shall be the representative of Rotary International in said district", appearing in lines 6 and 7 on page 20 be stricken, and a period placed after the preceding word.

19. That Section 4 of Article XII be amended so as to make the first sentence thereof to read as follows: "A District Conference may act upon matters of importance within its District, provided such action shall be in accordance with the constitution and these by-laws.

20. That the word "thereon" in line 21, page 20 should be stricken.

21. That Section 7 of Article XII be stricken and the following adopted in lieu thereof:

"In the event that any district conference shall fail to elect a district governor the presidents of the clubs in such district shall elect such officer by primary and final mail ballot. The primary ballots for nomination shall be sent out within one week after the adjournment of the conference and the final ballots for election shall be sent out within ten days after the mailing of the primary ballots to the presidents, such final ballots to be accompanied by a report of the vote in the primary; and in such final ballot only those candidates receiving the three highest votes in the primary shall be voted for. The candidate receiving a majority of the votes cast shall be by the District Governor declared elected. In the event of a vacancy in the office of District Governor or of the death, disqualification or declination of the District Governor elect, the office shall be filled by the presidents of the clubs in the district in the same manner as above provided, except that in case of vacancy in the office of the District Governor, the ballots shall be sent out and the result announced by the President of the oldest club in the District".

22. That the words "at such convention", appearing in line 39 on page 23 be stricken and the words "present and voting" be inserted in lieu thereof.

23. That the words "in conformity with the provisions of the by-laws the convention shall authorize supervision", appearing in lines 36 and 37 on page 5 be stricken and the following inserted in lieu thereof, to-wit:

"thru such action taken as is prescribed in the by-laws supervision shall be authorized".

24. That all of Sections 1 and 2 of Article X of the By-laws, except the caption of said Section 1, be stricken, and the following be adopted in lieu thereof, to-wit:

Section 1. (caption) Power to function in an administrative capacity shall be delegated by Rotary International to any group comprising all the member clubs in one or more nations in accordance with the following provisions, to-wit:

(a) A written proposal for the delegation of such administrative powers may be made by the Presidents of not less than 25 of the member clubs then within the boundaries of such proposed administrative unit, the signature of each such President to be thereunto duly authorized by a majority vote of the active membership of his club. Said proposal shall be filed with the Secretary of Rotary International and must be accompanied by the proposed constitution and by-laws of the contemplated unit, which said constitution and by-laws shall be in nowise inconsistent with the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International.

(b) Within 20 days after the receipt and filing of such a proposal and accompanying documents, the Secretary of Rotary International shall mail to the secretary of each club in such contemplated unit a ballot form upon which each of said clubs may vote for or against the proposal. Said ballot shall be accompanied by a copy of the proposal and the proposed constitution and by-laws. The ballots must be returned to the Secretary of Rotary International within three months after he mails them to the various club secretaries. To be valid, a ballot must show that a majority vote of the active membership of the club authorized it to be cast. Upon receipt by the Secretary of Rotary International of valid ballots in favor of said proposal from two-thirds of the clubs in said proposed national or territorial unit, he shall announce in writing to each member club in Rotary International the establishment of such administrative unit.

25. That the following be substituted for Section 3 of Article X (page 17, lines 23 to 32 inclusive):

Section 2. Executive Committee. Powers to function in an administrative capacity shall be delegated to any group comprising all the member clubs in one or more nations in the same manner and under the same rules as set forth in Section 1 of this article, with the following exceptions and additions: The proposal must be signed by not less than 12 club presidents and must be accompanied by a set of proposed rules for administration, partly by Rotary International and partly by an executive committee.

26. That the following be substituted in lieu of Section 4 of Article X (page 17, lines 33 to 47 inclusive):

Section 3. Advisory Committee. Authority to have an advisory committee or other agency as provided in Sub-Section (c) of Section 1 of Article VIII of the Constitution shall be granted to any group comprising all the member clubs in one or more nations in the same manner and under the same rules as set forth in Section 1 of this article, with the following exceptions and additions: the proposal therefor must be signed by the Presidents of not less than ten (10) member clubs in such national or territorial group and be accompanied by proposed rules defining the authority to be exercised by such advisory committee or other agency.

27. That Sections 5 and 6 of Article X of the By-Laws be numbered 4 and 5 respectively.

28. That Section 7 of Article X of the By-Laws be stricken.

29. That there be substituted for Section 2, Article XIV:

"The uniform per capita tax provided for by Section 1 of Article IX of the Constitution for the year 1922-1923 shall be the sum of one dollar (\$1.00) per annum, which shall be paid by each member club semi-annually for each member of such club to Rotary International. Each member club not included in any national or territorial unit shall pay to Rotary International in addition thereto, for said year, a per capita tax of two dollars (\$2.00) per annum, payable semi-annually, for each member of such club, the date for determining the liability of member clubs for the payment of such additional per capita tax being the date upon which a semi-annual payment shall become payable; Provided, that member clubs in the British

Isles shall not be required to pay such additional per capita tax for the semi-annual period commencing July 1, 1922. Hereafter, the Board of Directors shall report to the annual convention a budget for the following fiscal year, separating the contemplated expenditures for international work and activities from other contemplated expenditures, together with its recommendation of the proper per capita tax required for said budget, and the convention shall take action thereon."

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CARL PRYOR.

MANUAL OF PROCEDURE
FOR ROTARIANS

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FOREWORD

In accordance with a resolution adopted at the Atlantic City Convention there was prepared as a supplement to the "Proceedings" of that convention, a compilation of all the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws and rulings of conventions and Boards of Directors then in effect. In the foreword to that supplement it was stated that the first edition was only a beginning, inasmuch as the time for its preparation was very limited. The Manual now more nearly approaches a finished product, as a result of having more time to carry on an exhaustive search of the records at International Headquarters.

This work has been designated as a "Manual of Procedure for Rotarians" inasmuch as a large part of the circulation of this book is among members who are not officers of Rotary International nor of clubs but on account of their active work in the club and keen interest in Rotary have nearly as great a need and desire for a compilation of this kind as the officers themselves.

No attempt has been made to go into great detail on the subjects which are thoroughly covered in the regular pamphlets published by Rotary International owing to the printing expense involved and the limited space afforded in this book. At the beginning of each subject proper reference has been made to these pamphlets which are either on hand at the club headquarters or can be obtained quickly from International Headquarters.

A great amount of painstaking work and thoughtful planning has gone into this manual in the effort to make it complete and readily usable, but criticisms, suggestions, questions, etc., are cordially invited to the end that the next edition may show an improvement over this one.

MANUAL OF PROCEDURE

FOR ROTARIANS

Brief History of Rotary

Origin of Rotary—Unique Plan of Membership—Rotary's
Marvelous Growth—Rotary Creed Is Service—Every
Member an Active Member.

The Origin of Rotary

Rotary came into "being" with a group of four Chicago men. Each one of the four represented a different calling—one was a coal dealer, one a mining operator, one a merchant tailor, and the fourth an attorney.

The attorney was the one who first advanced the idea of forming the club. It was his idea that the club should be unique among clubs, that it should promote friendship and understanding, knowledge and broad mindedness, and interest in the other fellow and mutual helpfulness, and that only one man from each line of business or profession should be admitted to membership. His name is Paul P. Harris and to him belongs the credit for starting the great Rotary movement. The meeting of the four at which it was decided to organize a club was held during the evening of February 23d, 1905, in the Unity Building on Dearborn Street in Chicago. Subsequent meetings were held at the places of business of the several members.

"Rotary" was chosen as the name of the club because of the custom of having the meetings in "rotation" at the places of business of the different members, where in turn each member acted as host, exhibited his office, shop, or plant and explained his business. As "Rotarian Club" was somewhat inapt, they decided to adopt the shorter form and call it the "Rotary Club." This meeting from place to place was continued for some time until the membership became so large as to make the plan impractical. But this custom, although of short duration, was responsible for one of the features that is observed today in many Rotary clubs. This is the "business talks" that are often given by members relative to successful methods that have been adopted in their business and the application of the Rotary idea of service to their work.

Unique Plan of Membership.

As other members were admitted to the new club, the principle was still adhered to of having only one representative from each business or profession, this unique plan distinguishing the club from other organizations. Then, also, such a plan served to sustain interest in the club, promote attendance, and make a member place a high valuation upon his membership. Time has proved it to be a plan adaptable to the smaller cities as well as to the larger ones.

Later years proved that there were many other advantages to such a plan. A membership made up of one representative from each business or profession is truly representative of the community. Such a body of men becomes an ideal forum for the discussion of public questions and for the consideration of matters of concern both to the public and to the trades and the professions. United action by a smaller club is much easier of accomplishment than by a club with a membership of several hundred or several thousand. It is impossible for any one profession or allied professions to become numerically strong enough to dominate the policy of such a club. The business man is benefited by membership in Rotary, for such association tends to lift him out of the rut of his own business routine, giving him a broader and more sympathetic understanding of other businesses and professions.

But most important of all, the limited membership plan has increased the efficiency of the club itself by giving the officials a lever for the removal of any "dead timber" from the membership. The club can insist upon regular attendance and active participation or the surrender of membership to someone else in the same line of business. That this rule is rigidly observed is one of the reasons why membership in Rotary is held at so high a premium.

Rotary's Marvelous Growth.

It was not long before the new club began to hold semi-monthly evening dinner meetings, in addition to the weekly luncheon, rotating them around among the hotels and restaurants of Chicago. In a short time there were nearly half a hundred members and a considerable number of others who had become interested and had signed membership applications. The membership increased to over a hundred. Men in other cities heard of this new club called "Rotary" and wrote to the Chicago club to ask if they could organize in their cities. It was decided that it would be best to wait until time had proved the experiment successful before giving encouragement to the organization of clubs elsewhere. In 1908—three years after the first meeting—the second Rotary Club was organized in San Francisco. Other clubs followed on the Pacific Coast and then the movement spread to the East and then to the South until sixteen clubs had been organized by the end of 1910. These clubs were all the result of seed sown by members of the Chicago club and of other clubs—members who were enthused by the Rotary idea and who as volunteer missionaries gave of their time and money without thought of personal gain.

It was in 1910 that the first convention was held and the "National Association" formed. This meeting was held in Chicago, and general offi-

cers were elected and a constitution was adopted. Paul P. Harris was honored by election to the presidency of the newly created association, and Chesley R. Perry, who was a member of the Chicago club and who, with Paul Harris, was responsible to a large extent for calling together this first delegate body of Rotary, was elected secretary. This office he has always held and continues to hold at the present time. Paul Harris has since been honored with the title of President Emeritus, conferred upon him at the Duluth Convention.

The second convention was held at Portland, Oregon, in 1911, and the third convention at Duluth, Minnesota, in 1912. Previous to the Duluth convention a club had been organized at Winnipeg, Canada, and at the convention a cable was received from the Rotary Club of London, England, asking for a charter. To make provision for these clubs, the convention took action, changing the organization from a "National" to an "International Association." By this time there were fifty clubs in existence.

The rapid growth in number of clubs continued. From every nook and corner of the United States and Canada came requests from business men who had heard of this new haven for the community welfare, who wanted to establish clubs in their cities. By 1916, the number of clubs had increased to more than 250, with approximately 27,000 members. A dozen clubs had been organized in England and several more in Canada. Business men in Cuba and in South America had also become inoculated with the Rotary idea and were seeking to organize clubs.

During the five years from 1916 to 1922, nearly a thousand additional clubs have been organized, making a total more than twelve hundred and fifty Rotary clubs in the world today. Although the greater number, by far, are in the United States, where the movement originated, there are Rotary clubs in the principal cities of Canada, of Great Britain and Ireland and of Cuba. Rotary has also been established in Hawaii (1915); Porto Rico (1918); Uruguay (1918); Philippine Islands (1919); China (1919); Panama (1919); British India (1919); Argentine (1919); Spain (1920); Japan (1920); Mexico (1921); France (1921); Australia (1921); South Africa (1921); New Zealand (1921); Newfoundland (1921); Peru (1921); and Norway (1921).

There is no doubt that during the next few years a marked growth in the number of clubs in Europe, South America, Asia, Africa, Australia as well as in a number of the smaller cities of the North American Continent and the British Isles will take place.

This remarkable growth has been entirely spontaneous, due alike to the zeal of Rotarians and the general interest on the part of prospective members. Never, at any time, has the organization employed paid organizers. On the other hand, extreme care has always been exercised in surveying cities and towns, applying for membership, to make sure that such communities were ready for a Rotary club and were of sufficient size from which to secure a membership of representative men and still have the membership restricted to one man from each business or profession.

The Rotary Creed Is Service.

The Rotary creed is fully set forth in the "Rotary Platform" and in the "Rotary Code of Ethics." The Rotary Platform was adopted by the

organization in 1911 and is a concise statement of the principles and ethics guiding and actuating all Rotary clubs. "The Rotary club demands fair dealings, honest methods, and high standards in business," is the theme of this platform, and the last sentence in the platform, "He profits most who serves best," has been adopted as the latter part of the slogan of Rotary. The complete slogan reads: "Service Above Self—He Profits Most Who Serves Best."

The "Rotary Code of Ethics" was adopted by the organization in 1915, and sets forth the principles and practices that should exist not only between Rotarians, but all business and professional men everywhere. To read this Code of Ethics which the Rotarians have adopted as their ideal is to realize one of the reasons why this relatively new movement has gone forward by leaps and bounds during the past five years. Men had been waiting for this very thing. It became a "living force" in the lives of many men who had been obsessed with the one idea of making money, transforming them into men who chose for their motto "he profits most who serves best" instead of the old standard of "he profits most who accumulates most in material things." To these men, life became an investment, not measured in terms of dollars, but measured in terms of the faithful discharge of man's highest duties to society. The governor of one of the greatest states in the United States has said that "Rotary is able to catch the heartbeat—the harmony of life—and put it into action."

Every Member an Active Member.

The Rotary club has one rule which must not be violated. This is the rule in regard to attendance. Nearly every club has a clause in its Constitution whereby a member is automatically dropped from membership if he misses four meetings in succession. Many clubs have limited the successive absences to three. To this rule is attributed one of the reasons for the remarkable efficiency of Rotary. A careful record of each member's attendance is kept by the secretary and nothing short of sickness or death can excuse a member. Absence from the city is no excuse, for there is a special rule whereby a member may attend the meeting of the club in the city where he happens to be, whereby the secretary of his home club is officially advised of this fact, and he receives credit for attendance just as if he had been present at the meeting of his own club.

Rotary clubs thus hold an enviable record for high percentage of attendance at meetings. Clubs with as many as two or three hundred members have as high as 85 per cent of their members present meeting after meeting. There are Rotary districts with as many as forty and fifty clubs which maintain a "district percentage of attendance" at meetings of all clubs in the district of from 80 to 90 per cent. New records for high attendance percentages are continually being made and as quickly being surpassed by some other club. It is now no unusual thing for Rotary clubs with from 30 to 60 members to maintain a 100 per cent attendance record, or every member present, not only at one meeting—which in itself would be an unusual record—but a perfect attendance for several consecutive meetings.

THE ROTARY SPIRIT

By Edgar A. Guest.

Red roses for the living, and handclasps warm and true,
A heart that's tuned to giving, and strength to dare and do;
The sound of honest laughter, the joy of honest toil;
For those that follow after, to leave a finer soil.
All this has been and ever will be the Rotary plan,
A man's sincere endeavor to serve his fellow-man.

A little less self-seeking, a little more for men,
Less bitter in our speaking, more kindly with the pen;
A little less of swerving from paths of truth and right,
A little more of serving and less of dollar might.
More peaceful with our neighbors, and stauncher to our friends,
For this all Rotary labors, on this its hope depends.

To smooth the way for others, to make of life the most;
To make the phrase "our brothers" mean more than idle boast;
To praise sincere endeavor, when praise will spur it on,
Withholding kind words never until the friend is gone;
This is the Rotary spirit, this is the Rotary dream,
God grant that we may near it, before we cross the stream.

What Rotary Stands For

See also pamphlets as follows: No. 1—The Rotary Club; No. 4—What the Rotary Club Is and Is Not; and No. 11—A Talking Knowledge of Rotary.

The Objects of Rotary International.

See Rotary International Constitution, Art. III, Sec. 1.

See Standard Club Constitution, Art. 2.

The Objects of Rotary International as they now stand were adopted by the 1922 Convention.

The 1922 Convention amended the Standard Club Constitution so that the objects of the Rotary club are identically the same as the objects of Rotary International.

ADOPTION OF THE ROTARY PLATFORM.

The Rotary Platform was adopted by a resolution at the 1911 Convention. It was slightly revised by resolution of the 1912 Convention, and is as follows:

The Rotary Platform.

Recognizing the commercial basis of modern life as a necessary incident in human evolution, the Rotary Club is organized to express that proper relation between private interests and the fusion of private interests which constitutes society.

To accomplish this purpose more effectively the principle of limited membership has been adopted, the Rotary Club consisting of one representative from each distinct line of business or profession. Each member is benefited by contact with representative men engaged in different occupations and is enabled thereby to meet more intelligently the responsibilities of civic and business life.

The basis of club membership insures the representation of all interests and the domination of none in the consideration of public questions relating to business. On account of its limited membership the Rotary Club does not constitute itself the voice of the entire community on questions of general importance, but its action on such questions is of great influence in advancing the civic and business welfare of the community.

The Rotary Club demands fair dealings, honest methods, and high standards in business. No obligation, actual or implied, to influence business exists in Rotary. Election to membership therein is an expression of confidence of the club in the member elected, and of its good will towards him. As his business is an expression of himself, he is expected actively to represent it.

Membership in the Rotary Club is a privilege and an opportunity and

its responsibility demands honest and efficient service and thoughtfulness for one's fellows.

Service is the basis of all business.

He profits most who serves best.

The Rotary Motto.

The Rotary Motto "He Profits Most Who Serves Best" was first introduced to Rotary through a paper by Arthur Frederick Sheldon read at the 1911 Convention. The phrase was incorporated in the Rotary platform and has since become used generally as the Rotary motto. The following form is also used: "Service Above Self—He Profits Most Who Serves Best."

Adoption of the Rotary Code of Ethics.

See Rotary International By-Laws, Article XV.

The By-Laws of Rotary International provide that a Rotary Code of Ethics for business men shall be adopted and shall not be changed or amended except in the manner in which the By-Laws are amended.

By resolution at the 1915 Convention the Code as it now stands was adopted. It is as follows:

THE ROTARY CODE OF ETHICS.

For All Business Men.

My business standards shall have in them a note of sympathy for our common humanity. My business dealings, ambitions, and relations shall always cause me to take into consideration my highest duties as a member of society. In every position in business life, in every responsibility that comes before me, my chief thought shall be to fill that responsibility and discharge that duty so when I have ended each of them, I shall have lifted the level of human ideals and achievements a little higher than I found it. As a Rotarian it is my duty:

First: To consider my vocation worthy, and as affording me distinct opportunity to serve society.

Second: To improve myself, increase my efficiency, and enlarge my service, and by so doing attest my faith in the fundamental principle of Rotary, that *he profits most who serves best.*

Third: To realize that I am a business man and ambitious to succeed; but that I am first an ethical man, and wish no success that is not founded on the highest justice and morality.

Fourth: To hold that the exchange of my goods, my service, and my ideas for profit is legitimate and ethical, provided that all parties in the exchange are benefited thereby.

Fifth: To use my best endeavors to elevate the standards of the vocation in which I am engaged, and so to conduct my affairs that others in my vocation may find it wise, profitable, and conducive to happiness to emulate my example.

Sixth: To conduct my business in such a manner that I may give a perfect service equal to or even better than my competitor, and when in

doubt to give added service beyond the strict measure of debt or obligation.

Seventh: To understand that one of the greatest assets of a professional or of a business man is his friends and that any advantage gained by reason of friendship is eminently ethical and proper.

Eighth: To hold that true friends demand nothing of one another and that any abuse of the confidence of friendship for profit is foreign to the spirit of Rotary, and in violation of its Code of Ethics.

Ninth: To consider no personal success legitimate or ethical which is secured by taking unfair advantage of certain opportunities in the social order that are absolutely denied others, nor will I take advantage of opportunities to achieve material success that others will not take because of the questionable morality involved.

Tenth: To be not more obligated to a Brother Rotarian than I am to every other man in human society; because the genius of Rotary is not in its competition, but in its co-operation; for provincialism can never have a place in an institution like Rotary, and Rotarians assert that Human Rights are not confined to Rotary Clubs, but are as deep and as broad as the race itself; and for these high purposes does Rotary exist to educate all men and all institutions.

Eleventh: Finally, believing in the universality of the Golden Rule, *All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them*, we contend that Society best holds together when equal opportunity is accorded all men in the natural resources of this planet.

Rotary Ethics in General.

The By-Laws of Rotary International provide for a Committee on Business Methods for the study and publication of ethical methods and standards for Rotarian and non-Rotarian business and professional men.

Various vocational sections of Rotary have adopted standards of practice for their own particular businesses or professions.

Rotary in Public Affairs and Community Service

See also Pamphlet No. 16, "A Guide to Community Service," and various pamphlets on Boys Work.

GENERAL POLICIES.

A general policy with regard to the endorsement of projects, movements, etc., by Rotary International was stated in a resolution adopted by the 1919 Convention providing that Rotary International will not at any time endorse any project or movement unless it is fully capable and willing to reinforce its endorsement by concrete action to further the interest of the project or movement which is endorsed.

The 1916 Convention adopted a resolution stating that clubs should enter into the study of civic matters (now termed "Community Service"), that are of interest to their respective communities but that their action on these matters should be confined so far as possible to individual effort directed by the knowledge which they have secured.

The 1917 Convention adopted the following statement with regard to community service:

"Rotary clubs should continuously survey the field of community life in order to ascertain community needs.

"Whenever organizations already in existence can satisfactorily perform such work they should be encouraged to serve as media to accomplish the desired ends.

"When such existing institutions need strengthening in order to be thoroughly efficient, the Rotarians as individuals or through their club activities should give such aid and encouragement as is necessary to make the existing institutions efficient for such work.

"As a general proposition, a Rotary club as a club should do those community services that cannot be done so well by organizations or institutions already in existence, if such bodies are developed to the proper degree of efficiency."

The 1918 Convention adopted a resolution re-affirming the above.

The 1919 Convention adopted a resolution pledging the aid of Rotary clubs everywhere individually and collectively to the promotion of effective community service effort.

The 1919 Convention adopted a resolution providing that suggestions contained in the report of the Committee on Public Affairs (made at that convention) be recommended to the attention of each Rotary club and of each Rotarian as worthy of earnest and thoughtful study to the end that the influence of Rotary and the activities of Rotarians shall be exerted to the accomplishment of the various betterments of society suggested by the report. (This report is on page 408, 1919 Convention Proceedings).

BOYS WORK

Its Inception and Development

The first formal action by Rotary International, looking to the taking up of Boys Work, was the adoption by the Seventh Annual Convention, held in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1916, of a motion favoring the appointment by the new administration of "a standing committee on the subject of work among the boys," with the duty of cooperating with the Boys Work committees of the clubs.

The 1917 Convention adopted a resolution looking to providing for a permanent committee on work among the boys with the duty of continuing the work for boys "and to organize the several districts or individual clubs thereof, for the purpose of developing such work." The resolution also provided

"That particular emphasis be laid upon the personal contact between Rotarians and individual boys, and that it be urged upon each Rotarian to do his share toward contributing to the guidance, welfare and development of such individual boys as he may have the opportunity of directing, until such boys shall have been fully developed and made to stand on their own feet."

The 1918 Convention adopted the following "platform":

"1. Rotary's chief objective in its work among the boys should be the development of good citizens.

"2. In this work Rotary clubs should seek the local field of greatest need as disclosed by a sufficient preliminary boy-life survey of the community.

"3. No work for boys—unless it be to meet an emergency—should be undertaken excepting in the earnest purpose to make it continuous. Rotary should work through agencies already in existence, or promote new agencies able to assume responsibility, keeping Rotary free to co-operate with every worthy movement in the interest of boys.

"4. The development of individual effort on the part of Rotarians should be encouraged. This effort may find expression in volunteer service with boys' welfare organizations or in a personal interest in individual boys. In either case such service should have adequate supervision.

"5. Rotarians should vigilantly devote themselves to safeguard the boy-life of the community through wise municipal, state, and federal laws.

"6. Every Rotary club is a logical vocational guidance bureau. The boys work program should give Rotarians the opportunity of relating themselves to vocational guidance within their individual classifications."

The 1919 Convention adopted a resolution authorizing the organization of a department of boys work at International Headquarters with an executive secretary in charge to cooperate with the International Committee on Boys Work and to direct Rotary work among the boys under the supervision of the general officers of the association.

The 1920 Convention adopted in its entirety the report of the committee on Boys Work (See 1920 Convention Proceedings.)

The 1920-21 Board of Directors approved the following statement of

a Rotary-Club's proper relationship to Boys Work organizations and movements, and the supporting of same;

1. The General Rule

A Rotary Club's greatest opportunity in Boys Work is, **FIRST**—to furnish leadership in awakening the community to a realization of that community's duty and obligation to its Boys, **SECOND**—to find out the needs of the boy life of the community, and **THIRD**—to see to it that those needs are supplied by the authorities and agencies properly responsible. With this established as a principle, the general rule should be that a Rotary Club should offer advice based on knowledge of actual conditions, give encouragement and otherwise assist all worthy Boys Work organizations and movements to accomplish complete success in their work of developing boys into good citizens, provided that the giving of such aid does not entail a continuing obligation upon the club. Departures from this rule are touched upon below.

2. Means of Contact

The Boys Work committee of a Rotary Club should confer with all existing Boys Work organizations and give every assistance in co-ordinating their work and eliminating duplication, and later, if it is found desirable to have a special sub-committee to co-operate with each or any of the organizations which it is decided to help, the appointment of such committee or committees should be made.

3. Aiding Financially

Where a financial need exists in an organization which a Rotary Club desires to help, the preferred course to follow is to organize a campaign to secure the support of the general public to such organization so that all may have an interest in the organization and its work, the Rotarians individually contributing to the success of such campaign as other citizens of like ability are expected to do.

4. Inaugurating New Work

Where it is found necessary to launch a work not already being done by any existing organization a similar course should be followed, but unless the welfare of the boys makes it imperative to do so, new work should not be organized independently of existing Boys Work organizations.

5. Ready to Meet New Needs

The club, while taking action as above outlined to meet the needs of a given organization, should keep itself entirely free and in readiness to lend a hand in other directions as occasion may demand.

6. Prompt Relief in an Emergency

If in the case of an undoubtedly worthy organization, or in the community at large, a need should be found that requires immediate relief, the Rotary Club may properly extend aid without reference to the action of others.

7. A Club the Sole or Principal Support

Rotary Clubs are strongly cautioned against assuming any permanent obligation, but should a Rotary Club, after due consideration, decide to

become solely or mainly responsible for some new and permanent work, or, for some existing work, it should take steps to provide for the permanent support of such work by an endowment or other adequate means.

8. Illustrations of Boys Work

In the Manual of Boys Work (Rotary Pamphlet No. 18) reference is made to various national Boys Work organizations of the several countries in which Rotary is established. The mere mention of these organizations furnishes suggestions for club activity. A reading of the Boys Work section of the current issue of *THE ROTARIAN* or of any of the issues since January, 1920, will reveal scores of specific ways in which certain clubs have found their opportunity to do Boys Work.

District Boys Work Committees

The Board of Directors 1920-21 agreed: that the creation of District Boys Work Committees would tend to detract from the effectiveness of the work, and weaken the influence of Headquarters as the tendency would be for club committees to refer matters to district committees which should come to the Headquarters office and the International Committee. It also would tend to decrease the responsibility of club committees in districts, tempting them to leave the planning of their work to the district committee.

The 1921 Convention adopted a report of the Committee on Boys Work, in which were included recommendations for the continuance of boys work which may be briefly summarized under the following headings:

1. Getting every Rotary club organized for boys work.
2. Promotion of an annual "Boys' Week."
3. Promotion of physical education and development.
4. Conducting annual back-to-school campaigns.
5. Promotion of vocational education and guidance.
6. Encouragement of spiritual education.
7. Giving publicity to the boys' needs.
8. Strengthening the Boys Work Department.
9. Giving the personal touch—every needy boy cared for, and every Rotarian at work in some way for the boys.

Provision for Standing Committee on Boys Work

The 1922 convention after, the adoption of the present Constitution and By-Laws, which do not provide for a standing committee on Boys Work, unanimously adopted the following resolution, providing for the appointment annually of a Committee on Boys Work:

Whereas, over one thousand Rotary Clubs have standing Boys Work Committees, seventy-five percent of which are active, thus demonstrating the fact that Boys Work is a most outstanding feature of Rotary's program of service, and

Whereas, we believe that a standing Committee on Boys Work for Rotary International is essential to the proper expression of Rotary, therefore, it is

Resolved by the Thirteenth Annual Convention of Rotary International that the President of Rotary International be, and is hereby directed, to appoint annually a Committee of five on Boys Work, the Chairman

of which shall be a member of the International Conference; shall report to the Convention and be a voting member thereof, and, be it further

Resolved, that it shall be the duty of the Committee on Boys Work to study and give publicity to effective methods of aiding and encouraging boys to develop into good and capable men.

OFFICIAL ENDORSEMENTS OF PARTICULAR MOVEMENTS.

Public Schools.

The 1919 Convention adopted a resolution initiating a concerted international movement of all Rotary clubs for the maintaining and improving of the standard of the public school system. Recognition was given to the fact that the high standard of teachers must be maintained and that they must be provided with a sufficient salary to compensate them properly for the high quality of service demanded of them; and also attention was called to the fact that the present salaries of teachers in many cases do not assure such teachers more than the bare necessities of life and are insufficient to such an extent that the "whole public school system is about to deteriorate in standard through the lack of a sufficient number of teachers of high ability entering the profession." It was further resolved that it is well within the province of the Rotary club to recognize such conditions and bring them to the attention of the public with an appeal that they be met.

Truth in Advertising.

The 1916 Convention adopted a resolution stating that truth in advertising is beneficial to everyone using the same and recommending that Rotarians favor the enactment of laws to secure truth in all forms of advertising in states which now have no such statutes.

Reclamation of Idle, Waste Land by Discharged Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines.

The proposition is highly recommended of utilizing and reclaiming idle, waste, and arid lands, and assisting and encouraging men honorably discharged from the military and naval service of the allied nations to work thereon and acquire the same in the nation or province in which they hold their citizenship. Legislation toward this end was favored.—Recommended by 1919 Rotary Convention.

Good Roads.

The 1913 and 1914 Convention expressed the sentiment that Rotary should get behind and help all movements for good roads.

The 1919 Convention adopted a resolution providing that Rotary clubs should promote the establishment of comprehensive and well-developed national highways, supervised by highway commissioners and built and maintained at the expense of the nation. "The construction of good

roads contributes to comfort, happiness, and prosperity and is a great instrumentality for rendering service to mankind; and local roads depend upon state or provincial systems which in turn must be connected and correlated through great national highways for carrying inter-state or inter-provincial commerce, expediting postal deliveries, and meeting military requirements."

Development of Public Discussion.

The 1919 Convention adopted a resolution stating that "one of the greatest, most urgent, and most particular tasks before Rotary today is to arouse and stimulate the development of public discussion and organized co-operative right thinking for the general public good and to collect the results thereof and put them in usable form to the end that the people of all countries and particularly of those countries wherein Rotary clubs are located may be able to combat more effectively the enemies of democracy and comprehend more clearly the other great problems of mankind—economic and social—to be better able to work them out in the spirit of 'Service Above Self—He Profits Most Who Serves Best.'"

Teaching of Thrift.

The 1919 Convention adopted a resolution providing that all Rotary clubs should adopt as a vital part of their program "the teaching of thrift in all phases of organized society and make a serious and continuous effort to assist and direct this world movement to the end that individuals become financially independent and nations stabilized and governments offering safe securities be actively supported."

Relations Between Employer and Employee.

The 1921 Convention adopted a resolution providing that Rotary should continue its study of industrial problems with a view of assisting in the establishment of agencies of some kind whereby controversies between capital and labor directly affecting the public welfare can be judicially investigated with fairness to both contending factions as well as to the public and finally adjudicated without the necessity of either faction resorting to violence or unfair practice or methods to the end that justice to all sides may eventually prevail. (See Page 243 of the 1921 Convention Proceedings Book.)

The previous history of Rotary's activity in this direction is as follows:

After considerable discussion at the 1919 Convention, a resolution was adopted referring the question of the position that Rotary should take in this matter, to the incoming Committee on Relations between Employer and Employee, requesting that the committee study the relationship between employer and employee and the interests of the public in connection therewith, directing the attention of all Rotary clubs to a consideration of this problem, obtaining their conclusions regarding it, and submitting its report to the 1920 Convention.

The report was presented to the 1920 Convention at Atlantic City and adopted by the Convention. In the report, the committee reiterated its

belief that every Rotarian who is an employer should endeavor to establish between his management and his employees most cordial relations; that employees are entitled to have advocates to speak for them so long as such advocates are mutually agreeable; that where the public is caused great inconvenience or suffering through the interference of the manufacture or production of the vital necessities of life, such as food, clothing, fuel or transportation, whether caused by the restriction of capital or its output or because of strikes, that the interest of the public is paramount and provision should be made for the just settlement of such questions without delay. The committee also recommended that steps be taken to counteract the harmful influence caused by articles and illustrations in the public press tending to antagonize capital or labor, or both; and that further a bureau of help to employers should be established at Headquarters under the Committee on Business Methods. The committee recommended in its report that the special matter of relations between employer and employee can best be handled by the standing Committee on Business Methods.

During the Convention the By-Laws of the Association were amended to provide that the Committee on Business Methods shall handle the matter of Employer-Employee Relations.

Military Training (United States).

The 1918 Convention adopted the following resolutions: Providing that the International Association of Rotary Clubs pledge their hearty and unqualified support of the principle of universal obligatory military training for all young men before the voting age and recommends the continued and active co-operation of the Rotary clubs with the Universal Military Training League and other patriotic organizations to secure the necessary legislation therefor, believing that such a plan, as a permanent national policy, will provide for the common defense upon the only equitable plan, regenerate our young manhood mentally and physically, instill the patriotism of service, Americanize and unify the diverse citizenship of America and develop the man-power as nothing else can do; and that existing cantonments shall be maintained for training purposes. The resolution also recommended and urged that each Rotary club in America appoint a special committee to promote and expedite this movement in its own territory.

Proper Attitude Regarding Credit for Winning the War.

The 1919 Convention adopted a resolution providing that Rotarians throughout the world should actively discourage any tendency upon the part of the people of every respective nation from either claiming or attempting to distribute the credit for winning the war, but rather Rotarians should encourage a spirit of thoughtfulness and fair play by being generous in their praise of the magnificent contribution made by each of the allied and associated powers to the winning of the great war. "This will help in counteracting the tendency upon the part of many people of different nations engaged in the war either to claim credit for the winning of the war or to attempt to distribute credit among several of the allied

and associated powers. Such thoughtlessness tends to create a feeling of resentment in the hearts of the peoples of other nations and to promote discord and misunderstanding with the allied and associated powers. It ill becomes any great nation to claim credit for the winning of the war in which so many nations have paid the full measure of their devotion to the cause of justice and human liberty."

Public Health.

The 1918 Convention adopted a resolution recommending a comprehensive campaign of education looking to the enlightenment of the people (United States) on the grave question of venereal diseases, this education being first in the Rotary club and then in the community outside if possible.

The 1919 Convention adopted a resolution providing that attention of Rotary clubs throughout the world be called to the urgent need for progressive action in the promotion of physical fitness and pledging the co-operation of the I. A. of R. C. with the National Physical Education Service in the United States and with similar agencies in other countries and recommending that each Rotary club take whatever action may be appropriate to promote local united effort toward this end.

The 1920 Convention adopted a resolution directing the Board of Directors to designate one week each year to be observed by Rotary clubs as "Public Health Week" and to request each club to devote the Rotary meeting of that week so far as possible to the subject of public health.

The 1920-21 Board of Directors agreed that it is not at present possible for the International Association of Rotary Clubs to co-operate with the American Social Hygiene Association.

CO-OPERATION AMONG ROTARY CLUBS.

The 1918 Convention adopted a resolution providing that each Rotary club desiring to request the co-operation of other Rotary clubs upon any proposition whatsoever should first submit its plans and purposes to the respective district governor or governors and secure his or their approval inasmuch as the district governor represents the International Association and may thus act as a centralized authority to supervise the co-operation of Rotary clubs.

The Board of Directors, 1916-17, agreed that no club shall enter upon the furthering of a cause of more than local interest without first having assurance of approval from all the other clubs within the district affected by the same interests.

The Board of Directors, 1919-20, considered the propriety of organizing the Ohio Society for Crippled children of the then Tenth district, the By-Laws of which had been presented for the directors perusal. This society originated through a resolution adopted at a district executives' conference. The Board approved the society providing no Rotarian in the

Tenth District should be compelled to be a member, that the membership should be open to all Rotarians of the then Tenth District and that the objects should be the compiling of information and general assistance in raising funds and building and maintaining hospitals for the care and cure of crippled children.

Adoption and Endorsement of Resolutions by Rotary Clubs.

The 1919 Convention adopted a resolution that it should not be the custom for Rotary clubs to send resolutions to other Rotary clubs for adoption, but that if an emergency appears to exist requiring such action, a Rotary club should submit to International Headquarters any such resolution proposed to be sent to other Rotary clubs for the decision of the International Board as to whether the resolution should be published in the "Weekly Letter" or should be sent out to other Rotary clubs by the Rotary club originating the resolutions or should be rejected as not proper or important enough to warrant communicating it to other Rotary clubs.

The 1918-19 Board of Directors agreed that it is improper for Rotary clubs of any nation to pronounce upon questions involving international diplomacy.

The 1920-21 Board of Directors agreed to point out to Rotary clubs the inadvisability of passing resolutions on any purely political question or regarding any existing or proposed municipal, state, provincial, or national legislation; urged clubs not to ask other clubs to endorse such resolutions or to pass similar resolutions, and advised district governors and general officers of the organization not to head any movement tending toward the passing of such resolutions or the uniting of clubs for the furtherance of such resolutions.

This is now incorporated in the Standard Club Constitution, see Article IX.

The 1922 Convention adopted a resolution prohibiting Rotary Clubs from calling upon other Rotary Clubs for contributions, subscriptions or pledges, except for calamitous happenings which no single community could or should be expected to succor, and excepting further strictly Rotary proposals. No call shall be made except by the International Board, or with the official approval of the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

Rotary's Relation to Other Organizations

(See also "Rotary in Public Affairs and Community Service")

The 1914-15 Executive Committee agreed that Rotary clubs should not affiliate with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States because it would thereby appear that they were seeking to place themselves in the position of commercial clubs, boards of trade, etc., and semi-political matters would be continually referred to the Rotary clubs which would be a source of annoyance and embarrassment to them.

The 1915-16 Board of Directors agreed that Rotary clubs should not join state Chambers of Commerce for the same reason as given above.

The 1915-16 Board of Directors agreed that notice be given that Rotary has at no time given endorsement to an organization of any club represented to be like Rotary, such notice to be mailed the executive officers of various Chambers of Commerce and editors or publishers of newspapers by the Secretary in the form of a communication.

The 1916-17 Board of Directors agreed in connection with organization of clubs similar to Rotary that affiliating Rotary clubs be advised and encouraged to see that by their demeanor and by the publicity which they can secure, they let it be known to their own members, to members of these other clubs, and to the general public that Rotary is the genuine, original organization of this character and that all others are imitations although we bear them no ill-will for imitating Rotary and in fact are glad to see our principles spreading into a wider field.

The 1917 Convention adopted a resolution stating that no individual can effectually perform the duties of a Rotarian and those of any other similar club, that the future of Rotary, as well as that of similar organizations will be best served by the undivided loyalty of the individual members and that we strongly discourage the members of Rotary from dividing their energies by accepting membership in similar organizations.

The 1917-18 Board of Directors agreed that there is no objection to addresses being given to trade conferences on the ideals of Rotary and their application.

The 1917-18 Board of Directors agreed it does not favor entering into any agreement or arrangement with any organization similar to Rotary in connection with the dividing of territory, nor does it favor a policy of refraining from establishing Rotary clubs in cities in which other similar organizations have already organized clubs.

The 1917-18 Board of Directors adopted a resolution placing themselves on record as desiring to place no obstacle in the way of similar organizations; granting membership is distinct but denies emphatically that any arrangements regarding organization exist between Rotary and other organizations, or that Rotary has given official approval of the organization of such clubs; also the Board in harmony with the Atlanta Convention, emphatically oppose dual membership, considering such injurious to all organizations concerned.

The 1919 Convention adopted a resolution providing that no officer or other official of Rotary shall permit the publication of his title as an official of Rotary International in connection with his official position or membership in any other organization unless he has first secured the approval of the International Board.

The 1919 Convention adopted a resolution practically word for word the same as that adopted at 1917 Convention except that a paragraph was added stating the belief of those assembled that it would not be best for firm partners or corporate associates of Rotarians to join similar organizations, but leave the opportunity open for other firms and other corporations to be represented in such other organizations, thereby increasing the number of business concerns coming in contact with the principles of Rotary as expressed through the activities of the Rotary clubs and of other similar organizations.

The above recommendation does not prevent, and it is not intended to prevent, co-operation between a Rotary club and such similar organizations in any civic or community work where it may be necessary and desirable for all local organizations to co-operate. Neither is it intended to prevent inter-club fellowship by the Rotary club acting as hosts to other similar organizations when it so desires and, vice versa, accepting invitations to be the guest of such organizations.

Rotary's Form of Organization

Rotary International

The present constitution and by-laws of Rotary International as amended at the 1922 Convention are printed elsewhere in this book.

In the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, made to the 1920 Convention extensive alterations in the government of International Rotary were proposed, all of which were referred to the incoming committee on Constitution and By-Laws with instructions to prepare a revised Constitution and By-Laws embodying the alterations recommended, and submit such revised Constitution at an early session of the 1921 Convention in order that it might become operative there. The proposed plan provided chiefly for the division of the present territory of Rotary into nine divisions; for the holding of separate national assemblies at the International Convention for the discussion of exclusively national matters; for an International Board of nine directors instead of five as at present—one director being elected from each division and for the addition of directors as new divisions are created.

At the 1921 Convention at Edinburgh the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws presented its report with the recommendation that the draft of the constitution as prepared by instructions of the Atlantic City Convention be not accepted. A motion was carried providing the draft be not adopted and a resolution adopted providing an amendment to the By-Laws

of the International Association of Rotary Clubs whereby a committee of thirty-one was to meet at Chicago in November, 1921, to draw up a new constitution to be submitted to the 1922 Convention.

This Committee met according to the constitutional requirements, spending over a week in Chicago preparing the draft of the Constitution. At the 1922 Convention at Los Angeles the Committee submitted its report and the Constitution and By-Laws of Rotary International were unanimously adopted.

National or Territorial Units

See Rotary International Constitution Article VIII, Sections 1 and 2, and By-Laws Articles X and XI.

The 1922 Convention, held at Los Angeles, in adopting the new constitution for Rotary International provided for national or territorial units and authorized the organization of Rotary International — Association for Great Britain and Ireland. The 1922 convention also granted the petition of the Canadian Rotary clubs for the creation of a Canadian Advisory Committee.

Districts

See Rotary International Constitution Article VIII; By-Laws Article XII.

The Districts.

The 1919-20 Board of Directors established a policy disapproving for the time being the establishment of central district headquarters for any district, this implying a district headquarters along the lines of the Headquarters of Rotary International.

The 1919-20 Board of Directors agreed that no district committees shall be appointed by any district governor until the name and function of the committee shall have been communicated to the office of the Secretary for the approval of the International President. This Board also ruled that when district committees are appointed they shall be appointed by the district governor and be under his direct supervision and all correspondence with such district committees from International Headquarters or from committees of the association shall be through the district governor's office or as may be agreed upon by the district governor.

The 1917-18 Board of Directors agreed that there is no objection to the clubs of a district making contributions to the expenses of their conference but such contributions should not be considered as a duly levied per capita tax.

The Clubs.

See Club Constitution and By-Laws.

Rotary International has adopted and prescribed a standard constitution for adoption and use by all newly organized and member clubs. Any member club having adopted this standard constitution may not thereafter change any provision of its constitution without the written consent of the Board of Directors of Rotary International. Member clubs which have been using a constitution other than the standard constitution, that

is, a constitution adopted before there was a standard constitution may not change, without the written consent of the Board of Directors of Rotary International, any provisions of that constitution in so far as they relate to the following articles: Name of club, objects of clubs, classes of membership, qualifications of membership, territorial limits, politics barred, endorsement of legislation, official publication.

Request for permission to change the constitution should be made in writing and the request addressed to the Secretary in Chicago.

The 1920-21 Board of Directors agreed that, as a general principle, territorial limits of a club should be restricted to the corporate limits of the city or town making application for membership, but that any applications from a town presenting conditions which would tend to make this general principle either onerous or unworkable should have consideration on its own merits and that in each case the proving that the limits shall be greater than the corporate limits shall rest upon the club making application.

The 1919-20 Board of Directors agreed that the International Constitution does not permit the organization of a Rotary club in a township as it is not considered a commercial center but instead a political or geographical unit and therefore not a proper unit in which a Rotary club may be organized.

The Rotary Name and Emblem and Their Uses

See Rotary International By-Laws, Article XVI.

The Name "Rotary" and "Rotarian".

The name "Rotary" has existed since the organization of the first Rotary club and originated through the custom of having the meetings in rotation at the places of business of the members. The term "Rotarian" is the only other term in correct usage—the term "Rotarianism" having gradually become obsolete. The word "Rotary" may be used as a noun or an adjective. As a noun it is most frequently used to designate the whole organization such as in the sentence "He is the oldest man in Rotary." It may also mean the ethics and principles as in the sentence "Rotary made him a better man." It has all the uses of an adjective and is the only word to be correctly used as such. "Rotarian" is always a noun and refers to the members and to the name of the official publication of the organization. Thus "Rotary principles" is preferable to "Rotarian principles."

The Emblem.

The emblem of Rotary was first conceived by the Chicago Rotary Club which adopted an emblem representing a wagon wheel. As other

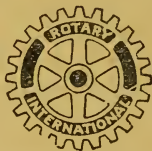
clubs were organized this was modified to some extent and in some cases the cog-wheel was used. At the 1912 convention a description of the emblem was officially adopted as follows:

"The emblem consists of the basic principle of a wheel with gears cut on the outer edge and the spokes separated sufficiently to allow of space to show the enamel, thereby properly defining the spokes. The spokes are to be designed as to indicate strength; the objects of the gears, or cogs, being twofold: First, to relieve the plainness of the design, and second, to symbolize power; the outer rim of the design between the gears and the spokes is to be of sufficient width to allow the (following) description."

The 1917-18 Board of Directors agreed that all clubs who inquired concerning the emblem or were using emblems not strictly in accordance with that established at Duluth should be informed that the emblem adopted at Duluth (1912) is the International emblem to be used by the affiliated clubs with no additions except such as can be superimposed without changing materially the appearance of the emblem.

The 1919-20 Board of Directors, having recognized a general objection that the description as adopted in 1912 was not definite enough, agreed to accept a design and description of the emblem as submitted by Rotarians Mackintosh and Bjorge and ruled that the emblem should be used without change in inscription on it or alterations of any kind to it. The following is the design, which was published in the January, 1920, issue of "The Rotarian" together with an article by Rotarian Mackintosh:

ROTARY CLUB



SMITHVILLE, PA.

This also illustrates the proper use of the emblem by a Rotary Club, the club name being used above the emblem, and the city below it and nothing should appear on the wheel except Rotary International.

Right and Wrong Uses of the Name and Emblem.

The Constitution of Rotary International Article X provides that members may be known as "Rotarians" and be entitled to use and wear the emblem, badge, or insignia of Rotary International. Article XVI of the By-Laws provides that neither the name, emblem, badge, or other insignia of Rotary International nor of any member club shall be used by any club or by any member as a trade mark or special brand of merchandise.

The Patent Office of the United States has sustained the opposition of Rotary International to the registration of the Rotary Name and Emblem Trade Mark adopted by a concern named the "Rotary Shirt Company," and

has established a ruling that future applications for the registering of the trade mark will be rejected.

Various Boards of Directors of the International Association of Rotary Clubs have prevailed upon members of Rotary clubs to discontinue the use of the name and emblem on their letterheads, in their circulars and as trade marks for their merchandise. These cases of the misuse of the name and emblem have each been considered separately as reported to the Board.

The 1914-15 Executive Committee of the International Association of Rotary Clubs agreed that the International Association of Rotary Clubs shall not accept royalties on the sale of any articles using the emblem as a trade mark. (Previous to the meeting of the committee arrangement had been entered into with a cigar firm whereby that firm agreed to pay the International Association of Rotary Clubs a royalty of fifty cents per thousand for all cigars sold under the name and bearing a label with the Rotary emblem. At this meeting the first payment of the royalty, over \$200.00, was returned to the firm).

The 1915-16 Board of Directors when asked to make a ruling as to the propriety of using the name "Rotary Lawn Bowling Club" for an organization, the membership of which is confined to membership of a club, agreed that there could be no objection to the use of the name as a distinction of a group of Rotarians who were engaged from time to time in that recreation. It was ruled however that it would not be desirable to have such a name used by a corporation as its corporate name.

The 1916-17 Board of Directors agreed there is no reason for disapproving the placing of the emblem on a Rotarian's door or window providing it is used as a pledge of service to indicate that the man behind the emblem stands for all that the emblem represents with regard to honesty and fair dealing in business and highest quality of service to everyone.

The 1918 Convention (Special Assembly on the Rotary Emblem) adopted resolutions stating the opinion that the Rotary emblem should not be used in combination with any other emblem; that Rotarians should wear the emblem in simple form; that the use of the emblem on business stationery be not allowed, but that it should be confined to stationery of the individual clubs and of the International Association; that the use of the Rotary emblem as a trade mark should be forbidden; that the ladies in any way connected with Rotary be allowed to wear the Rotary emblem; that the motif of the design be left as it is in its present form.

The 1919-20 Board of Directors when asked to make a ruling with regard to a letter opener engraved on one side with the Rotary emblem and on the other side with the name of the firm issuing it, agreed that, inasmuch as the article is a souvenir given to Rotarians only by that concern and not distributed among non-Rotarians, the use of the name and emblem is not objectionable.

The 1920-21 Board of Directors agreed that the Board cannot grant the exclusive right to anyone to make or sell Rotary emblem jewelry nor restrict manufacture to Rotarian concerns. It was also agreed that upon the receipt of a request to make or sell the Rotary emblem jewelry the secretary shall advise the concern, if reputable, that the Board has no

objection; permission however shall be refused in any case in which it appears that the emblem will be commercialized.

Rotary Colors.

The Rotary colors are royal blue and gold.

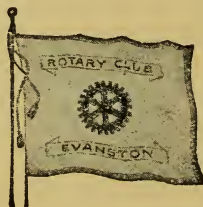
The Rotary Flag.

The official Rotary flag as originally outlined is as follows: The main portion to be white and in the center of the flag should appear the official emblem worked out in blue and gold. The rim of the wheel should be in blue, taking up the space between the outer edges of the spokes and the cogs.

The spokes and the cogs should be in gold or the orange or golden color commonly substituted for gold in cloth or printer's ink. In the center of the wheel there should be a small solid circle worked in blue as the hub of the wheel.

The name of the club—Rotary Club of----- —should appear in the white space above and below the emblem.

The most commonly used size is 4 feet 4" x 5 feet 6".



Commercializing Rotary Prohibited

Throughout Rotary it is generally agreed that a Rotarian is perfectly free to patronize in a business or professional way anyone whom he pleases. As early as the Duluth Convention in 1912 the (then) president, Paul P. Harris, stated in a speech "There is no necessity of an obligation to patronize in Rotary. The presence of such an obligation would not only be revoltingly distasteful but would also be entirely useless. Acquaintance begets business wherever business deserves to be gotten."

The 1911 Convention expressed the opinion that the best way for a Rotarian to advertise his business among other Rotarians is to attend club meetings and participate in club activities.

The 1911 Convention adopted a resolution declaring it unethical to canvass the club or use the club list to mail to or give to agents or solicitors for sale of any stock or security; that Rotary does not exist to furnish a clientele for stock-selling schemes however beneficial or meritorious; that members are under no obligation (as members) to buy stock or securities upon solicitations; providing however that these declarations are not intended to hinder stock or security sales "between or among members of Rotary clubs who are sufficiently well acquainted in a personal friendly way to warrant the suggestion by one to the other of such sales."

The 1911 Convention decided that, before circularizing members of another club or addressing them in an effort to secure business it should be ascertained from the National Secretary that no conflict of interest exists within such other club.

The 1912 Convention decided that mailing lists of "The Rotarian" would not be available for general use outside of the Headquarters office.

The 1915 Convention adopted a resolution stating that the practice of asking club secretaries to act as agents in the sale of goods or on consignment be discouraged, and that no club secretary should accept a consignment of goods which is sent to him without previous arrangement and that no paid secretary be permitted to accept a consignment of any goods for sale among members of Rotary without previous permission of the Board of Directors.

The 1916-17 Board of Directors agreed that it is not to the best interest of Rotary for members to solicit from members of other clubs by sending samples of merchandise to them which they can keep or return.

The 1916-17 Board of Directors agreed that there is nothing objectionable in one Rotarian soliciting business from another or in addressing him as "dear Rotarian" it being assumed that this address is used to secure friendly interest in the communication and not implying an obligation to do business with the writer.

The 1916-17 Board of Directors agreed to disapprove clubs giving out their rosters to business houses which desire them for the compiling of mailing lists.

The 1916-17 Board of Directors agreed there is nothing improper in the publication of a Rotary Club section of a local newspaper such section including the advertisements of Rotary firms, this being considered desirable publicity for Rotary.

The 1920-21 Board of Directors agreed that the Secretary should not furnish from his office, lists of Rotarians in any classification for commercial purposes or any other purposes without the consent of the Board of Directors.

Rotary Publicity

The question is frequently asked whether Rotary clubs should seek publicity or not. It has been quite definitely decided that Rotary clubs should not seek credit through publicity for everything that they accomplish, or intend to undertake; that in the first place, they should seek to work through organizations which have been formed for the accomplishing of the particular civic, social, or industrial task which needs attention, and when working through such organizations should not take any of the credit for the work that is done.

There is no harm, however, in securing all the publicity possible for the features at Rotary meetings. If prominent speakers appear before the Rotary club or if any unusual entertainment is provided, it is perfectly proper to seek publicity through the local papers. Reporters should be cautioned against elaborating on stunts, thereby avoiding an erroneous impression of Rotary on the part of non-Rotarians.

Rotary publicity in general is directed by Rotary International through its Committee on Education and by the International Headquarters. A resolution was adopted at the 1919 Convention recommending to the International Board that the Secretary should be encouraged and sustained in the development of a department at his office which should have to do with the securing of desirable publicity and the preventing if possible of undesirable publicity for Rotary. Since the adoption of this resolution funds have been available and the establishment of a regular department at International Headquarters has been accomplished.

Rotary Relief Work

The 1912 Convention adopted a resolution that in event of fraternal attention in case of need, quiet individual action should be taken as distinguished from club action as such.

The 1918 Convention adopted a resolution providing that in times of disaster the Board of Directors of the International Association of Rotary Clubs shall investigate and consider any appeals for help that may come to the Board from stricken communities, and decide whether or not Rotary shall undertake to make a contribution and, if the Board decides that a contribution should be made, it shall decide upon the total amount of money that should be given and at once notify the Rotary club or other authorities at the scene of the disaster. The Board shall then instruct the Secretary to apportion the amount pledged by it among the affiliated clubs on the basis of the membership of each club (making due allowance for clubs in countries other than the United States, Canada, and Cuba.) Each club shall then be notified by the Secretary of the action of the Board and advised of its apportioned amount of the total subscription and requested to make remittance to the Secretary. Such subscriptions may be made from the club's treasury or by contributions of its members or in such other manner as may appear best to the club.

Rotary Clubs desiring to ask for financial aid from Rotary shall address the Secretary and not other Rotary clubs. The additional provision is made that if the need for relief be immediate and urgent the president and Secretary of Rotary International shall proceed to advance and forward immediately funds not to exceed the amount of the balance in the Relief Fund Reserve account, this account to be reimbursed from collections made later.

The 1920-21 Board of Directors agreed that the Red Cross shall be recognized as the Official Disaster Relief Agency and that no appeals to Rotary clubs shall be issued until the Red Cross has investigated the extent of the disaster and determined the necessity for outside aid.

The 1919-20 Board of Directors agreed that there is no way to prevent the presentation of requests to Rotary clubs for funds and that any Club receiving requests should give them such attention as they may seem to merit in the judgment of the club; that all clubs should be advised that whenever International Headquarters authorizes the presentation of any matter to the clubs, announcement of such action will be made to the clubs by International Headquarters.

The 1916-17 Board of Directors agreed that Rotary International cannot undertake to do anything in the cases of individuals in need, but that all such cases should be handled by the local clubs.

Visiting Rotarians

The 1914 Convention adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, Rotary Clubs and Rotarians are occasionally imposed upon by strangers visiting their cities and claiming to be members of Rotary Clubs in other cities, therefore be it,

"Resolved, That every Rotarian is requested upon visiting a club where he is not personally known, to introduce himself by presenting the Rotary Membership Identification Card, and thus relieve the officers or members of the club of the embarrassment of asking him to present his credentials, and be it further,

"Resolved, That until a visitor has so introduced himself in the proper manner, he should not be extended the usual courtesies."

It must be noted that it is permissible to pay for the luncheon of "an especially invited guest of the club or of some individual member." There is nothing against a Rotarian saying to a visiting Rotarian "Be my guest at the Rotary Luncheon" or against a club president saying "Be the guest of the Rotary Club" and the individual or the club paying for such luncheons. It is considered objectionable to pay the luncheons of all Rotarians who drop in on the club for when a Rotarian might like to visit the club again he might hesitate to do so lest he wear out his welcome.

The 1917 Convention adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, All the affiliating Rotary Clubs extend a cordial invitation to Rotarians from other cities to attend their meetings, and

"Whereas, Many, if not all, such clubs now insist upon paying for the luncheons or dinners partaken of at such meetings by such visiting Rotarians, and

"Whereas, This hospitality is embarrassing to the visitor and has a tendency to keep some Rotarians from attending such meetings, and

"Whereas, If each visitor were permitted to pay for his own meal just as he would do were he attending a meeting of his own club the number of such visitations would probably be increased, now therefore it is

"Resolved, That it is the recommendation of the Association to all the affiliating clubs that every visiting Rotarian not an especially invited guest of the club or of some individual member, be permitted to purchase his own luncheon or dinner ticket as do the members of the club."

PRACTICE OF CASHING CHECKS

The Inter-City Relations Committee (no longer existent) of the International Association of Rotary Clubs recommended to the 1915 convention that the practice of cashing checks for visiting Rotarians be discouraged unless they are certified checks, bank certificates or express checks it being recommended that personal checks be accepted for collection only. Although no official action by a convention or Board is on record on this question the recommendation of the committee is generally followed.

ATTENDANCE OF NON-ROTARIANS

Non-Rotarians, residents of the city in which a Rotary club is organized, are frequently invited to meetings of the Rotary club, the policy in this regard being determined largely by the Rotarians constituting the membership of the local club. No official action upon this subject has ever been taken, with the exception that the Board of Directors in its January, 1916, meeting, considered "The suggestion that Rotary clubs should be instructed to prevent attendance of non-members at their meetings," which had been presented. The suggestion was dis-approved. It frequently is very desirable that non-Rotarians who are residents of the city in which the Rotary club is located should be in attendance at a particular meeting or at meetings of the club. It is generally understood, however, that such guests are to be the guest of the member of the club in his own trade or profession; if not, consent of the member of the club in the same line of activity of the visitor is obtained before the guest is invited. The "host" usually pays for the luncheon of the non-member guest. Some clubs hold what they call "closed meetings," at which no guests except Rotarians from other cities are expected to be present.

Non-Rotarians, residents of other cities, are frequently invited by Rotarians as their individual guests at meetings of their Rotary club, usually under conditions similar to the practice for local non-Rotarians.

Attendance

See Rotary International By-Laws, Article XI, Section 3; pamphlet No. 11 page 7; pamphlet No. 8, "Promoting Attendance at Rotary Club Meetings"; Weekly Letter No. 40 (1921-1922); "Attendance Contest Rules for 1921-1923".

Since attendance is a prime requisite to the welfare and progress of a Rotary club, Past President Arch Klumph, during his administration (1916-17) submitted for approval the draft of an attendance report form, to be computed monthly by the secretary of each of the various clubs for the information of the district governor; also a form of report to be made up by the district governor to be forwarded to International Headquarters. The board ordered the reports printed and circulated, with a letter explaining their use. This developed into the "Attendance Contest" idea. Various resolutions and amendments covering the mode of compiling totals and percentages have since been adopted. All of these have been absorbed in what is now known as the "Attendance Contest Rules." These are amended, if necessary, by the Board, to meet changing conditions, this amendment taking place each Spring in ample time to give the necessary publicity to the rules before they became effective, beginning on July 1st and running for a period of twelve months, or the fiscal Rotary year. The attendance contest rules for 1922-23 in accordance with a resolution adopted at the 1922 convention are as follows:

The following are adopted and declared to be the rules governing the attendance contest among Rotary Clubs:

1. The Attendance Contest shall be conducted on a yearly basis beginning on July 1st and ending on June 30th of the succeeding year.
2. All clubs in Rotary International shall be eligible to compete only with clubs of approximately like size, according to the following grouping:

Division AA—Clubs with membership of 300 or more.
Division A—Clubs having between 200 and 300 members.
Division B—Clubs having between 100 and 200 members.
Division C—Clubs having between 50 and 100 members.
Division D—Clubs having less than 50 members.

Rules for the Clubs.

1. All active members in good standing in the club on the day of the meeting must be counted as present or absent, and attendance must be evidenced by the member being present for at least 60% of the time devoted to the meeting attended either at the member's club or at the regular meeting of some other club, as hereinafter provided.

2. Any active member of the club, not present, who attends a regular meeting of another club, held within the same week (i. e., from meeting day to meeting day) as was the meeting of his own club, may be given full credit for attendance in his club. Such attendance at another meeting should be reported by the Secretary of the host club. If this is overlooked or impractical, the visiting member may make his own report by telegram or in writing.

(Note: Such attendance at the meeting of another club, if in addition to the member's own club of the same week, shall not be included in the attendance record and shall not be counted to offset a meeting missed in the previous, succeeding or any subsequent week.)

3. Any active member of a club who is serving as a General Officer, or as District Governor, or as International Rotary Committeeman, or Special Representative of the District Governor, or in the employ of Rotary International, absent from his club meeting on Rotary business, may be credited with attendance at any meetings of his club missed while on such business. Such absences should be reported in writing to the club secretary.

4. Rotarians absent while en route to, in attendance at, or returning from an International Convention, a District Conference or a regularly announced Inter-City meeting, may be credited with attendance. Such absences should be reported in writing by the Chairman of the delegation to the Secretary.

5. Only those clubs shall be counted in the attendance contest which have their reports in the hands of the District Governor by midnight of the 5th of the succeeding month on which the Secretary is reporting. The District Governor's condensed report must be in the office of the International Headquarters by midnight of the 15th of the month to be counted.

6. During the progress of the contest a small numeral indicating the number of times a club has been in the Ten High or Five Low class of its particular division will be prefixed to the club name in the attendance report. A club forced out of the Ten High or Five Low class one month, if it comes back in the succeeding or a subsequent month, will be credited with the previous appearance by prefixing a numeral one point higher than that which last appeared.

7. During the progress of the contest small numerals indicating the number of times a district has been in the Ten High will be prefixed to the district number. The districts will be rated each month according to their percentage of attendance figures.

The Sixty Per Cent Attendance Rule.

This is a rule (See Article IV, Section 7 (b), Standard Club Constitution) incorporated in the club attendance requirements as set forth in both the International Constitution and By-Laws, and the Club Constitution. This provision requires members of all clubs organized since July 1st, 1921, and in other clubs officially adopting this rule, to attend at least sixty per cent of the meetings during the first or second six (6) months' period of the club's fiscal year. Failure to meet this requirement is the equivalent to the loss of membership.

Conventions

See Rotary International Constitution Art. VII. See also By-Laws, Arts. VI, VII, VIII, IX. See also Pamphlet on Convention Information (published each year a few months prior to the convention).

Provisions for the selection of the Convention city, its location and possibilities, representation of clubs at conventions, hotel accommodations for delegates and others attending conventions, methods of procedure at conventions, all are made in the International Constitution and By-Laws references noted above.

The 1917 Convention adopted a resolution recommending that the incoming president of each Rotary club be chosen as one of the club's delegates to International Convention.

The 1920 Convention adopted a resolution providing that the award of the attendance trophy at the convention be made upon the following basis: The percentage that the members registered from a club bears to the total membership of the club is multiplied by the mileage traveled. The club with the highest aggregate is declared the winner.

The 1918 Convention adopted a resolution providing that no resolutions be considered by the Resolutions Committee unless of international character and scope.

The 1915 Convention adopted a resolution providing for Special Assemblies during a convention, which might meet to formulate plans, prepare resolutions for presentation to convention, etc.

The 1914 Convention adopted a resolution providing that at future conventions no entertainment be offered, except for ladies, between the hours of 9:00 a. m. and 5 p. m. This applies only to the convention days.

The 1919-20 Board of Directors adopted a resolution establishing a registration fee of \$10.00 per delegate to conventions beginning with the 1920 (Atlantic City) convention.

The 1917 Convention provided in line with the custom inaugurated at the Cincinnati convention, the abolition of standards or banners from the floor of the convention hall, used to designate the position of delegations; also the use of banners for display advertising of any kind. However, the display of banners at club headquarters, in hotel lobbies, and other appropriate places was encouraged.

The 1916-1917 Board of Directors agreed that advertising giving pub-

licity to the claims of any particular city to its desire to entertain a convention might be accepted by "The Rotarian".

The 1916-1917 Board of Directors agreed that Memorial Service for Rotarians who have passed away in the course of the year is not feasible at a convention on account of the difficulty of making personal mention of all Rotarians who have died; impersonal memorial services tend to become stilted and formal and therefore not helpful to sessions of the convention.

The 1916-17 Board of Directors agreed that the published Proceedings of Rotary Conventions should not be placed on file in public libraries, based on the fact that the proceedings contained not only definite action but also discussions on subjects which might be construed to be definite action.

Official Printed Proceedings.

The 1919 convention adopted a resolution that every Rotary club should distribute among its members, especially among its new members, as many copies of the official printed proceedings of each convention as possible; every club should distribute at least a minimum quota of three copies by securing subscriptions from that many individuals or by club appropriation.

Work of Club Officers

See also Pamphlet No. 9, "Manual of Information for Presidents and Secretaries of Rotary Clubs." See also "Suggestions for Conducting Rotary Club Meetings."

The 1916 Convention adopted the following provision for alleviating the burden of duties of the secretary and to promote efficiency and economy in time:

1. The general correspondence between club secretaries should be as far as possible through the medium of a postcard and should be stated in as concise a manner as possible.

2. Where an answer to any communication cannot be immediately given, it is recommended that a postcard acknowledgment, similar to that in use by the Rotary International headquarters, be at once sent to the correspondent.

3. When making inquiries, the answer to which cannot be given on a postcard, correspondents should always enclose addressed and stamped envelope.

4. Information desired by Rotarians from secretaries of other clubs should only be sought through the offices of the local secretary.

5. The practice of individual members addressing inquiries to the secretaries of other clubs should be discouraged.

Club Programs.

The 1918 Convention adopted a resolution providing that it be the practice of Rotary clubs to plan in advance their programs for the administra-

tion year, stating that this program should include the following four elements:

1. Fun and Fellowship Stunts.
2. Rotary Education.
3. Ideas and Ideals in Business.
4. Community and General Social Service.

Each club should determine for itself the best method of securing these results, keeping these three suggestions in mind:

1. A Program Committee with full authority for the year.
2. Twelve committees, one for each month during the year preferably under guidance of a general chairman for the year.
3. The club to be divided into as many groups as there are programs during the year, each group to have charge of a program, but under the supervision of a general Program Committee Chairman.

Visiting Speakers.

The 1914 Board of Directors agreed to give notice to the clubs that if a club invites an officer or member from some other city to visit such club it shall be understood that the invitation carries with it an agreement to take care of the necessary expenses.

Rotary International has provided for certain prescribed visits of International Officers to clubs and for these visits Rotary International pays the expenses. If clubs invite International Officers to come for other visits the individual club is expected to pay the expenses. Please do not embarrass the International Officers by compelling them to ask for that money. If any club is in doubt about paying such expenses International Headquarters will be glad to advise the club officers in the matter.—From "The Weekly Letter."

Education in Rotary

See Rotary International By-Laws, Article XIII, Section 5. See also various pamphlets, especially attention to Nos. 1, 4, 11, and 27.

It is the firm conviction that if the understanding of Rotary is ever to be made approximately uniform among the mass of Rotarians it must be through the assertive and sympathetic co-operation of the officers of the several clubs.

With the help of the club president, secretary, and club committee on Rotary Education, progress may easily enough be made with such a program as formulated. Without such help such a program is certain to make headway slowly, if at all.

Club directors who desire to serve Rotary could hardly do better than to follow the outline submitted on June 10, 1921, by the International Committee on Education. Portions of that outline follow;

Five Duties for the Club Committee on Education are:

1. Secure two minutes' time in every meeting of your club for an interpretation of Rotary.
2. Arrange to have three meetings during the year devoted entirely to "All Rotary" programs.
3. When new members are received into the club insist that a very impressive and instructive address shall be used by the presiding officer or someone appointed for that purpose.
4. Encourage the insertion of articles in club publications or meeting notices that will assist in the interpretation of Rotary to your club members.
5. Whenever any article or address is presented that seems to have particular value as an interpretation of Rotary send it to the chairman of the International Committee on Education if it can be secured readily and without expense to the Association.

The 1921 Convention received and approved a report of the Committee on Education which contained the following five recommendations:

1. That the International Board of Directors earnestly consider the advisability of establishing in the headquarters office a "Bureau of Education" for the purpose of developing and supervising the education of Rotarians as to Rotary, according to plans and programs that will be arranged.
2. That the District Governors impress upon their clubs the importance of educational work, and urge the appointment of a Committee on Education in every club in their respective districts.
3. That the officers of all Rotary clubs arrange their programs so that some time in every meeting will be devoted to a short address on the "Interpretation of Rotary," and that the officers extend their heartiest cooperation to the club Committee on Education in their efforts to develop the true spirit of Rotary in the club.
4. That the club committees be furnished with a definite concrete working program for the education of Rotarians as to Rotary, and that these committees endeavor to carry out this program in every detail.
5. That special attention be given to new members. It is urged that a course of study in Rotary be provided for new members, and that a dignified informative "Induction Address" should be delivered to new members when they are formally presented to the club.

The 1914 Convention adopted a resolution providing that all affiliated Rotary clubs celebrate February 23rd, each year, as the Birthday Anniversary of Rotary.

Copies of "Talking Knowledge of Rotary" booklet, copies of the International and Standard Club constitutions, and of the proceedings of the

latest International Convention should be under the hand of the chairman at every meeting of the club.

Club officers may set for their clubs the fine example of reading "The Rotarian" and encouraging discussion of its articles at club sessions. Those who read the magazine not only find it of unusual interest from many sides, but increase thereby their own helpfulness to others in Rotary.

The 1917 Convention adopted a resolution containing the following recommendations for Rotary Educational work:

1. That Rotarians who attend the International Convention shall accept their particular responsibility in behalf of a uniform understanding of Rotary as revealed at the conventions.

2. That there shall be a general exchange of speakers among the clubs.

3. That every club of the International Association shall be visited twice every year by some representative of the International Association for the purpose of keeping that club in harmony with the spirit of Rotary.

4. That not less than one meeting of each club out of four shall be allotted to the discussion of Rotary and the wondrous range of kindred themes, and that each of the clubs contribute of its skill to give to such programs the charm of distinctive entertainment.

The 1915-16 Executive Committee instructed the Secretary to inaugurate a policy of addressing a letter to each new member in Rotary reported to Headquarters through Rotary clubs, the idea being to extend to the new Rotarians a welcome which would impress him with Rotary International, the next convention, etc., with inclosures of appropriate pamphlets.

Finances

See Rotary International By-Laws, Article XI and Article XIV.

The 1913 Executive Committee adopted a resolution providing that the fiscal year of the Association should commence with the first day of July each year and end with the 30th day of June of the following year.

The 1920 Convention adopted a resolution providing that there shall be no enactment by any convention, which enactment entails the expenditure of moneys, unless funds are available in the budget for such purposes, or unless the convention makes prior provision for the additional funds required.

The 1917 Convention referred to the Board of Directors a resolution providing that it shall be the duty of the International president and secretary within a reasonable time before the first day of January of each year to arrange satisfactory terms with a reliable surety company for the bonding, during the ensuing year, of the treasurer, secretary and financial secretary, or other officers or employees of any subordinate Rotary club desiring to avail itself of such opportunity, it being understood that such bond will be of the position instead of the individual. Following the convention, the 1917-1918 Board of Directors agreed to recommend the bonding of such officers but not to select any one surety company.

Financial Budgets for Clubs.

The 1919 Convention adopted a resolution recommending that each Rotary club should establish its finances on a budget basis, with annual estimates of probable income from all sources and probable expenses for each department or branch of the club's activities, and appropriations of funds from the club treasury should be made only upon action of the Board of Directors of the club.

Rotary Publications

See Rotary International By-Laws, Article XI, Section 2.

The periodical publications of the organization are: THE ROTARIAN, the Secretary's "Weekly Letter" to International and Club officers; "Stunts" for club programs and entertainments; and the "Circular Letter" from the Secretary to Officers, Directors, District Governors and International Committee Chairmen. Publications of the Rotary clubs are usually in the form of club publications issued at stated periods containing news of the clubs and of the organization, and also meeting notices, which in some cases approach the standard of a club publication.

The 1920-21 Board of Directors agreed that the Secretary should write all clubs urging the officers to see that their honorary members are on the subscription list to THE ROTARIAN. The Board took the stand that any man who has this honor conferred upon him and is entitled to wear the official emblem of the organization should receive the official publication of Rotary.

The 1921 Convention received and adopted a report of the Committee on Official Publication, which recommended, among other things, that a preliminary survey be made and plans outlined for the establishment of a Rotary magazine exclusively for the Rotarians of Canada.

The 1918 Convention adopted a resolution partly endorsing changes made in the size, style and general make-up of THE ROTARIAN as directed by the Board of Directors. This resolution also expressed general recognition and approval of the magazine as worthily representing the objects of Rotary both in its appearance and context.

The 1914-15 Board of Directors agreed that when a man has been reported by a club as a subscriber, the magazine shall be mailed to him until the end of the six-month's subscription period, even though he ceases to be a member of the club in the meantime, and the club shall not be entitled to credit for discontinued subscriptions.

The 1914 Executive Committee agreed not to copyright each issue of THE ROTARIAN, the view being taken that THE ROTARIAN aims to make available to the largest possible number of persons the ideals and objects of the wide-awake progressive and professional men who make up the membership of Rotary clubs. The stand was taken that articles of THE Ro-

TARIAN may be reprinted in whole or in part, providing only that mention of THE ROTARIAN be made.

The 1914-15 Board of Directors adopted a resolution providing that liquor advertisements of any character shall be refused for THE ROTARIAN.

The 1914-15 Executive Committee agreed to disapprove a recommendation that tobacco, cigar, and cigarette advertisements should be excluded from THE ROTARIAN.

The 1917-18 Board of Directors agreed to continue the policy of THE ROTARIAN to refuse advertisements of any promotional enterprise.

The 1915 Convention adopted a resolution expressing the sense of the convention that it is not best to use the word "Rotarian" for local club publications. The name now is registered in the U. S. Patent Office at Washington, D. C., thereby guarding the right to its use.

Supplies Furnished by Rotary International

See Rotary International Pamphlet No. 19.

Originally buttons and other insignia were handled by the Headquarters office, but the 1914-15 Executive Committee adopted a resolution providing that there should be no further purchase of emblem buttons, emblem jewelry, emblem desk clocks, magazine binders or any other articles of similar character. This action was preceded by a statement that Rotary International was not organized for the purpose of engaging in merchandise business and that such trading produces an unfavorable impression in the minds of Rotarians and others as to the purpose for which the organization exists.

The 1918-19 Board of Directors agreed that all Rotary International business should be conducted on stationery bearing the name and emblem of the Association and that any proposed deviation from the stationery furnished from International Headquarters should be submitted to the International Board before being used.

The 1919-20 Board of Directors agreed that if an officer of Rotary International desires to use a different letterhead from the one prescribed he should submit it to Headquarters for O. K. before printing.

Extension Work

United States, Canada and Newfoundland

See Rotary International By-Laws, Art. XIII, Secs. 1 and 5. Also Pamphlet No. 10, "Manual of Instructions for the Organizing of Rotary Clubs."

A thoro survey must be made of the business, industrial, civic, and educational conditions of the city insofar as they may affect the conduct of a Rotary club. This will be made, or secured from reliable sources of information, by the District Governor or by his special representative (some Rotarian well versed in Rotary), appointed for the purpose of making or securing this survey.

This survey will have to be forwarded by the District Governor to the Secretary of Rotary International for presentation to and consideration by the International Board. Until the approval of the Board has been received by the District Governor, no further steps are to be taken to organize or to suggest the organization of the club.

Approval by the Board is followed by the formal appointment of the chairman of the organizing committee, a representative citizen of the city under consideration, who is furnished with literature and instructions regarding proper methods of organizing Rotary clubs. Great care is exercised in the choice of this chairman.

The chairman of the organizing committee will invite four others, each one of a different business or professional calling and each one a leader in his respective line, to join him in completing this committee.

After having studied the principles of Rotary, its objects and requirements they will select a list of from ten to twenty additional classifications covering the most common lines of business and profession in the city and submit this list to the Special Representative or to the District Governor for approval. If the list is approved then a preliminary meeting is scheduled to which the prospective members are invited,—Rotary is reviewed for their benefit and a permanent organization meeting date is set. To this permanent organization meeting the Special Representative of the district governor comes, prepared to help in the completion of the organization work and to assist the newly formed club in making its application for affiliation to Rotary International.

Application for affiliation is submitted to the Board of Directors through the district governor and headquarters. While the club is yet a non-affiliating club it functions as a Rotary club, receiving instructions and helpful suggestions from International Headquarters.

During the period of waiting for affiliation the District Governors Special Representative will keep in close touch with the new club making arrangements with qualified speakers on Rotary from nearby clubs to attend the meetings, to the end that the charter members of the new club, when granted affiliation, will be well versed in the fundamentals and principles of Rotary.

After the club is affiliated the District Governor's Special Representative will arrange to invite Rotarians from nearby clubs to welcome the new club into membership and it is customary at this meeting that the District Governor present the charter and give the new club final instructions.

The 1920 Board of Directors agreed that the charter membership list of each Rotary Club hereafter organized should contain not less than fifteen nor more than twenty-five classifications and that the list of members submitted to the Board of Directors as part of the application for affiliation shall constitute the club's charter membership. Pending the action of the Board on an application for affiliation, no other members shall be elected to the club.

The 1919-20 Board of Directors agreed that work of organizing of new clubs shall close on the 30th of April each year to provide for proper education of the club delegates attending the convention. Work to be resumed immediately following annual convention.

OTHER COUNTRIES:

Though in a general way the extension of Rotary in other countries is the same as in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, conditions and circumstances as well as distance alter greatly the methods of procedure.

The 1919 Convention adopted a resolution placing power upon the International Board to establish special rules and regulations covering Extension.

Membership in Rotary

Classification and Membership Inquiries.

Opinions on or interpretations of the classification and membership rules are given out from the Secretary's office only through the channels of the club secretary or the club president.

See Rotary International Constitution, Article IV; also Standard Club Constitution, Articles III and IV; also Pamphlet No. 17, "Membership in Rotary."

There are but two classes of membership—Active and Honorary, both of which are open only to "adult males." The term "Active Member," as it appears in the Constitution, was defined at the Buffalo, 1913, Convention to be, and is understood to mean, "All members of whatever classification or however named in any affiliated Rotary club excepting only honorary members who pay no dues."

Second Active Member.

The term "Second Active Member" replaces the former term "Associate Member." The Standard Club Constitution provides that any member may

recommend for active membership one additional representative from his concern—presumably his business partner; at least one holding an executive position, if in an incorporated institution. Upon the retirement from membership by the original member, however, the membership of the second or additional representative automatically ceases. In such a case, however, if the club so desires, this second active member may be elected to original membership under the same classification, without being obliged to pay a second admission fee.

The second active member is in every sense an active member, with only the limitation that he must be proposed by the original active member in the classification with whom he is associated in business, and that his membership in the club is dependent upon that of the original active member. He pays the same dues, has the same rights enjoyed by all active members in the club, including that of holding office. (The second active member carries the same classification as the "original active member".)

In newly organized Rotary clubs, it is not desirable to encourage the admission of such additional members until after the club has practically doubled its membership at the time the charter was granted, but at no time should the general practice of taking in a second active member from each firm represented in the club, be encouraged. At the October meeting of the 1916-1917 Board, the Secretary was instructed to write a certain club then following this policy that in the judgment of the Board it was not best to take two members from each firm, as this club's roster indicated was becoming the general practice of the club.

Honorary Membership.

The International By-Laws provide that, "Any male person who has distinguished himself by some meritorious service may be elected to honorary membership in a Rotary Club, provided he resides within the territorial limits of such club. An honorary member shall not be entitled to any rights or privileges in any club other than that of which he is a member."

As early as 1915, the danger of Rotary clubs bestowing honorary memberships promiscuously on individuals was recognized. At the 1917 Convention, the following resolution was adopted: "Whereas, it appears that some of the clubs in the International Association of Rotary Clubs have been conferring Honorary Membership upon speakers from other cities who have addressed their meetings and aroused enthusiasm among the membership for the time being; and, Whereas, this often embarrasses the clubs in the cities of which the recipient of this honor is a citizen; and, Whereas such lack of care in bestowing Honorary Membership has a tendency to detract from the importance which should attach to this high honor; Resolved, * * * that the bestowing of Honorary Memberships by affiliated clubs, should be discouraged, and that in no event should such membership be bestowed without the previous action and approval of the membership committee of such club, and that such Honorary Membership should be given only to a person who has rendered some particularly distinguished service."

Citizenship Not Required.

There is nothing in the Rotary International nor in the Standard Club Constitution requiring that applicants for membership in a Rotary club shall be citizens of the country of the club. There are numerous cases of business men who are citizens of the United States and members of Canadian Clubs and other cases of alien residents of the United States who are members of Rotary clubs in the United States.

Place of Business Decides.

The Rotarian's regular office or place of business must be within the territorial limits set forth in the Constitution of his club. His residence may be in a suburb, or even within the territorial limits of another club in closely settled sections of the country.

Is a Term of Residence Necessary?

The time an individual has resided in a community bears on the question of membership only in that the club must have an opportunity to determine the social and business qualifications of the man in question, and to determine whether he is likely to be in business permanently within the territorial limits of the club.

Non-Ethical Candidates Ineligible.

At the December meeting of the 1916-1917 Board, it was agreed that Clubs were to be asked not to invite a prospective candidate to membership in any classification, unless he is conducting himself within the prescribed rules and ethics of his particular profession.

Membership Individual—Not Firm.

Memberships in the Rotary club are not transferable. Should a man lose his membership through a change in his firm connection or removal to another city, the firm to which he belongs cannot claim the right to name another member from the firm to fill the classification, even though the firm may have paid the dues of the former member.

Number of Members From One Concern.

Sometimes a small city has a large manufacturing institution with many executives at the heads of various departments. Some of the departments may even be in the nature of separate business enterprises; other towns have a college or university made up of a number of different schools or departments, headed by deans or head professors, making available, material from this faculty with what would seem to be a dozen or more memberships in the club, each representing a distinct type of educational work. The Standard Constitution for Rotary Clubs does not make provision for more than one active member and one additional active member from any one such institution. The 1921-22 International Board ruled that the spirit of the Constitution, as well as its letter, must be adhered to. This position was again affirmed at the 1922 Convention at Los Angeles.

Dual Membership.

The 1919 Convention adopted a resolution discouraging clubs from accepting as members candidates who are members of organizations similar to Rotary (Kiwanis, Lions, etc.) No individual can efficiently perform the duties of a Rotarian and at the same time the duties of a member of any similar club. The future of Rotary, as well as of such similar organizations, will be best served by the undivided loyalty of the individual members. It is the general understanding that no man should belong to two such clubs. No one should be invited to membership in Rotary who at the time belongs to another similar organization.

Neither firm partners nor corporate associates of men represented in Rotary should join such similar organizations. The opportunity should be left open for other firms and other institutions in the community to fill the classification in such organizations, thereby increasing the number of business concerns coming in contact with the principles of Rotary as expressed through the activities of the Rotary club and of other similar organizations.

An exception to this position was made by the 1921-22 Board in the case of partners of newspaper men, which partners may accept membership in organizations similar to Rotary.

Co-operation with Similar Organizations.

The above recommendation does not prevent, and it is not intended to discourage, co-operation between a Rotary club and similar organizations under circumstances where community work is attempted, making it desirable for all local organizations to co-operate; neither is it intended to prevent inter-club fellowship by the Rotary club acting as hosts to other similar organizations, when it so desires, and vice versa—accepting invitations to be the guests of such organizations.

Number of Newspapermen.

See pages 85, 91, and 99 "Proceedings," 1917 Convention.

The 1914 Convention decided that it would be both desirable and practicable to admit into membership in a Rotary club one representative from each newspaper in the community. This is the only business or profession exempt from the rule "one representative from each distinct line of business or profession." It is the feeling that this provision now is merely permissive and not to be taken in the sense of urging the clubs to have a representative from every newspaper.

The Newspaper business also constitutes the only exception of the "Dual Membership" rule—the partner or business associate of a newspaper Rotarian may belong to an organization similar to Rotary. A Rotarian, however, who holds the newspaper classification in a Rotary club shall not hold membership in any other organization similar to Rotary.

Retired Membership.

No provision is made in Rotary for a Retired membership.

Various proposals have been made to create a retired membership classification. At the October meeting of the 1916-17 Board of Directors, it was

agreed that in view of the sentiment of the 1916 Convention, the Board would disapprove of an amendment to the constitution of a club providing for retired membership.

A resolution to provide for such membership was considered at the 1920 Convention and was referred to the International Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. The proposal was again presented in another form at the 1921 Convention, and again was referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

This committee did not see fit to include in the draft of the new Rotary Constitution or By-Laws a section covering it and again it was referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. The desire in every case has been that of retaining in the club a member who has disposed of his business interests, thereby retiring from the vocation which gave him his opportunity for membership in the club.

Involuntary Past Rotarians.

Any Rotarian who changes his vocation from that under which he is classified in his club to another line of work already represented in the club, loses his membership. He becomes an involuntary past Rotarian. The same fate awaits a Rotarian who removes from one community in which is located a Rotary club to which he belongs, to another city. At the earlier conventions, several plans were brought forward to keep these involuntary past Rotarians within Rotary, under the feeling then frequently expressed "Once a Rotarian, always a Rotarian." The impracticability of this plan seems to have been realized inasmuch as the question has not been debated since the 1916 Convention.

Transfer of Membership.

No method has been provided for the transfer of membership from one Rotary club to another. If a club desires to invite to membership a man who has been a member of a Rotary club in another city, he should come in as a new member, paying the same admission fees and the same dues as any other new member.

Reinstatement of Members.

No provision is made in the Standard Constitution and Model By-Laws for reinstating a member who has been dropped for not conforming to the attendance requirements. There is nothing, however, in the Standard Constitution which would prevent the club from taking back into its membership, as a new member, one who has been so dropped.

Number of New Members for Month.

Newly organized clubs are limited to the admission of not more than three new members per month during the first year. On the other hand, such clubs are expected to increase their membership gradually with the end in view of having practically doubled the size of the club by the end of the first year. If a club having 25 members on its charter list follows this procedure, it will take in on an average, two new members per month.

Limiting Numerical Size of Club.

Several clubs in the larger cities have placed a numerical restriction on the size of the club. In some clubs where this has been in force a number of years the plan has apparently been very successful. Among the arguments for such limitation are that it prevents the club from becoming unwieldy and that it makes it possible for each member of the club to become personally acquainted with every other member. The argument is put forth that by keeping candidates on the waiting list, which this plan automatically develops, both present, as well as new members, will prize their membership more highly.

As a matter of expediency, limitation of membership is sometimes necessary where a club may be having its meetings in the largest dining-room in the city or in the only available place, and the room is taxed to its fullest capacity.

The principal argument against such numerical limitation is that a club, by so doing, actually withholds Rotary from a number of likely candidates for membership in Rotary in the community. And then, too, other similar organizations with no such restriction, usually profit at the expense of the Rotary club having this limitation.

Where a closed membership plan is considered, it should be borne in mind that the limitation can be, or possibly ought to be, changed from time to time.

All Members Should Pay Dues.

It is the general practice among Rotary clubs to let all active members pay dues. With the honorary memberships restricted to those who have given exceptional service, a few clubs have experimented with the proposition of remitting the initiation fee and dues of certain members who are regarded as valuable to the club, such as the librarian, minister, Boy Scout executive, etc., who contribute considerable from a mental and moral standpoint, but whose positions are such that they feel that they cannot pay the expenses that Rotary membership necessitates. Some clubs have absolved the school superintendent, the newspapermen, or the song leader from the payment of dues. Officers of clubs who have gone through this experience usually suggest that this plan should not be adopted. If the individual pays his full share of the club's requirements he will feel better and make a better member.

Fines, Assessments, and Subscriptions.


In the main, subscriptions, appeals for financial aid, assessments, and fines should be avoided. A carefully worked out budget should be prepared at the beginning of the year, and expenditures should be gauged in the light of the probable income. If the dues are not large enough increase them, then keep within the income.

Membership Cards.

At the organization meeting of the International Association of Rotary Clubs in 1910, authority was given the Board of Directors to make pro-

vision for the issuance of a membership card to Rotarians. At the August meeting of the 1912-13 Board of Directors, the motion was made and carried that the Association adopt a uniform membership card to be recom-

SERVICE ABOVE SELF • HE PROFITS MOST WHO SERVES BEST



★ **ROTARY** ★

INTERNATIONAL

ROTARIAN _____

IS A MEMBER OF THE
ROTARY CLUB OF _____
WITH DUES PAID TO _____

THE ABOVE NAMED CLUB IS A MEMBER OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

ROTARIAN'S SIGNATURE. *Chasly R. Perry* SECRETARY

Facsimile of Official Membership Card (Slightly Reduced).

**A Resolution Relating to Presentation of
Membership Cards**

Adopted by the 1917 Rotary Convention

Whereas, Rotary Clubs and Rotarians are occasionally imposed upon by strangers visiting their cities and claiming to be members of Rotary Clubs in other cities, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Eighth Annual Convention of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, that every Rotarian is requested upon visiting a club where he is not personally known, to introduce himself by presenting the Rotary Membership Identification Card, and thus relieve the officers or members of the club of the embarrassment of asking him to present his credentials, and be it further

Resolved, That until a visitor has so introduced himself in the proper manner, he should not be extended the usual courtesies.

Back of Membership Card.

mended for the use of every affiliated club. This card was adopted, and has since become known as the Identification Card. The 1917 Convention adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, Rotary clubs and Rotarians are occasionally imposed upon by strangers visiting their cities and claiming to be members of Rotary clubs in other cities; be it resolved, that every Rotarian upon visiting a club where he is not personally known, be requested to introduce himself by presenting the Rotary Membership Identification Card, and thus relieve the officers or members of the club the embarrassment of asking him to present his credentials, Be it further resolved, that until a visitor has so introduced himself in the proper manner, he should not be extended the usual courtesies."

Membership for Women Impossible.

Section 3 of Article IV of the Constitution declares that: "A Rotary Club shall be composed of men with the qualifications hereinafter provided -----" "-----That they are adult male persons of good character and good business reputation". Section 3 of Article III of the By-Laws states: "Any male person who has distinguished himself by some meritorious service may be elected to honorary membership in a Rotary Club-----". This explains the impossibility of electing women as either active or honorary members of a Rotary club.

The 1914-15 Executive Committee approved the policy to discourage the formation of Women's Rotary Clubs; to forbid appropriation of the Rotary name by any organization that is not likely to be admitted as an affiliated Rotary club.

The 1915-16 Board of Directors disapproved the formation of either Women's Auxiliary Rotary or Women's Independent Rotary Clubs and the use of the Rotary name, it being understood that Rotary International has no objection to the spirit of our organization being carried under some other name.

The 1915-16 Board of Directors agreed they did not favor the adoption of the use of the name Rotary or of Rotarians in connection with the establishment of Women's Auxiliary units or other organizations and that Rotary clubs should discourage such organizations from using the name "Rotary" or "Rotarians."

The 1916-17 Board of Directors agreed that there is no objection to the formation of an auxiliary composed of wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters of Rotarians to be known as the Ladies' Auxiliary of the —— Rotary Club. (In granting this approval the Board had before it a definite plan with regard to an Auxiliary and its activities in the form of a letter signed by the wife of a Rotarian.)

Rotary Classifications

See Rotary International Constitution, Article IV; Standard Constitution, Article III; Pamphlet No. 17, "Membership in Rotary".

Honesty in Rotary Classification.

"Do not think any man is essential to the success of a Rotary club and never make a classification in order to get some prominent or popular man into the club"—Past President Albert S. Adams.

"Do not get the idea that our Rotary classifications are a joke or a fiction. No man can be a real Rotarian if he holds membership in violation of Section 4, Article III of the Standard Club Constitution. His conscience cannot be clear. A real Rotarian must have a clear conscience"—Secretary Perry.

Two Committees Merged

The Advisory Committee on Classifications reported in September, 1920, that "Many of the clubs have merged their Membership Committee into their Classification Committee, having found that the Classification Committee can do the entire job, and in many cases the Classification Committee is a secret committee known only to the president who serves as a *liaison* between the committee and the Board of Directors on matters pertaining to classification and membership. By vesting in such a committee full authority concerning the establishment of classifications many difficulties will be avoided." During the past year several clubs have reported on their practice of making their classification committee a permanent committee. In some instances this committee is composed of past presidents of the club, the immediate past president becoming the chairman each year. In some of the larger clubs some one member, who has given considerable study and thought to the subject is appointed as "Classification Engineer" for the club.

Following the 60 Per Cent Rule.

Membership in a Rotary club is given to but one man in a given line of work, this activity being termed in Rotary his "classification." His classification should be that of his principal and recognized occupation. Each classification should bring to the club information substantially different from that of any other classification. It shall not affect the freedom and growth of any other classification already represented in the club. By action of the 1920 Convention, the classification is to be determined by that line of work which represents 60 per cent or more of the applicant's business or professional activity. This action was reaffirmed by resolution adopted by the 1922 Convention.

Represents Business—Not Position.

A man to be elected to membership in a Rotary club must be engaged in a business or profession which is of importance and is useful to the community. If not in business for himself his classification in a Rotary club must represent the business with which the member is connected and not his position in the firm. This eliminates such classifications as General Manager, Superintendent, Sales Manager, Advertising Manager, Traffic Manager, etc., etc. If the person in question is the representative of a corporation he is to be elected to membership in the club as either the original or the second active member from that firm, and his classification should be "Coal Retailing," "Gas Service," "Steel Manufacturing," "Transportation," or whatever may be the name of the service his organization is furnishing.

Sub-Dividing Classifications.

Most of the difficulties with classification are experienced in subdividing recognized and representative classifications found in the average city. This subdivision can be very easily handled by following the two principles first, that of the 60 per cent rule, and secondly the percentage of the total to the membership of the club. Thus, in a club of twenty members, we would expect to find one medical man, one school man, one clergyman, one automobile man, one railroad man, etc., etc. As the club approached a membership of forty, a second classification could be opened, admitting a surgeon, another school man, either a Catholic Priest or a Jewish Rabbi, if the original clergyman were of a Protestant denomination; an automobile dealer if the original member were an automobile manufacturer, etc., etc. In brief, if not to exceed five per cent of the total membership is limited to any one basic classification with its subdivisions, the club will remain a well-balanced club with all classifications equitably represented.

Accountants.

Only accountants maintaining an office or in lieu thereof an "established practice" and who, like other professional men represented in Rotary, are offering their services to the public are considered eligible to the accountant classification.

Army and Navy Officers

Army and Navy Officers are eligible to membership in Rotary under the respective classifications, "Government Army Service" and "Government Navy Service." No difference is recognized between State, Provincial, or National army, or equivalent Navy, groups. A member representing "Government Army Service," may be from the State, National or Provincial Army forces, but selected, he will automatically represent all engaged in his branch of the service, be it National, State or Provincial.

When an Army or Navy officer is proposed for membership in a Rotary club, first consideration should be given to the probable permanency of his residence in that community, and to the possibilities for his regular attendance at the meetings of the club.

Automobile Classification.

The automobile classification—particularly that of automobile retailers—should not be subdivided into such classifications as high-priced car, medium-priced car and Ford dealer. Owing to the exclusive agency contracts entered into by most automobile companies, it is argued that such a classification as Ford dealer, for instance, is non-competitive and should be represented in the club. Such a classification would be recognizing a name rather than a product or a service, and would be in violation of the principle previously mentioned. As early as the December, 1916, meeting of the Board of Directors, it was agreed that such a classification should not be given. The recognized automobile classifications are Manufacturing, Distributing, and Retailing. An exclusive garage business, or an automobile accessory establishment furnish additional classifications.

Bankers.

The banking classification has been sub-divided into three classes which makes it possible to admit into a club three bankers, but this applies only when the banks are engaged almost exclusively in the three separate kinds of banking recognized for classification in a Rotary club. The banker representatives of each class must be from different banks, and each must, of course, be a specialist in his particular type of banking. These three branches are:

- (a) Commercial Banking—doing the regular forms of commercial banking.
- (b) Savings Banking—doing the regular forms of savings banking.
- (c) Trust Banking—doing the regular business of a trust company.

These classifications were not created in the hope that any club will be able to use them as a means of taking in a representative from two or three banks, and especially different commercial banks which often carry in their corporate name either the word "Trust" or "Savings". They were outlined so that these three phases of banking might be represented in the club if such distinct types of banking are actually existent in the community. "National," "Federal Reserve," "State" or "Private" sub-divisions of the banking classification are not authorized.

Capitalist.

"Capitalist" is a legitimate classification, when it is granted to a man who is handling, investing, and re-investing his own capital, and furnishing capital to others. Of course only one member (plus a business partner or fellow executive in the same enterprise) can be admitted to membership in each Rotary club under this classification.

City Managers.

In July, 1917, the question of the eligibility of the City Manager was brought to the attention of the Board of Directors, which agreed that the matter was one for the interpretation by the individual club and their own constitution. Since then the Classification "City Management" has been con-

considered fully within Rotary rules where the office of City Manager is filled by non-political election, or appointment, for essentially an indefinite term of office. The City Manager will hold his classification in a club as representing the affairs of the executive office of the city, and not because of his standing as a consultant on city affairs. This must not be construed to mean that the City Manager is automatically eligible to membership in Rotary by reason of his official position.

Clergy Classification.

The Special Assembly on Classifications at the Atlanta Convention in 1917 recommended "that the classification of clergyman be thrown open to one clergyman only in a club." While no action was taken in the convention session the recorded discussion indicates that the character of the work of a Protestant minister, a Jewish Rabbi, and a Catholic priest was considered sufficiently diversified to warrant admitting into membership in a club a representative of each of these classifications, but that it would not be proper to have in the membership of the club a clergyman from more than one Protestant denomination. This interpretation has been accepted as correct and is generally observed.

Commercial Secretary.

The executive secretary or manager of the Chamber of Commerce, Commercial Club, Board of Trade or similar organization usually is making this work his profession, and if this is the case he may be considered eligible to classification in Rotary as "Commercial Secretary".

Court Reporter.

Court Reporters frequently hold their positions through appointment by the judge of the court to which the reporter is attached, and frequently this judge is filling an elective office. Is the court reporter, then, entitled to a classification under these circumstances? It is usually conceded that he is entitled to his classification under the same professional clause whereby a judge may be admitted to a club under his professional classification of "Lawyer." The Court Reporter, if not attached to this particular court, would undoubtedly be following his profession of reporting. If he is of such caliber that it would be expected that he would have a clientele similar to the Public Accountant, Physician, or Attorney, it would be proper to give him this classification.

Department Store.

It is usually recognized that the department store is a sufficiently distinctive business to give it a proper Rotary classification. If the department store classification is represented it does not cover the classifications of departments in that store. Managers of such departments are not considered eligible to classification under their specialty. The work of the department store manager is sufficiently different from the work of the exclusive store manager to justify the recognition of his classification as one not duplicating that of the owner or manager of the exclusive store.

Educating

Universities—Colleges—Schools

The classification, in a club, which has been provided for representatives of a school, a college, or a university, shall be filled by but one active and one second active member, notwithstanding that a university may be composed of component colleges, schools, or associated stations or bureaus, and that a college or a school may be composed of component schools or departments. This standing interpretation was upheld by the 1921-22 Board and again by the 1922 convention.

Public Schools

When the classification of "Public School Educating" is opened in a Rotary club, it permits of only one original active member in that classification and one second active member who must be employed by the same school board as the original active member. In states where the City Grammar Schools and the Public High Schools are under the control of different Boards of Education, the principal of the High School, if considered for membership in the Rotary club, will not come in under "Public School Educating," but under the classification of "High School Educating." The County Superintendent of Schools frequently is not eligible in a club, since the Public School classification has already been filled, and since the County Superintendent of Schools is not under the control of the same board of education as is the City Superintendent. Where the County Superintendent of Schools has no jurisdiction over the affairs of the city school system, the county superintendent may be admitted (as the new club grows and subdivisions become logical) under the classification of "Rural Schools."

Engineers.

Engineers, such as civil, mining, highway, automotive, industrial chemical, and consulting engineers, etc., are not considered eligible for membership under their professional classifications if giving their full time to a corporation, a city, county or state, at a regular salary. Those considered entitled to a professional classification are those offering their services to the public in a professional capacity, usually maintaining an office and otherwise conducting a "business" or an "established practice" as does the lawyer and the physician.

Labor Organizations.

At the August, 1916, meeting of the Board, it was agreed that the action of electing to membership a representative of a labor organization is neither illegal nor unwise, providing the person elected represents a central labor organization and devotes his entire time to the work of such organization.

Lawyers.

The attorney-at-law or lawyer classification has never been officially subdivided further than to include a "patent attorney" classification in

those clubs where there are available lawyer specialists who are devoting sixty per cent or more of their activity to patent law or litigation.

Medical Men.

This classification is probably the first in a club to be considered for sub-division. The "general practitioner" usually comes in first as "Physician". As soon as the size of the club warrants it, "eye, ear, nose and throat" classification is generally the next to be admitted, followed by "surgeon" and others where bona fide specialists are available and are otherwise eligible. An "eye, ear, nose and throat" applicant for membership should be confining his practice to this specialty, as should the surgeon to his specialty. Unless recognized by the medical profession of the community as such a specialist, it is doubtful if the classification should be opened. Merely being called upon as a "Consultant" by other general practitioners does not necessarily rate a medical man as a specialist.

To sub-divide the physician classification along the lines of medical schools, such as "Homeopathic," "Allopathic," "Eclectic" or "Regular" is both illogical and unauthorized.

Where legally recognized, an osteopathic or chiropractic physician is considered by Rotary as following a profession different and distinct from that of the medical physician. These practitioners, however, should be considered as subdivisions of the medical classification in figuring the five per cent limitation for any major classification. (See "Subdividing Classifications").

Public Office.

The question has often been raised as to whether this includes postmasters, judges, and certain other elective and appointive offices. The answer depends upon whether the appointment is for a specific term or not. If the postmaster is under civil service, and his term of office is for an indefinite period, he is considered eligible for Rotary. Closely allied to this question is that of other public offices such as mayors, judges, legislators, and federal officers not under the civil service. These are eligible only under the classification which represents 60 per cent of their activities in civil life. A member of a Rotary club, upon being elected to such an office, need not be dropped from the Rotary club even though the office will require his entire attention, providing he expects to return to the vocation under which he holds membership in the club upon the termination of his political or official position. A judge is eligible under the classification of "Lawyer" if it is not already filled in the club. The judgment of those who prepared the Standard Constitution was that it is not advisable to accept into membership men (under classification of their office) who we know can only retain their membership for a few years. A second reason is the fact that men holding political positions may unconsciously or otherwise bring politics into the club with them. Of all public office holders, a judge would probably be considered the least likely to come under the second reason.

Railroad—Passenger and Freight.

In the larger clubs where railroad specialists are available for the railroad sub-classifications of freight and passenger, the practice seems well established of taking the members for these sub-classifications from different railroads. Not to do so, providing second active members were proposed by the original members in these classifications could make possible four members (two second active ones also) in the club from one corporation.

Traveling Salesman.

The Standard Club Constitution provides that only men of executive positions are eligible for Rotary membership. It is generally considered by Rotary clubs that Traveling Salesmen do not hold executive positions such as would entitle them to membership. On the other hand sales managers may be admitted but not under the title classification of "sales manager." The classification of such should be "Drugs Wholesaling," "Machinery Wholesaling," "Groceries Wholesaling" or whatever the firm's service would dictate.

Wholesale and Retail.

Numerous cases are presented every year in which a firm represented in the club is engaged in both the wholesale and retail lines of some business. The question is asked if the Rotarian from this concern should fill both classifications. The practice in most clubs seems to be against such procedure. The Rotarian from such a firm takes the classification that represents 60 per cent of the firm's activity. The other sub-classification goes to the representative of another firm, but one majoring in the line which forms the smaller part of the original member's classification.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

of

Rotary International

*As Revised by the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the International Association of Rotary Clubs at Los Angeles, California,
U. S. A., June 5-9, 1922*

CONSTITUTION OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

ARTICLE I.

Name

SECTION 1. The name of this organization shall be Rotary International.

ARTICLE II

Purposes

SECTION 1. The purposes of Rotary International are:

- (a) To encourage, promote, extend and supervise Rotary throughout the world;
- (b) To co-ordinate and generally direct the activities of Rotary International.

ARTICLE III

Objects

SECTION 1. The objects of Rotary are to encourage and foster:

- (a) The ideal of SERVICE as the basis of all worthy enterprise.
- (b) High ethical standards in business and professions.
- (c) The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business and community life.
- (d) The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service.
- (e) The recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society.
- (f) The advancement of understanding, good will, and international peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the Rotary ideal of service.

ARTICLE IV

Membership

SECTION 1.—*How Constituted.* The membership of Rotary International shall consist of Rotary Clubs which, having agreed to be bound by the consti-

tution and by-laws of Rotary International and having been granted a certificate of membership, continue to perform the obligations as set forth in this constitution and the by-laws.

SECTION 2.—*Location.* Not more than one Rotary Club shall be organized in or admitted to membership from any one city, town, village or borough, provided, however, that in a city containing within its corporate limits over one million (1,000,000) population, according to the last official census, which city shall contain within its corporate limits more than one well-defined commercial or trade center, one Rotary Club may, with the approval of all member clubs in such city, be organized in each of such distinct commercial or trade centers, subject to the provisions of this constitution and the by-laws.

SECTION 3.—*Composition of Clubs.* (a) A Rotary Club shall be composed of men with the qualifications hereinafter provided and no club shall be qualified for membership in Rotary International unless the qualifications of its members are substantially as follows:

That they are adult male persons of good character and good business reputation—

engaged as proprietor, partner, corporate officer, or manager, of any worthy and recognized business;

or holding an important position in an executive capacity with discretionary authority in such any worthy and recognized business;

or acting as the local agent or branch representative of any worthy and recognized business, having entire charge of such agency or branch in an executive capacity; and

adult male persons of good character and good professional reputation engaged in any worthy and recognized profession.

(b) The active membership of each Rotary Club shall consist of but one man in each classification of business or profession, except as may be otherwise provided in the by-laws, and each member's classification shall be that of his principal and recognized occupation.

(c) Each active member of a Rotary Club, shall be personally and actively engaged, within the territorial limits of his club, in the business or profession under which he is classified.

(d) No person shall simultaneously hold active membership in more than one Rotary Club.

SECTION 4.—*Ratification of Constitution and By-Laws.* Every Rotary Club heretofore or hereafter granted a certificate of membership in Rotary International and accepting the same thereby accepts, ratifies and agrees to be bound in all things, not contrary to law, by this Constitution and the By-Laws of Rotary International, and amendments thereof, and to faithfully observe the provisions thereof.

ARTICLE V

Governing Body

SECTION 1.—*How Constituted.* The governing administrative body of Rotary International shall be a Board of Directors consisting of nine (9) members, elected annually. The President of Rotary International shall be a member and Chairman of the Board. Seven (7) directors shall be elected in

accordance with the provisions of the by-laws at the annual convention of Rotary International. Five (5) of the said seven (7) directors shall be elected from the membership of the clubs of the United States of America, one (1) from the membership of the clubs of Canada and Newfoundland, and one (1) from the membership of the clubs of Great Britain and Ireland. The said seven (7) directors shall be nominated and elected by the accredited delegates of the member clubs of their said respective geographical groups, and each director so elected shall be an active member of a club in his geographical group. The foregoing directors having been elected, shall forthwith elect the ninth director from the membership of a club not located in any geographical group hereinbefore mentioned in this section.

SECTION 2.—*Secretary.* The Secretary of Rotary International shall act as Secretary of the Board but shall have no vote in the proceedings thereof.

SECTION 3.—*Powers.* The Board of Directors shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of Rotary International in conformity with this constitution and the by-laws, but shall not incur an indebtedness exceeding the amount of the estimated income of Rotary International for the current fiscal year.

ARTICLE VI

Officers

SECTION 1.—*Titles.* The officers of Rotary International shall be President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, Third Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and District Governors.

SECTION 2.—*How Elected.* The President and the Treasurer of Rotary International shall be nominated in accordance with the by-laws and elected by a majority of the votes cast by the accredited delegates at each annual convention. The remaining officers shall be nominated and elected in accordance with the By-Laws.

ARTICLE VII

International Conventions

SECTION 1.—*Time and Place.* A Convention of Rotary International shall be held annually between the 5th and 25th days of June, at a definite time and place to be determined by the Board of Directors, subject to change by the Board of Directors to meet an emergency or special condition.

SECTION 2.—*Special Conventions.* In case of emergency, special conventions may be called by the President with the approval of a majority of the members of the Board of Directors.

SECTION 3.—*Representation.* Each member club shall be entitled in any convention of Rotary International to one delegate for each fifty (50) of its members or major fraction thereof, honorary members excepted, based upon the membership of the club on the 30th day of April preceding the convention. Each club shall be entitled to at least one delegate.

SECTION 4.—*Attendance.* It shall be the duty of each member club to be represented at each convention of Rotary International by duly accredited delegate or delegates.

SECTION 5.—*Votes.* Each accredited delegate shall be entitled to cast one vote on each question submitted to vote in the convention.

SECTION 6.—*Delegates-at-large.* In addition, the By-Laws may provide that each Officer and Director, and each Past President, of Rotary International (still holding membership in a member club), shall be a delegate-at-large and as such be entitled to cast one vote on each question submitted to the convention.

ARTICLE VIII

Administration

SECTION 1.—*Methods.* The administration of member clubs by Rotary International, shall be by direct supervision of the Board of Directors of Rotary International unless in conformity with the provisions of the by-laws the convention shall authorize supervision through one of the following forms of administration, namely:

- (a) National or territorial administration.
- (b) National or territorial administration partly by Rotary International and partly by an executive committee.
- (c) Direct administration with the aid of an advisory committee or other agency.
- (d) District administration under direct supervision of Rotary International.

SECTION 2.—*Powers.* National or territorial administrative units which may be authorized under the provisions of this article shall have power to organize, administer and give expression to Rotary within their respective national or territorial limits consistent with the provisions of this constitution and the by-laws.

ARTICLE IX

Revenue

SECTION 1.—*Per Capita Tax.* Each member club shall pay to Rotary International for the purposes of the latter, as provided in the by-laws, a uniform per capita tax based upon the number of its active members.

ARTICLE X

Membership Title and Insignia

SECTION 1.—*Authority to Use.* Every member in good standing of a member club during the continuance of his membership in Rotary shall be known as a Rotarian, and shall be entitled to wear the emblem, badge or other insignia of Rotary International.

ARTICLE XI

By-Laws

SECTION 1.—*Adoption and Amendment.* By-laws not inconsistent with this constitution embodying additional provisions for the government of Rotary International, shall be adopted, and may be amended from time to time, by a convention of Rotary International.

ARTICLE XII

Amendments

SECTION 1. Amendments to this constitution shall be made only at a convention of Rotary International by a two-thirds vote of the accredited delegates, proxies, and delegates-at-large, at such convention, provided that no proposed amendment shall be acted upon at any convention unless a copy of such proposed amendment shall have been delivered to the Secretary of Rotary International at least one hundred and twenty (120) days before the date of such opening of the Convention, and unless a copy thereof shall have been mailed to the secretary of each member club at least ninety (90) days prior to the date of the opening of such convention. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of Rotary International to cause such copies to be mailed.

BY-LAWS OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

ARTICLE I

Membership in Rotary International

SECTION 1.—*Charters.* (a) Applications for charters for member clubs shall be made to Rotary International, and delivered to its headquarters office directly or through the office of the proper administrative unit. The Board of Directors of Rotary International is empowered to approve or disapprove said applications. In the event of the approval of an application, by the Board, the applicant having paid its charter fee, a certificate of membership signed by the President and Secretary shall be issued to such club. Membership shall date from the approval of the application.

(b) The Board of Directors of Rotary International may, in writing, from time to time, authorize national or territorial units to approve said applications. In this event the national or territorial unit shall certify its approval or disapproval to the President and Secretary of Rotary International, who, in the event of approval, are empowered to issue the certificate of membership in the manner hereinbefore provided. Notwithstanding such authorization, all of the provisions of the constitution and these by-laws applicable to the admission of new clubs shall apply.

SECTION 2.—*Charter Fee.* (a) A charter fee of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) U. S. currency shall be paid to Rotary International by each club admitted to membership.

(b) In the event that a national or territorial unit organizes a club within its territorial area one-half of the charter fee shall be paid to said unit by Rotary International.

SECTION 3.—*Standard Club Constitution.* (a) Rotary International shall adopt and prescribe a standard constitution which shall be adopted by all clubs hereafter admitted to membership. It shall have the power to amend such standard constitution at any convention, provided notice thereof shall have been mailed by the Secretary of Rotary International to the secretaries of all member clubs at least ninety (90) days prior to the date of such convention. Such amendments shall constitute a part of the standard constitution of each club hereafter admitted to membership.

(b) A member club heretofore admitted to membership shall not change any provision of its constitution except to make the provision conform to the standard constitution provided for herein and as hereafter amended.

(c) The Board of Directors may permit such change in the constitution of any member club as may be necessary to comply with the laws of any country, state or province.

(d) The Board of Directors of Rotary International is empowered to authorize a national or territorial unit to adopt a standard constitution for the clubs within its territory, provided that such standard constitution shall be in accord with the terms as well as the spirit of the constitution of Rotary International and these by-laws.

ARTICLE II

Termination of Membership

SECTION 1.—*Non-Attendance.* Any member club failing, for two successive years, to send a delegate or delegates to the annual convention of Rotary International, and neglecting, for ninety (90) days after a copy of this section of the by-laws is mailed to its president and secretary, to furnish the Board of Directors with a good and sufficient ^{cause} ~~excuse~~ for such failure, shall forfeit its membership in Rotary International. The Board of Directors may, however, for good and sufficient cause, restore such a club to membership in Rotary International. Representation by proxy as hereinafter provided shall constitute attendance.

SECTION 2.—*Non-payment.* Any member club more than sixty (60) days in arrears for any financial obligation to Rotary International shall cease to be a member thereof, provided two successive notices of said indebtedness shall have been duly sent by registered mail to both the president and secretary of such club. Any such club may be restored to membership at the discretion of the Board of Directors upon the payment of its indebtedness.

SECTION 3.—*Discipline.* The Board of Directors may, for cause, by majority vote, discipline or suspend a member club, or by unanimous vote expel such club, provided a copy of the charges has been mailed to the president and secretary of such member club at least ninety (90) days before the hearing thereon, which notice shall further state the time and place of such hearing. The Board of Directors shall forthwith notify the member club of its decision and such member club may within ninety (90) days from the date of mailing such decision to the member club file written notice of appeal with the Secretary of Rotary International, which appeal shall be heard and decided at the next annual convention of Rotary International. The debate thereon shall be limited by rule of convention. Such member club shall be entitled to be represented by counsel at any of the hearings provided in this section.

SECTION 4.—*Resignation.* Any member club may resign from Rotary International provided said club has fulfilled all its financial and other obligations to Rotary International. Such resignations shall be automatically effective upon delivery of the certificate of membership of such club to the Secretary of Rotary International.

SECTION 5.—*Surrender.* Any member club which shall for any cause cease to be a member of Rotary International shall relinquish the word "Rotary" in its club name, surrender its certificate of membership, and shall not thereafter use the name, emblem, badge or the insignia of Rotary International in any way whatsoever.

ARTICLE III

Membership in Clubs

SECTION 1.—*Active.* A person possessing the qualifications set forth in Section 3 of Article IV of the Constitution of Rotary International may be elected to active membership in a Rotary Club.

SECTION 2.—*Additional Active Member.* Any active member of a Rotary Club may propose and the club may elect to active membership one additional adult male person, from the concern which the proposer represents, whose

classification shall be the same as that of the proposer. The qualifications of such additional active member shall be the same as set forth in Section 3 of Article IV of the constitution of Rotary International for active membership. Upon the retirement from membership of the proposer the additional membership shall cease.

SECTION 3.—*Honorary.* Any male person who has distinguished himself by some meritorious service may be elected to honorary membership in a Rotary Club, provided he resides within the territorial limits of such club. An honorary member shall not be entitled to any rights or privileges in any club other than that of which he is a member.

SECTION 4.—*Newspapers.* Representatives of more than one newspaper published within the territorial limits of a Rotary Club may be eligible to active membership under such classification, provided that such representatives otherwise possess the proper qualifications as set forth in the constitution and these by-laws.

SECTION 5.—*Public Office.* Persons holding elective or appointive public office for a specified time only shall not be elected to active membership in a Rotary Club under the classification of such office. This shall not apply to persons holding a position or office in schools, colleges or other institutions of learning.

SECTION 6.—*Rotary Employment.* Any Rotary Club may retain in its membership, under proper classification, any member thereof who enters the employment of Rotary International or of a national or territorial unit, so long as he remains in such employment.

ARTICLE IV

Board of Directors

SECTION 1.—*Duties.* The Board of Directors of Rotary International shall be charged with the duty of doing whatever may be necessary for the furtherance of the purposes of Rotary International, the attainment of the objects of Rotary, the study and teaching of its fundamentals, the preservation of its ideals, its ethics, and its unique features of organization, and its extension throughout the world.

SECTION 2.—*Powers.* The Board of Directors shall constitute the governing administrative body of Rotary International, and its action shall be final, subject only to appeal to any regular or special convention of Rotary International. Such appeal shall be duly filed with the Secretary of Rotary International, at least thirty (30) days prior to the opening of said convention.

SECTION 3.—*Control and Supervision.* The Board of Directors shall exercise general control and supervision over all officers and committees of Rotary International and may for good cause suspend or remove an officer by a majority vote of the entire Board of Directors, provided such officer shall have been served personally or by registered mail with a notice containing a copy of the charges against him at least sixty (60) days before the hearing thereon; said notice shall specify the time and place of such hearing. At the hearing such person may be represented by counsel.

SECTION 4.—*Meetings.* The Board of Directors shall meet at such times and places as it may determine, provided that the first meeting of the Board

each year shall be held within thirty (30) days after the close of the annual convention of Rotary International.

SECTION 5.—*Voting by Mail.* The Board of Directors may, without meeting together, transact business by mail by voting upon proposed resolutions mailed to them by or with the approval of the President. Thirty (30) days shall be allowed for the return of the votes by mail to the Secretary. The voting shall be considered closed at the end of thirty (30) days provided a majority of the members of the Board have returned their votes by that time, or it shall be considered closed any time prior thereto if and when all the Directors have returned their votes.

SECTION 6.—*Quorum.* Five members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business, except in cases requiring a larger vote under the constitution or these by-laws.

SECTION 7.—*Jurisdiction.* The Board of Directors of Rotary International shall have power to determine and to declare what matters are international, national or otherwise, in their scope and character within the meaning of the various provisions of the constitution and these by-laws, subject to the right of appeal to an annual convention, of Rotary International by any national or territorial unit or member club. Such appeal must be filed with the Secretary of Rotary International at least thirty (30) days prior to the opening of such convention. The debate thereon shall be limited by rule of convention, and the decision of the convention shall be final.

SECTION 8.—*Vacancies.* In the event of a vacancy in the Board of Directors the remaining members of the Board shall elect a director to fill the unexpired term from the same geographical group from which his predecessor was elected.

ARTICLE V

Officers

SECTION 1.—*Election.* (a) The President and the Treasurer of Rotary International shall be elected at the annual convention of Rotary International by secret ballot. The names of the nominees for the respective offices shall be arranged in alphabetical order on the ballot and all accredited delegates shall be entitled to vote for them.

(b) The Board of Directors shall, at the first meeting after its election, elect from its members a First, a Second and a Third Vice President.

(c) The Board of Directors at a meeting of the Board to be held within sixty (60) days after its election shall elect the Secretary for a term not exceeding one year.

SECTION 2.—*Qualifications.* Each officer of Rotary International shall be an active member in good standing of a member club.

SECTION 3.—*Term of Office.* The term of each officer of Rotary International shall begin upon the adjournment of the annual convention at which he is elected and shall continue for one year or until his successor shall have been elected and qualified, unless otherwise herein specified.

SECTION 4.—*Vacancies.* (a) In the event of a vacancy in the office of President, the Vice Presidents shall succeed in office according to their rank.

(b) In the event of a vacancy in the office of Treasurer or office of Secretary, the Board of Directors shall appoint a Rotarian to fill the unexpired term.

SECTION 5.—*Compensation.* All officers, except the Secretary and the Treasurer, shall serve without compensation. The Board of Directors shall from time to time fix the salary of the Secretary. The Treasurer shall be paid one dollar (\$1.00) a year for his services.

SECTION 6.—*Duties.* (a) The President shall preside at all conventions of Rotary International and all meetings of the Board of Directors; and as chief executive shall supervise the work and activities of Rotary International and perform such other duties as usually pertain to his office.

(b) The Secretary shall be the active managing officer of Rotary International under the supervision of the President and the control of the Board of Directors. He shall sign all documents for Rotary International requiring his signature, keep the accounts, receive all moneys paid to Rotary International and turn the same over to the Treasurer within thirty (30) days after receipt thereof, taking the Treasurer's receipt therefor, and shall make an annual report to the Board of Directors of Rotary International at the annual convention. He shall give bond for the faithful discharge of his duties in a sum and with sureties as required by the Board of Directors.

(c) The Treasurer shall receive from the Secretary all funds paid in and shall deposit the same in such bank or banks as shall have been approved by the Board of Directors and shall disburse the same by order of said Board. He shall make a report to the Board of Directors of Rotary International at the annual convention or more often as required by said Board, and shall give bond for the faithful discharge of his duties in a sum and with sureties as required by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VI

International Conventions

SECTION 1.—*City.* The selection of the city in which any convention of Rotary International is to be held shall be made by the Board of Directors of Rotary International. Invitations from cities desiring to entertain the International Convention shall be delivered in writing to the Board of Directors of Rotary International, on forms prescribed by said Board not later than the last day of the Convention of the year previous to that for which the invitation is extended. Each invitation shall contain such information as may be required by the Board of Directors. The decision of the Board of Directors shall be announced on or before the first day of November of the calendar year previous to that in which the Convention is to be held.

SECTION 2.—*Call.* The President shall issue and cause to be mailed to each member club, an official call for the annual Convention at least ninety (90) days prior to the date of same and for a special convention at least sixty (60) days prior to the date thereof.

SECTION 3.—*Officers.* The officers of Rotary International shall be the officers of each International Convention.

SECTION 4.—*Delegates*—(a) *Qualifications.* Each delegate and alternate except delegates by proxy shall be an active member of the club he represents.

(b) *Alternates.* Any club may, at the time of selecting its delegates as herein specified, choose for each delegate one alternate, such alternate being entitled to vote only in case of the absence of the delegate for whom he was chosen as alternate; provided any alternate bearing proper credentials may be

substituted for any one delegate from his club whose alternate is absent. An alternate when serving as a delegate may cast one vote on each question submitted to the Convention, the intent of this Section being to provide for alternates and not for proxies.

In the event of the substitution of an alternate for a delegate the change shall be reported by the chairman of the delegation to the Credentials Committee, and when such substitution of an alternate for the delegate has been made, the alternate shall continue to act as the delegate until the close of the convention. This general rule may be modified by the Credentials Committee with regard to the delegation of the convention city club so as to permit the substitution of an alternate for a delegate for one or more sessions, but only in the event that the delegate is so engaged in the administrative work of the convention as to make it impossible for him to attend such session or sessions of the convention, and such substitution has been duly reported to and noted by the Credentials Committee.

(c) *Proxies.* Any active member from a member club in a country other than that in which the Convention is held may be designated by his club or any other member club in the country in which his club is located, as the proxy for any absent delegate, or delegates, from such club or clubs, and when so designated by proper authority, he shall, in addition to any vote he may have, be entitled to vote as proxy for the non-attending delegate or delegates whom he represents. For the purposes of this section, the United States of America and Canada, shall not be deemed separate countries.

SECTION 5.—*Credentials.* The authority of each delegate and alternate shall be evidenced by a certificate signed by the President and Secretary of his club. The authority of a proxy shall be evidenced by a certificate signed by the president and secretary of the club or clubs for whose non-attending delegate or delegates he is proxy. All certificates must be delivered to the Credentials Committee at the convention to entitle delegates, alternates, and proxies, to participate as such in the convention.

SECTION 6.—*Delegates-at-Large.* Each Officer and each Past President of Rotary International still holding membership in a Rotary Club shall be a delegate at large and entitled to cast one vote on each question submitted to vote in the convention.

SECTION 7.—*Registration Fee.* Each person, sixteen years of age or over, attending a Convention of Rotary International shall register and pay a registration fee of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) U. S. currency. No elector shall be entitled to vote in the convention unless and until his registration fee has been paid.

SECTION 8.—*Quorum.* Delegates representing a majority of the member clubs in Rotary International shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the holding of any convention. Delegates representing one-fourth of the member clubs in Rotary International shall constitute a quorum at any regular session of a convention except at the opening thereof.

SECTION 9.—*Sergeant-at-Arms.* The President shall, at least sixty (60) days prior to the date set for the convening of any convention, appoint as an additional official of the convention, a Sergeant-at-Arms.

SECTION 10.—*Committees.* At each International convention, or prior thereto, the President shall appoint a Committee on Credentials and a Committee on Resolutions, each consisting of five (5) members. These committees

shall perform the duties usually incumbent upon such committees and report to the convention.

ARTICLE VII

Rules of Convention Procedure

SECTION 1. The rules of procedure for any convention of Rotary International are:

(a) *Program*. The program reported by the Committee on Convention Program, as approved by the Board of Directors of Rotary International and as adopted by the Convention shall be the order of the day for all sessions of the Convention. Changes in the program may be made from time to time by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting.

(b) *Debate—Subject*. Reports of committees, communications to the convention, proposed resolutions, and all amendments thereto, and all motions save such as are known to parliamentary practice as “undebatable,” may be debated upon the floor of the convention, unless by a two-thirds vote the convention decides to dispose of them without debate.

(c) *Debate—Limits*. In debate, each Rotarian has the right to speak not more than twice on the same question on the same day, except on an appeal, but may not speak the second time so long as any Rotarian who has not spoken on that question calls for recognition. No Rotarian shall speak in Convention longer than five minutes at one time, except as provided in the order of the day, or by a majority vote.

(d) *Resolutions—To Convention*. The Board of Directors and the convention committees may submit resolutions directly to the convention and move action thereon.

(e) *Resolutions—To Committee*. All other resolutions in order to receive the consideration of the convention must be offered by a member club, a District Conference of Rotary Clubs, any national or territorial unit or any Special Assembly or other duly authorized conference held during the Convention. Such resolutions shall be referred to the Committee on Resolutions for its consideration and recommendation to the convention. All such resolutions must be reported out. Debate on such resolutions shall not be in order until they shall have been reported out by the Committee on Resolutions.

(f) *Decorations*. The decorations of the Convention halls shall at all times be subject to the approval of the Board of Directors of Rotary International; banners and other insignia shall be displayed therein only by permission of the Board.

(g) *Delegates—Seats*. A number of seats equal to the number of delegates duly certified to the Credentials Committee shall be reserved exclusively for such delegates.

SECTION 2.—*National Assemblies*. At each annual International Convention, special national assemblies of Rotarians from different countries in which Rotary Clubs are established may be held. The Board of Directors of Rotary International or the Convention may determine from time to time for what countries such special national assemblies shall be held and shall instruct the Convention Program Committee accordingly. At such national assemblies matters which are exclusively national in their nature and character may be considered. The President of Rotary International shall designate the convening

officer and shall promulgate rules for the regulation of the said national assemblies as near as may be to the rules regulating the procedure of the International Convention. The assembly upon convening, shall select its chairman and secretary.

ARTICLE VIII

Hotel Arrangements at Conventions

SECTION 1.—*Certified List.* Any city entertaining the International Convention shall furnish the Secretary of Rotary International with a list of the hotels or other accommodations in which it is proposed that Rotarians attending the Convention shall be housed, certifying from time to time the quality of the accommodations offered and the general character of the hotels, and the Committee in charge shall make no further reservations for hotel or other accommodations after the accommodations available in the certified hotels or other accommodations are exhausted, unless cancelled reservations permit.

SECTION 2.—*Assignments.* The International Board shall set a date at which each club shall present its requisitions for hotel accommodations. No reservations shall be made prior to that date. On the date set for the receipt of the requisitions or shortly thereafter, the Committee in charge shall, upon receipt of such requisitions, proceed to make assignment of rooms, it being provided that the assignment shall be made in accordance with a uniform zone system, the delegations traveling the longest distance being given the first assignment of rooms, and the delegations coming from clubs nearest to the Convention City being given the last assignment; thereafter requisitions shall be filled in the order of their receipt.

SECTION 3.—*Guaranty Deposit.* All requisitions for rental of hotel or other accommodations shall be accompanied by a guaranty deposit of ten dollars (\$10.00) U. S. currency for each person for whom requisition is made. Such deposit shall be returned after the close of the convention, provided the contract covering the rental of such accommodations has been fulfilled.

ARTICLE IX

Elections

SECTION 1.—*Preparations—Committee.* On the first day of the annual International Convention the President shall announce the place, the day, and the hour for holding the election of officers as directed by the Convention and shall appoint an Election Committee, composed of five (5) electors, who shall have charge of the election, the printing and distribution of ballots, and the counting of the same. Before the opening of the polls, the Secretary shall provide the committee with a list of the electors as shown by the report of the Credentials committee.

SECTION 2.—*Nominations—Notices.* Any member club may, subject to the provisions of the constitution, during the month of March preceding the annual International Convention, give notice of its intention to nominate one candidate for each one or for any one of the following offices: President, seven Directors, Treasurer, and shall forward such notice to the Secretary of Rotary International in time for it to reach his office not later than the first day of April.

All notices of nominations so given and received, together with such data

concerning each candidate as may be submitted, shall be published in the May issue of *THE ROTARIAN* and such other publication as the Board of Directors of Rotary International shall determine, provided the space allotment to each candidate shall not exceed six inches of one column exclusive of his photograph and the designation of office. All photograph plates shall be uniform in size and shape as prescribed by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 3.—Nominations—How Made. All nominations for President, Treasurer, and Directors, of Rotary International shall be made from the floor of the convention at the time designated on the official program. Any delegate may, subject to the provisions of the Constitution, present the nomination of one candidate for each one or any one of the following offices: President, seven Directors, Treasurer.

Nominations for President, Treasurer, and Directors, of Rotary international shall be made by delegates of member clubs. This form only shall be employed:

“..... of the Rotary Club of..... places in nomination for the office of Rotarian of”

Two seconders only shall be permitted for any nomination. This form only shall be employed:

“..... of the Rotary Club of seconds the nomination of Rotarian of for the office of”

The question of calling the roll for nominations for any office shall rest with the chair, subject to the will of the convention.

At the same session and following the closing of nominations for President, Treasurer, and Directors, the names of candidates duly nominated for the office of District Governor by their respective districts shall be presented for election.

SECTION 4.—Electors. The duly accredited delegates, proxies, and delegates-at-large, (hereinafter referred to as electors) shall constitute the voting body of the Convention and shall be known as electors. These electors shall each be entitled to cast one vote for candidates for President and for Treasurer. The electors, members of Rotary Clubs situated in the United States of America, shall each be entitled to cast one vote for each of five of the nominees for Directors from Rotary Clubs of the United States of America. To be valid and counted any ballot for Directors from Clubs in the U. S. A. must contain votes for five nominees for such Directors. The electors, members of Rotary Clubs situated in Canada and Newfoundland, shall each be entitled to cast one vote for the election of one Director from Rotary Clubs of Canada and Newfoundland. The electors, members of Rotary Clubs situated in Great Britain and Ireland, shall each be entitled to cast one vote for the election of one Director from Clubs of Great Britain and Ireland.

The electors from each of the foregoing geographical groups shall cast their ballots at separate polling places, provided that their ballots for President and Treasurer shall be deposited in ballot boxes distinct and separate from those containing their ballots for Directors; and the contents of all the ballot boxes in which the ballots for President and Treasurer are contained shall, before counting, be placed in one common receptacle.

SECTION 5.—Report of Balloting. The Election Committee shall report promptly to the convention the result of the balloting which report shall

be signed by a majority of the Committee. After the Committee has so reported, the chairman thereof shall keep in his custody all ballots until such time as he shall be instructed by the convention concerning their disposal.

SECTION 6.—*Further Balloting.* If the result of any balloting for President or Treasurer fails to show a majority for any nominee, the President shall designate a time and place during the convention for the casting of further ballots for that office under the supervision of the election committee. Prior to the second ballot the nominee having the lowest vote on the first ballot shall be dropped, and on each succeeding ballot the same procedure shall be followed until some nominee shall have received a majority of all votes cast.

SECTION 7.—*Balloting for Directors and District Governors.* The nominees for Director in each geographical group receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected according to the number provided in the Constitution. In the event that any two or more nominees for Director shall receive an equal number of votes thereby affecting the election of Directors, there shall be further balloting upon such nominees until the requisite number of Directors provided for each geographical group are duly elected. The nominee from each district for District Governor receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

ARTICLE X

Administrative Units

SECTION 1.—*Establishment of National or Territorial Units.* Powers to function in an administrative capacity, as provided in Sub-Section (a) in Section 1 of Article VIII of the Constitution, may be delegated by Rotary International to any group comprising all the member clubs in one or more nations. A petition to have such administrative powers delegated shall be made to Rotary International in the manner provided in this Article of these By-Laws. The proposed constitution and by-laws of such a contemplated unit, which must accompany the petition, shall conform to the spirit and provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of Rotary International. Said petition and accompanying constitution and by-laws shall be submitted to the annual International Convention as hereinafter provided. The Convention may, by the majority vote of the accredited delegates at such convention, grant the petition and approve the accompanying constitution and by-laws with or without amendments. Thereupon the national or territorial unit shall forthwith be organized and shall operate as an administrative unit of Rotary International, in the manner provided in its constitution and by-laws as approved by said international convention. All changes in its constitution and by-laws thereafter must be proposed by said administrative unit, and submitted in the same general manner as its original constitution and by-laws, and, to become effective must be approved, with or without amendments, by an international convention.

SECTION 2.—*Procedure.* Any national or territorial group desiring to submit a petition and proposed constitution and by-laws as provided in Section 1 of this Article shall file the same with the Secretary of Rotary International. Said petition must be signed by the Presidents of not less than

twenty-five of the member clubs in such group. The signature of each such President must be authorized by a majority vote of the entire active membership of his club.

Within twenty (20) days after the receipt and filing of such petition and proposed constitution and by-laws, the Secretary of Rotary International shall mail to the secretary of each club in such group a ballot form upon which each of the clubs in said group may vote for or against the presentation of such petition to the International Convention. Said ballot shall be accompanied by a copy of the petition and proposed constitution and by-laws. The ballots must be returned to the Secretary of Rotary International within three months after he mails them to the various club secretaries. To be valid, a ballot must show that a majority vote of the entire active membership of the club authorized it to be cast. Upon receipt by the Secretary of Rotary International of valid ballots in favor of the presentation of said petition from three-quarters of the clubs in said national or territorial group, the petition shall be deemed the petition of said group.

The Secretary of Rotary International shall then present the petition and the accompanying constitution and by-laws to the Board of Directors. He shall forthwith mail a notice to the secretary of each member club of Rotary International of intention to present said petition, constitution and by-laws to the next subsequent annual International Convention held not less than sixty (60) days after the mailing of said notice. Such subsequent International Convention may by majority vote of the accredited delegates at such convention grant the petition and establish said national or territorial unit in accordance with the provisions of its constitution and by-laws, with or without amendments.

It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to examine all such petitions and proposed constitution and by-laws and to present the same and to report thereon to the International Convention which receives said petition.

SECTION 3.—Executive Committee. Powers to function in an administrative capacity as provided in Sub-Section (b), Section 1 of Article VIII of the Constitution may be delegated to any group comprising all the member clubs in one or more nations in the same manner and under the same rules as set forth in Sections 1 and 2 of this Article, with the following exceptions and additions: The petition must be accompanied by a set of proposed rules for administration instead of a constitution and by-laws; these shall be subject to the same examination and approval as is provided for a proposed constitution and by-laws. The preliminary petition must be signed by not less than twelve Club Presidents instead of twenty-five.

SECTION 4.—Advisory Committee. Authority to have an advisory committee or other agency as provided in Sub-Section (c) of Section 1 of Article VIII of the Constitution, may be granted to any group comprising all the member clubs in one or more nations. The petition to have such authority shall be made to Rotary International in the manner provided in this Article of the By-Laws. Said petition shall be investigated by the Board of Directors and referred by it to the annual International Convention with the recommendations of the Board thereon. The same method shall be pursued in connection with the presentation of a petition for permission to have an advisory committee or other agency as in the case of national or territorial groups desiring to function in an administrative capacity, ex-

cept that the preliminary petition shall be signed by the Presidents of not less than ten member clubs in such national or territorial group, and be accompanied by proposed rules defining the authority sought instead of a proposed constitution and by-laws.

SECTION 5.—*District Administration.* When any group of clubs is so located that it is impossible for Rotary International to furnish equal service to that rendered the clubs in North America, the Board of Directors of Rotary International may establish district administration as provided for in Sub-Section (d) of Section 1 of Article VIII of the Constitution, and the Board is empowered to determine and define the methods and manner of such administration and to change the same from time to time. Action shall not be taken by the Board under this section unless and until seven of its members have voted in favor of such action.

SECTION 6.—*Further Rules.* The Board of Directors of Rotary International are empowered to make such further rules to carry out the provisions of the foregoing Sections of this Article as may be necessary, but such rules shall not abridge the rights of clubs to petition.

ARTICLE XI

Administration

SECTION 1.—*Division of Income and Expenses.* Upon and after the establishment of any National or Territorial Unit under the provisions of the constitution and these by-laws, the Board of Directors of Rotary International shall in its budget, bookkeeping and finances, as far as practicable separate and segregate from the general income and expenses of Rotary International all expenses for the handling of territorial, national, and local club administrative details by Rotary International among member clubs which are not included in the national or territorial unit or units so established. It is the intent of this section to provide for the economical supervision and administration of member clubs by Rotary International in the several ways provided for in Article VIII of the Constitution. The Board of Directors is empowered to make such division of its funds as will apply the uniform per capita tax provided for in the Constitution in International work, and to employ such assistants as may be necessary to carry into effect the intent of this section.

SECTION 2.—*The Rotarian.* The Board of Directors shall publish, or have published under its supervision and control, a monthly periodical to be known as *The Rotarian*, under the following conditions:

(a) Each member club in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland shall make it a condition of membership that each of its members shall become a bona fide, paid subscriber to said periodical publication and shall continue as such so long as he holds membership; such subscription shall be collected by the club from each member as part of, or in addition to his regular dues; each member club shall enter subscriptions in its books in a special subscription account and shall forward the subscription price for its members to the business office of said publication, acting as agent for such subscribers.

(b) The subscription price of *The Rotarian* shall be as follows: one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) U. S. currency per annum in the United States,

Canada and Newfoundland, and in Cuba and other countries where the minimum postal rate prevails; and two dollars (\$2.00) U. S. currency per annum in all other countries; provided that the Secretary shall have the power to grant to magazine subscription agencies the proper discount for subscriptions secured by them for said publication; and to make a special subscription rate to public libraries, hospitals, educational, charitable and other public welfare institutions.

SECTION 3.—*Attendance Reports.* Each member club shall, in accordance with rules laid down from time to time by the Board of Directors of Rotary International, make monthly reports of the attendance at its meetings, to its District Governor, if any, or otherwise to the Secretary of Rotary International, immediately following the last meeting of each month. Failure to make such reports promptly and regularly may be cause for action under the provisions of these by-laws.

SECTION 4.—*International Conference.* Within ninety (90) days after the close of each International Convention, the Officers, and Directors, and the Chairmen of the standing committees, of Rotary International, shall meet for the purpose of conference and planning co-operatively the work and activities of Rotary International and its member clubs for the current year. The Board may invite to such conference, representatives of territorial or national units, national or territorial committees, or such other Rotarians as the Board may deem expedient. The Board shall prescribe the place, and, subject to the foregoing provision, the time for the International Conference, and shall make all arrangements necessary for convening and holding such conference, including the preparation of an agenda to be considered thereat.

SECTION 5.—*Rules of Order.* Robert's Rules of Order shall be the parliamentary authority for all matters of procedure not specifically covered by the constitution or these by-laws, or by special rules of procedure adopted by Rotary International.

ARTICLE XII

Districts

SECTION 1.—*How Established.* For the purpose of more efficient administration, the Board of Directors of Rotary International is authorized to divide the territory covered by member clubs into districts. The International President shall from time to time, as directed by the Board of Directors, promulgate a list of districts together with their boundaries, provided, that no change or addition shall be made over the objection of three-fourths of the clubs in the district or districts affected thereby.

SECTION 2.—*District Governor.* One District Governor shall be elected annually, for each district, as herein provided. His term of office shall begin on the first day of July following his election and he shall serve for one year or until his successor has been elected and has qualified. Each District Governor shall be a member in good standing of a member club in the district by which he is nominated, and shall be the representative of Rotary International in said district. The District Governors shall act under the direction and general supervision of the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

SECTION 3.—*Conference.* A conference of Rotarians of each district shall be held annually during the month of March, at such time and place in the district as shall be agreed upon by the District Governor and the Presidents of the majority of the clubs of the district. The Board of Directors of Rotary International may authorize the holding of a District Conference at a specified date other than provided herein.

SECTION 4.—*Conference Functions.* A district conference may adopt recommendations upon matters of importance in its district, provided such action shall be in accordance with the constitution and these by-laws, and in keeping with the spirit and principles of Rotary. Each district conference shall consider and act upon all matters submitted to it for consideration by the Board of Directors of Rotary International, and may adopt resolutions thereon recommending action or legislation to Rotary International.

SECTION 5.—*Conference Voting.* Every member in good standing of a member club in a district, who is present at the annual conference of his district, shall be entitled to vote upon all questions and matters properly presented at such conference except the selection of nominee for District Governor.

SECTION 6.—*Nomination for District Governor.* At each annual district conference a nominee for the office of District Governor of that district shall be selected for election at the next succeeding annual convention of Rotary International. The selection of the nominee for District Governor shall be conducted in the following manner:

Each member club in a district shall select, certify and send to the annual district conference of its district one elector for every twenty-five, or major fraction thereof, of its membership, each of whom, if present, shall be entitled to cast one vote in the selection of such nominee. On the first day of the District Conference, the District Governor, or acting chairman, shall designate the place, the day and the hour for holding the election for the nomination of District Governor and shall appoint a committee, consisting of three, to prepare and provide the ballot, arrange a polling place and otherwise take charge of the voting, provided, however, in the event there be only one candidate, the nomination may be by acclamation. The nominations for the office of District Governor shall be made on the floor of the Conference in the same manner as nominations are made at Conventions of Rotary International. The polls shall be kept open during such time as the Conference may determine. The candidate receiving a majority of the votes cast shall be declared duly nominated for the office of District Governor of that district, and his nomination shall be certified by the District Governor or acting chairman and by the secretary of such conference to the Secretary of Rotary International. If no candidate shall receive a majority vote, the one receiving the lowest number of votes shall be dropped and further ballots taken at times to be fixed by the conference until some candidate receives a majority vote of the conference.

SECTION 7.—*Special Nominations.* In the event any district conference shall fail to select a nominee for the office of District Governor, or in the event a nominee for such office shall become disqualified for election, the delegates from that district attending the next annual international convention shall, by a majority vote expressed in a meeting of said delegates

held at the said convention, select a nominee for the office of District Governor of that district whose name shall be placed upon the ballot in the annual election of officers at such convention.

SECTION 8.—Conference Secretary. At least sixty days prior to the date of the annual conference of each district the President of the Rotary Club of the city in which the conference is to be held shall appoint a member of his club to act as secretary of such conference, whose duty it shall be to cooperate with the District Governor in making plans for the conference and in the recording of the proceedings thereof.

SECTION 9.—Conference Report. Within thirty days after the close of a district conference, the District Governor, or acting chairman, and the Secretary thereof shall make a report in writing signed by each of them of the proceedings of the conference and transmit three copies of such report to the Secretary of Rotary International and one copy thereof to the secretary of each of the member clubs of the district. This report need not be a verbatim transcript of the entire proceedings of the conference, but it shall comprise a complete record of all recommendations and action taken by the conference.

SECTION 10.—District Governor—Duties. The District Governor shall preside at the annual conference of his district. He shall, under the general supervision of the Board of Directors of Rotary International, be charged with the particular duty of furthering the objects of Rotary International, of supervising the organization of new clubs in his district, and of promoting cordial relations between the several member clubs in his district, and between said clubs and Rotary International.

The District Governor, in the fulfillment of his duties as affecting member clubs, shall function through the constituted authority of the clubs, but this shall not limit the right of the District Governor to arrange for special conferences of the club presidents or secretaries, or both, as often as may be deemed advisable, provided that Rotary International shall not be liable for any of the expenses of such conferences other than the personal expenses of the District Governor.

SECTION 11.—District Governors—Meeting. A meeting of District Governors may be called at the discretion of the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

ARTICLE XIII

Committees

SECTION 1.—Standing. The President shall appoint, as soon as possible after his election, the following standing Committees, to be composed of five (5) members each, who shall serve until their successors are appointed:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Rotary Education. | (c) Extension. |
| (b) Business Methods. | (d) Convention Program. |

SECTION 2.—Special. The President may, from time to time, appoint such special committees as are necessary, in his judgment or in the judgment of the Board of Directors.

SECTION 3.—Chairmen and Vacancies. The President shall designate the chairman of each committee appointed by him, and shall have the power to fill all vacancies that occur in such committees.

SECTION 4.—*Authority.* All committee action shall be subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

SECTION 5.—*Duties.* (a) The Rotary Education Committee shall develop and give publicity to the philosophy and practice of Rotary.

(b) The Business Methods Committee shall study and give publicity to modern, progressive and ethical methods and standards in business and professions, among which methods and standards shall be included those governing the relations of employers with their employees.

(c) The Extension Committee shall consider requests for information, make investigations and surveys relating to the organization of new clubs; and generally plan and develop the extension of Rotary throughout the world, subject to the provisions relating to administrative units as set forth in the Constitution and these By-Laws.

(d) The Convention Program Committee shall formulate and give publicity to the complete official program and order of business for the annual convention of Rotary International, and co-operate with the convention city executive committee.

ARTICLE XIV

Revenue

SECTION 1.—*Club Reports.* On the first day of January and on the first day of July in each year, each member club shall certify to the Board of Directors of Rotary International the number of its members on such date. The certificate shall be signed by the club president and the club secretary and shall be transmitted to the Secretary of Rotary International promptly on the days herein stated.

SECTION 2.—*Dues.* (a) Each member club in Rotary International, not included in a national or territorial unit, shall pay to Rotary International, for each and every member of such club, the sum of three dollars (\$3.00), per annum, due and payable semi-annually, to be used by Rotary International for its purposes as set forth in the Constitution and these by-laws; the said three dollars (\$3.00) shall be inclusive of the one dollar (\$1.00) uniform per capita tax provided for in the Constitution; provided, however, that to any club, so located that it is impossible for Rotary International to furnish equal service to that rendered the clubs in North America, the Board of Directors may remit such portion of said dues over one dollar (\$1.00) as to the Board may seem just under the circumstances.

(b) Each member club included in a national or territorial unit shall pay to Rotary International, for each and every member of such club, the sum of one dollar (\$1.00), per annum, due and payable semi-annually, as and for the uniform per capita tax provided for in the Constitution, to be used by Rotary International for its purposes. Each such club shall also pay to the national or territorial unit in which it is included such additional revenue as may be duly provided for by such unit.

SECTION 3.—*Date of Payment.* (a) Said dues and tax shall be due semi-annually, on the first of January and first of July of each year, based upon the number of club members on each said dates, certified as provided in Section 1 of this Article. Said dues and tax shall be payable in U. S. currency to Rotary International by the respective member clubs within

thirty days after said first days of January and July. The Board of Directors shall have power to allow deductions for rates of exchange whenever in its judgment such rates are abnormal.

(b) Any club admitted to membership shall not be liable for payment of dues and tax until the succeeding semi-annual period.

SECTION 4.—*Audit.* The Board of Directors shall provide for the audit of the books of accounts of Rotary International by certified public accountants semi-annually, or, in its discretion, at more frequent periods. The Secretary and Treasurer shall submit their books and vouchers for audit whenever required by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 5.—*Budget.* The Board of Directors shall, at the beginning of its term of office, adopt a financial budget.

ARTICLE XV

Code of Ethics

SECTION 1.—*Adoption and Amendment.* Rotary International shall adopt a Rotary Code of Ethics which shall not be changed or amended except in the manner provided herein for the amendment of these by-laws.

ARTICLE XVI

Name and Emblem

SECTION 1.—*Adoption and Preservation.* In further fulfillment of the purposes and objects of Rotary International, the Board of Directors shall create, adopt and preserve an emblem, badge and other insignia of Rotary International for the exclusive use and benefit of all Rotarians.

SECTION 2.—*Use Restricted.* Neither the name, emblem, badge or other insignia of Rotary International nor the name, emblem and badge or other insignia of any member club shall be used by any member club or by any member of a club as a trade-mark or special brand for merchandise.

ARTICLE XVII

Amendments

SECTION 1.—*How Made.* Amendments to these by-laws shall be made only at a Convention of Rotary International by a majority vote of the electors at such convention, provided that no proposed amendment shall be acted upon at any convention unless a copy of such proposed amendment shall have been delivered to the Secretary of Rotary International at least one hundred and twenty (120) days before the date of the opening of the Convention and unless a copy of the proposed amendment shall have been mailed to the secretary of each member club at least ninety (90) days prior to the opening of such convention. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of Rotary International to cause such copies to be mailed.

The By-Laws of Rotary International, adopted at Los Angeles, California, U. S. A., June 6, 1922, require that each Rotary Club thereafter organized shall adopt the prescribed standard constitution, which is as follows:

CONSTITUTION OF THE ROTARY CLUB OF.....

ARTICLE I

Name

The name of this organization shall be Rotary Club of.....
(Member of Rotary International.)

ARTICLE II

Objects

To encourage and foster:

- (a) The ideal of SERVICE as the basis of all worthy enterprise.
- (b) High ethical standards in business and professions.
- (c) The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business and community life.
- (d) The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service.
- (e) The recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society.
- (f) The advancement of understanding, good will, and international peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the Rotary ideal of service.

ARTICLE III

Membership

SECTION 1.—*Kinds*. There may be two kinds of membership, namely: active and honorary.

SECTION 2.—*Qualifications—Active Membership*. Adult male persons of good character and good business reputation—

engaged as proprietor, partner, corporate officer, or manager, of any worthy and recognized business;

or holding an important position in an executive capacity with discretionary authority in any worthy and recognized business;

or acting as the local agent or branch representative of any worthy and recognized business, having entire charge of such agency or branch in an executive capacity; and

adult male persons of good character and good professional reputation engaged in any worthy and recognized profession.

SECTION 3.—*Classifications*.

(a) The active members of this club shall be classified in accordance with their respective business or professional occupations.

(b) The classification of each active member shall be that of his principal and recognized occupation in which he must be personally and actively engaged, within the territorial limits of this club.

SECTION 4.—*Limitations.* The active membership shall consist of but one man from each classification of business or profession, excepting the newspaper classification, and excepting the provision for a second active member, as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 5.—*Additional Active Member.* Any active member of this club may propose for and the club may elect to active membership one additional man from the concern or establishment with which the proposer is connected, whose classification shall be the same as that of the proposer. The qualifications of such second member shall be those required for active membership. Upon the termination of the membership of the proposer, such second active membership shall also terminate. If the man who has held such second active membership is immediately re-elected to active membership in this club, he shall not be required to pay a second admission fee.

SECTION 6.—*Newspaper Classification.* Representatives of more than one newspaper published within the territorial limits of this club may be eligible to active membership under the same classification, provided that they otherwise possess the qualifications for active membership.

SECTION 7.—*Public Office Holder.* Persons holding elective or appointive public office for a specified time only shall not be eligible to active membership in this club under the classification of such office. This shall not apply to persons holding a position or office in schools, colleges or other institutions of learning.

SECTION 8.—*Local Preference.* No man engaged as the local agent or branch representative of an outside concern shall be eligible to active membership, when a suitable applicant may be available whose principal place of business is within the territorial limits of this club.

SECTION 9 (a).—*Qualifications—Honorary Membership.* Any adult male person who has distinguished himself by some meritorious service and who resides within the territorial limits of this club. Honorary membership is the highest mark of distinction that a Rotary Club can confer.

(b) *Conditions—Honorary Membership.* Honorary members shall be exempt from payment of admission fee or dues; shall have no vote nor be eligible to hold any office in the club; shall have no interest in any property of the club; but shall be entitled to attend all meetings and enjoy all other privileges of the club; shall not be considered as representing any business or professional classification.

ARTICLE IV

Duration of Membership

SECTION 1.—*Period.*

(a) Active membership shall endure for life unless terminated as hereinafter provided.

(b) Honorary membership shall endure for life except that the Board of Directors for good and sufficient reason may at any time cancel the membership of an honorary member, provided that each member of the club shall have been served in writing with a notice at least thirty (30) days in advance of such proposed action by the Board.

SECTION 2.—*How Terminated.*

(a) The membership of any active member who has ceased to be personally engaged within the territorial limits of the club in the classification of business or profession under which he is classified in the club, or

(b) whose connection with his business establishment is severed, shall automatically terminate.

SECTION 3.—*How to Rejoin.* Where the membership of an active member has terminated as provided in the foregoing Section 2, such person may make new application for membership, and whether under the same classification or another classification, his application shall be considered, in advance of any other, for membership under the classification in which he now applies, and if elected to membership, he shall not be required to pay a second admission fee.

SECTION 4.—*Classification—How Corrected.* The Board of Directors, in its discretion, may correct or readjust the classification of any member, whose membership has not terminated, if the circumstances warrant such action, but due notice of such proposed correction or readjustment shall be given to the member and he be allowed a hearing thereon.

SECTION 5.—*Termination—Misconduct.*

(a) The membership of any member who fails to conduct himself or his business in accordance with the principles and ethics of Rotary, or who ceases to have the stated qualifications for membership in Rotary, may be terminated by the Board of Directors by a two-thirds vote of the Board at a meeting called for that purpose, provided that said member shall have been given at least ten days' notice in writing of such pending action. Service of such notice shall be made by personal delivery or by registered letter mailed to his last known address. Said member may be represented at the hearing before the Board of Directors by counsel.

(b) In case of such termination of membership, such former member may, within thirty (30) days after the date of the Board's action, submit a written notice of his intention to appeal to the club. The Board shall thereupon set the date for such hearing, which shall be at a regular meeting of the club, held within thirty (30) days after the receipt of such written notice of appeal. At such hearing only members of the club shall be present, excepting that the appellant may be represented by counsel.

(c) Where the Board has terminated a membership as provided for in this section, the club shall not elect a new member under such classification until the time for hearing the appeal, if any, has expired and the club's decision announced.

SECTION 6.—*Termination—Non-payment of Dues.* Any member failing to pay his dues within thirty (30) days after the prescribed time shall be notified in writing by the secretary at his last known address, and if said dues are not paid on or before ten (10) days from date of such notification said membership shall automatically terminate.

Such former member, at the discretion of the Board, may be reinstated to membership upon his petition, and upon the payment of all his indebtedness to the club, provided his former classification has not been filled meanwhile by the election of a new member.

SECTION 7.—*Termination—Non-attendance.*

(a) The membership of any active member who is absent from four consecutive meetings of this club, which shall include both weekly and monthly

meetings, shall automatically terminate, unless he is excused by the Board of Directors for good and sufficient reason. Attendance at a regular meeting of any other Rotary Club in the same week shall be deemed to be attendance at a meeting of this club during the same week, provided notice of such attendance is given to this club.

(b) The membership of any active member whose percentage of attendance is less than sixty per cent during the first or second six months period of the club's fiscal year shall automatically terminate, unless he is excused by the Board of Directors for good and sufficient reason.

SECTION 8.—*Resignation.* The resignation of any member from this club shall be in writing (addressed to the president or secretary) and shall be accepted by the Board of Directors, provided that all indebtedness of said member to the club has been paid.

SECTION 9.—*Property Interest—Forfeiture of.* Any person whose membership in this club has been terminated in any manner shall forfeit all interest in any funds or other property belonging to the club.

ARTICLE V

Territorial Limits

SECTION 1. The territorial limits of this organization shall be as follows:

ARTICLE VI

Meetings

SECTION 1. This club shall meet regularly once each week as provided in the by-laws.

SECTION 2. The annual meeting of this club shall be held in the month of April as provided in the by-laws.

ARTICLE VII

Admission Fee and Dues

SECTION 1. Each active member of this club shall pay as an admission fee and as annual dues such sums as may be prescribed in the by-laws of this club.

ARTICLE VIII

Officers and Directors

SECTION 1. The governing body of this club shall be a Board of Directors to be constituted as the by-laws of the club may provide.

SECTION 2. The decision of the Board in all club matters shall be final, subject only to an appeal to the club. The Board shall have general control over all officers and committees and may, for good cause, declare any office vacant. It shall constitute a board of appeal from the rulings of all officers and actions of all committees. Appeal may be taken from any decision of the Board of Directors to the club and on such appeal the decision appealed from shall be reversed only by a two-thirds vote of the members present, at a regular meeting to be specified by the Board of Directors, a quorum being present,

notice of such appeal having been given by the secretary to all members of the club at least five days in advance of such meeting.

SECTION 3. The officers of this club shall be a president, one or more vice presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, and a sergeant-at-arms, any or all of whom may or may not be members of the Board of Directors as the by-laws of the club shall provide.

SECTION 4. These officers shall be elected annually in the manner prescribed in the by-laws of this club and shall hold office for one year or until their successors are elected and have qualified.

ARTICLE IX

Avoidance of Politics

SECTION 1. This club shall not endorse or recommend any candidate for public office and shall not discuss at any club meeting the merits or demerits of any such candidate.

SECTION 2. The merits of any public question involving the social, economic, moral or physical welfare of the people may be fairly and intelligently studied and discussed before a club meeting for the enlightenment of its members; but this club shall not take any action endorsing or condemning any measure which is to be submitted to the vote of the people.

ARTICLE X

Official Publication

SECTION 1. Acceptance of active membership in this club shall be a declaration by each person, so doing, that he voluntarily becomes a bona fide subscriber to the monthly publication of Rotary International. His subscription shall be handled in six-month periods and shall continue as long as he is a member of the club and to the end of any six-month period during which he may cease to be a member of the club.

SECTION 2. The amount of the subscription shall be collected by the club for each member, semi-annually in advance, in addition to his annual dues. The secretary shall enter such subscriptions and the amounts so collected in a special subscription account and remit to the business office of said publication.

SECTION 3. The Board of Directors of Rotary International may prescribe this standard Club Constitution without this article for the use of Clubs outside of the United States, Canada and Newfoundland.

ARTICLE XI

Amendments

SECTION 1. Amendments to this constitution shall be made only at a convention of Rotary International by a majority vote of the electors at such convention provided that no proposed amendment shall be acted upon at any convention unless a copy of such proposed amendment shall have been delivered to the Secretary of Rotary International at least one hundred and twenty (120) days before the date of the opening of the convention and unless a copy of the proposed amendment shall have been mailed to the secretary of each member club at least ninety (90) days prior to the opening of such convention. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of Rotary International to cause such copies to be mailed.

These by-laws are recommended only by Rotary International and may be changed by any Rotary Club to meet its own conditions, provided such changes are not out of harmony with the club constitution or with the Constitution and By-Laws of Rotary International. If any doubt exists, the proposed changes should be submitted to the Secretary of Rotary International for the consideration of the International Board.

(Note: Where alternative sections are provided in these by-laws, only one of the alternatives is to be adopted by the club. The text of the other should be crossed out.)

BY-LAWS OF THE ROTARY CLUB OF.....

ARTICLE I

Election of Directors and Officers

SECTION 1. At the regular meeting one month prior to the annual meeting nominations shall be called for by the chairman for candidates for the Board of Directors; nominations may be made in any number by the members from the floor. These nominations shall be placed upon a ballot and voted for at the annual meeting and the candidates securing the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

SECTION 2. The Board of Directors shall meet within one week after the annual meeting and shall elect from their members a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, provided, however, that the secretary or treasurer at the discretion of the Board may be elected by them from the membership of the club and when so elected shall be ex-officio a member of the Board. The newly elected officers shall at once assume the duties of their respective offices.

SECTION 1. At the regular meeting one month prior to the annual meeting the presiding officer shall ask for nominations by members of the club for president, vice president, secretary, treasurer and two members of the Board of Directors. The nominations may be presented by a nominating committee or by members from the floor, by either or by both, as the club may determine. If it is determined to have a nominating committee, such committee shall be appointed as the club may determine. The nominations duly made shall be placed on a ballot in alphabetical order under each officer and shall be voted for at the annual meeting. The candidates for president, vice president, secretary and treasurer receiving a majority of the votes shall be declared elected to their respective offices. The two candidates for directors receiving such a majority of the votes shall be declared elected as directors.

SECTION 2. The officers and directors, so elected, together with the immediate past president, shall constitute the Board of Directors and shall meet within one week after the annual meeting and assume the duties

(Note: The sections in the right-hand column are given as an alterna-

tive plan which may be adopted instead of that given in the left-hand column. Cross out the sections not adopted.)

of their respective offices. They shall be publicly installed into their respective offices at the first regular meeting of the club following their election.

SECTION 3. At the first meeting of the newly elected Board of Directors they shall appoint some member of the club to act as sergeant-at-arms.

SECTION 4. A vacancy in the Board of Directors or any office shall be filled by the remaining members of the Board.

ARTICLE II

Board of Directors

SECTION 1. The governing body of this club shall be the Board of Directors, elected in accordance with Art. I, Sec. 1, of these by-laws.

(Note: If the alternative plan Article I has been adopted, it is necessary to adopt the alternative section given in the right-hand column here. Cross out the section not adopted.)

SECTION 1. The governing body of this club shall be the Board of Directors, consisting of seven members of this club, namely, two directors elected in accordance with Art. I, Sec. 1, of these by-laws, the president, vice president, secretary, treasurer and the immediate past president.

ARTICLE III

Duties of Officers

SECTION 1.—*President.* It shall be the duty of the president to preside at meetings of the club and Board of Directors and to perform such other duties as ordinarily pertain to his office.

SECTION 2.—*Vice President.* It shall be the duty of the vice president to preside at meetings of the club and Board of Directors in the absence of the president and to perform such other duties as ordinarily pertain to his office.

SECTION 3.—*Secretary.* It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep the records of membership, record the attendance at meetings, send out notices of meetings of the club, board and committees, record and preserve the minutes of such meetings, make the required reports to Rotary International, including the semi-annual reports of membership, which shall be made to the Secretary of Rotary International on January 1st and July 1st of each year, the report of changes in membership, which shall be made to the Secretary of Rotary International, the monthly report of attendance at the club meetings which shall be made to the District Governor immediately following the last meeting of the month, and perform such other duties as usually pertain to his office.

SECTION 4.—*Treasurer.* It shall be the duty of the treasurer to have custody of all funds, accounting for same to the club at its annual meeting and at any other time upon demand by the Board of Directors and to perform such other duties as pertain to his office. Upon his retirement from office he shall turn over to his successor or to the president all funds, books of accounts or any other club property in his possession.

SECTION 5.—*Sergeant-at-Arms.* The duties of the sergeant-at-arms shall be such as are usually prescribed for his office and such other duties as may be prescribed by the president or Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IV

Meetings

SECTION 1.—*Annual Meeting.* The annual meeting of this club shall be held on the.....of April in each year, at which time the election of directors to serve for the ensuing year shall take place.

(Note: Each club will designate the 4th Thursday or whatever day it chooses for its annual meeting.)

(Note: It will be necessary to adopt the alternative section given in the right-hand column if the alternative plan in Art. I has been adopted. Cross out the section not adopted.)

SECTION 2. The regular weekly meetings of this club shall be held as follows:

SECTION 3. One-third of the membership shall constitute a quorum at the annual and regular meetings of this club.

SECTION 4. Regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held onof each month. Special meetings of the Board of Directors shall be called by the president whenever deemed necessary, or upon the request of two members of the Board, due notice having been given.

SECTION 5. A majority of the board members shall constitute a quorum of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE V

Fees and Dues

SECTION 1. The admission fee shall be \$..... to be paid before the applicant can qualify as a member.

SECTION 2. The membership dues shall be \$..... per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and of November.

(Cautionary Note to New Clubs: Great care should be used on the part of newly organized clubs in fixing the amount of their annual dues, it being important that the income of the club be sufficient to cover all of its local expenses, and provide a fund in addition sufficient to send delegates to the district conference and the International Convention each year. The Directors of Rotary International believe that anything less than a \$10.00 admission fee and \$20.00 annual dues will prove insufficient and they will not grant affiliation to any club that does not make its fee at least \$10.00 and its dues at least \$20.00.)

ARTICLE VI

Method of Voting

The business of this organization shall be transacted by viva voce vote except the election of directors which shall be by ballot.

ARTICLE VII

Committees

SECTION 1. The president shall, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, appoint the following committees: Membership, program, fellowship, public affairs, Rotary education, boys work, publicity, and any other committees that he may deem necessary, and also one member as the club correspondent for THE ROTARIAN magazine. The president shall be ex-officio member of all committees. The committees shall consist of at least three members exclusive of the president.

SECTION 2. Each committee shall transact such business as is delegated to it in the by-laws and such additional business as may be referred to it by the president or the Board of Directors. Except where special authority is given by the Board of Directors such committees shall not take final action until a report has been made to the board and approved by them.

ARTICLE VIII

Duties of Committees

SECTION 1.—*Membership Committee.* This committee shall investigate the character, business, social standing and general eligibility of persons proposed for membership and shall report their decision on all applications to the Board of Directors.

SECTION 2.—*Program Committee.* This committee shall prepare and arrange program for the regular and special meetings. They shall prepare and arrange such social functions as may be directed by the Board of Directors or president.

SECTION 3.—*Fellowship Committee.* This committee shall promote acquaintance and friendship among the members and do such work in pursuance with the general objects of the club, as may be assigned by the president or the Board of Directors.

SECTION 4.—*Public Affairs Committee.* This committee shall report from time to time upon matters affecting the public welfare. They shall devise and execute plans for the benefit and improvement of the community.

SECTION 5.—*Rotary Education Committee.* This committee is to educate the members as to the accepted meaning, purpose, responsibilities, and limitations of Rotary.

SECTION 6.—*Boys Work Committee.* This committee shall acquaint itself, through surveys and by other means, with the needs of the boy life of the community. It shall recommend to the club such action as it believes may promote the development of boys into good citizens, and carry out such boys work as the club may authorize.

SECTION 7.—*Publicity Committee.* This committee shall devise and execute plans which will tend to secure proper publicity for Rotary in general and for the club in particular.

ARTICLE IX

Leave of Absence

Upon written application to the Board of Directors, setting forth good and sufficient cause, leave of absence may be granted excusing a member from attending the meetings of the club for a specified length of time. (Note: Such leave of absence does operate to prevent a forfeiture of membership but it does not alter in any way the member's attendance record nor that of the club.)

ARTICLE X

Finances

SECTION 1. The treasurer shall deposit all funds of the club in some bank to be named by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 2. All bills shall be paid only by checks signed by the treasurer upon vouchers signed by any two officers. A thorough audit by a certified public accountant or other qualified persons shall be made once each year of all the club's financial transactions.

SECTION 3. Officers having charge or control of funds shall give bond as may be required by the Board of Directors for the safe custody of the funds of the club, cost of bond to be borne by the club.

SECTION 4. The fiscal year of this club shall extend from May 1st to April 30th, and for the collection of members' dues shall be divided into two semi-annual periods extending from May 1st to October 31st, and from November 1st to April 30th. The payment of per capita dues and magazine subscriptions to Rotary International shall be made on July 1st and January 1st of each year on the basis of the membership of the club on those dates.

(Note: Magazine subscriptions for members joining during a semi-annual period are payable upon invoice from International Headquarters.)

SECTION 5. At the beginning of each fiscal year the Board of Directors shall prepare or cause to be prepared a budget of estimated income and estimated expenditures for the year, which, having been agreed to by the Board, shall stand as the limit of expenditures for the respective purposes unless otherwise ordered by action of the Board.

ARTICLE XI

Method of Electing Members

SECTION 1. The name of the newly proposed member, having been proposed by a member in good standing, shall be submitted first to the Board of Directors, through the secretary, on a blank form known as the proposal card (use form prescribed by Rotary International). The Board of Directors shall then refer it to the membership committee. The membership committee after making due investigation shall then proceed to vote

and if not to exceed one negative vote is cast the name of the proposed member shall be considered eligible. The membership committee shall then report back to the Board of Directors the action that they have taken thereon. The Board of Directors shall then review the action of the membership committee and sustain or reject the decision or refer it back to the membership committee for further consideration and action.

If the membership committee has reported favorably upon the name of the newly proposed member and the Board of Directors has sustained the action, the proposer shall be notified by the secretary and the regular form of application blank shall be filled out by the newly proposed member and signed by him. If the membership committee reports adversely and the Board of Directors sustains the action the proposer shall be so notified by the secretary.

After the application has been secured from the proposed new member the secretary shall notify each member of the club in writing giving the name of the proposed candidate, the firm represented and the classification under which he seeks membership. A ten-day period shall then be allowed during which any member objecting to the election of the applicant shall notify the Board of Directors in writing, stating reasons for his objections.

After the expiration of the ten days the Board shall meet and consider such objections as may have been submitted. They shall then proceed to ballot and, if not to exceed negative votes are cast, the proposed member shall be considered duly elected. The applicant and the proposer shall then be notified by the secretary of the applicant's acceptance or rejection.

SECTION 2.—*Honorary Members.* The names of proposed candidates for honorary membership shall be submitted to the Board of Directors in writing, and the election shall be in the same form and manner as prescribed for an active member, no signed application being required.

(Suggestion: Clubs so desiring may substitute in lieu of a final ballot for members by the Board of Directors, a ballot by the club members at a regular meeting, and a three-fourths vote of all members in attendance be necessary to an election, a quorum being present.)

ARTICLE XII

Resolutions and Subscriptions

SECTION 1. No resolution or motion to commit this club on any matter shall be considered by the club until it has been considered by the Board of Directors. Such resolutions or motions, if offered at a club meeting, shall be referred, without discussion, to the Board, which after having given consideration to the matter, shall submit its recommendations to the club. Having received the recommendations of the Board, the club may then proceed to take such action as may seem proper to the majority.

SECTION 2. Any appeal for charitable or other subscriptions to be made by the club or its members as Rotarians shall conform to the procedure prescribed in Section 1 of this article.

ARTICLE XIII**Order of Business**

Opening. Roll Call.
Reading of minutes.
Report of Committees.
Unfinished business.
New business.
Adjournment.

ARTICLE XIV**Amendments**

These by-laws may be amended at any regular meeting, a quorum being present, by a two-thirds vote of all members present, provided that notice of such proposed amendment shall have been mailed to each member at least ten days before such meeting. No amendment or addition to these by-laws can be made which is not in harmony with the club constitution and with the Constitution and By-Laws of Rotary International.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

A. E. WHITE & COMPANY

Public Accountants, Chicago.

July 22, 1922.

Board of Directors,
Rotary International,
910 South Michigan Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

Gentlemen:

We have audited the books of the International Association of Rotary Clubs for the period from July 1, 1921 to June 30, 1922. The following Exhibits present, in our opinion, a true statement of your financial condition at June 30, 1922 and of the transactions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922 subject to the comments below:

Exhibit "A"—Resources and Obligations at June 30, 1922.

Exhibit "B"—The Association—Income and Expense Statement Year Ended June 30, 1922.

Exhibit "C"—"The Rotarian"—Income and Expense Statement Year Ended June 30, 1922.

Exhibit "D"—Statement of The Association's Special Funds—June 30, 1922.

All accounts representing cash and securities have been verified by us either by certification from depositories or by physical examination with the following exceptions:

The Petty Cash Funds at Fort William and Kansas City were not verified by certificates from depositories as they are advances to general officers to finance their expenses. These funds are charges against these officers and are refunded at the expiration of their term of office.

The General Fund Cash at Paris, France was not verified by certificate from depository due to lack of time.

Attention is called to the possibility of loss from exchange if funds now on deposit in France and in Canada and money due from the 1921 (Edinburgh) Convention are transferred to the United States. These accounts are all carried on the books of the Association at par (fr. 20¢—L \$4.86½—Canadian dollar \$1.00) and not at the current rate of exchange.

All uncollectible accounts have been written off to Bad Debts.

We have set up a Reserve for Unfinished Business, amounting to \$2,771.97, which we believe will be sufficient to take care of all 1921-1922 expenses which have not yet been reported.

An appraisal of your equipment was made at December 17, 1921. This appraisal increased the book figure of your Office Furniture, Fixtures, etc. \$6,477.17. This adjustment has been made on your books thereby increasing your surplus by that amount.

Your securities show a steady improvement in market value as is shown in the following table:

	June 30, 1921	December 31, 1921	June 30, 1922
General Fund:			
Cost	\$20,400.00	\$32,321.42	\$32,321.42
Market	17,600.34	30,737.26	31,464.46
Amount by which Market was be- low Cost	\$2,799.66	\$1,584.16	\$856.96
Relief Fund:			
Cost	\$2,360.00	\$2,360.00	\$2,360.00
Market	2,018.00	2,242.50	2,341.40
Amount by which Market was be- low Cost	\$342.00	\$117.50	\$18.60

In the above market figures \$13,000.00 worth of Canadian War Bonds are figured at the market in Canadian funds.

The furniture in the 1921-1922 President's office has been considered an expense of the Association until some disposition of it is made, as has been your custom in the past.

Yours very truly,

A. E. WHITE & CO.

EXHIBIT A

RESOURCES AND OBLIGATIONS

June 30, 1922

Resources

Current Resources:

Cash

General Fund—Chicago	\$17,678.72	
General Fund—Canada	6,581.50	
*General Fund—Paris	168.50	
Petty Cash—Fort William	500.00	
Petty Cash—Kansas City	1,000.00	
Petty Cash—Chicago	499.52	
"The Rotarian" for Prepaid Postage	700.73	\$27,128.97
*(see note in letter attached)		

Postage Inventory		484.69
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Accounts Receivable:

Advertising	7,213.23	
Clubs	2,841.49	
Personal	580.47	10,635.19

Notes Receivable		546.00
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Accrued Interest:

General Fund Investments	352.74	
Notes Receivable	19.84	372.58

Advances

1922 Convention Accommodation...	5,601.48	
1922 Convention Proceedings	62.29	
Advances to Officers (statements in process)	891.80	6,555.57

Inventories

Pamphlets, Bound Volumes, etc...	3,209.09	
Paper Stock for "The Rotarian"...	1,210.56	4,419.65

Total Current Resources		\$50,142.65
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Investments—General Fund		32,321.42
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Funds

Relief Fund

Investments	2,360.00	
Cash in General Fund	328.83	
Accrued Interest	39.69	2,728.52

Convention Fund

Cash in General Fund	12,389.72	
Due from 1921 Convention	3,281.15	15,670.87

Endowment Fund

Cash in Savings Account	395.86	395.86
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Total Funds—See Contra..		18,795.25
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Fixed Resources	Appraisal Plus Additions	Depreciation Reserve	Net Sound Values	
Office Furniture and Fixtures	\$18,075.19	5,957.94	12,117.25	
Office Devices	8,895.82	3,134.23	5,761.59	
Lighting System ...	590.82	181.84	408.98	
Total Fixed Re- sources	27,561.83	9,274.01	18,287.82	18,287.82

Deferred Charges

Stationery and Supplies	2,583.18	
Multigraph Coupon Book	88.32	
Unexpired Insurance	12.95	
Salaries Paid in Advance	199.03	2,883.48

Total Resources and Deferred Charges...		<u>\$122,430.62</u>
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EXHIBIT A RESOURCES AND OBLIGATIONS

June 30, 1922

Obligations

Current Obligations

Vouchers Payable	\$23,843.14	
Reserve for Unfinished Business	2,771.97	
Accrued Liability Insurance	11.74	
Credit Balances Accounts Receivable...	415.70	\$27,042.55

Advance Income (1922-1923)

Affiliation Fees	353.75	
Per Capita Dues	26,487.00	
Subscriptions "The Rotarian":		
Volume 21	13,770.23	
Volume 22	31.90	40,642.88

Fund Reserves

Relief Fund	2,728.52	
Convention Fund	15,670.87	
Endowment Fund	395.86	

Total Fund Reserves—See Contra..	18,795.25	
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Total Obligations		\$86,480.68
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Excess of Resources Over Obligations

Excess of Resources Over Obligations		
At June 30, 1921	26,067.39	

Add:

"The Rotarian" Prepaid Postage		
Deposit	750.00	
	26,817.39	

Deduct:

Unfinished Business Adjustment		
1920-21	1,288.09	
	25,529.30	

Add:

Surplus From Appraisal	6,477.17	32,006.47
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Add:

Year ended June 30, 1922		
Excess of Income over Expenses		
"The Rotarian"	14,475.70	

Deduct:

Excess of Expenses over Income		
The Association	10,532.23	3,943.47

Excess of Resources Over Obligations

At June 30, 1922		35,949.94
Total Obligations and Excess..		\$122,430.62

EXHIBIT B

THE ASSOCIATION INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT

Income		Year Ended June 30, 1922	
Budgeted			
Per Capita Dues from Clubs	\$201,010.00		
Affiliation Fees	11,518.40		
Interest Income	2,941.11	\$215,469.51	
Unbudgeted			
Advertising—Official Directory	2,302.50		
Contributions to Extension Work	183.00		
Miscellaneous Income	6.85		
Discounts Received	609.43		
Gross Profit on Pamphlet and Supply Sales...	5,360.03	8,461.81	
Total Income		223,931.32	
Expense			
President's Office			
Clerical	2,649.08		
Postage	183.55		
Printing and Stationery	354.66		
Telephone and Telegraph	584.95		
Traveling	93.22		
Expense General	236.62		
Estimate for Expense Not Yet Reported	300.00		
Furniture and Equipment	1,084.40		
Rent and Light	460.64	5,947.12	
Secretary-General's Office—			
Secretary-General's Room			
Salaries	15,579.63		
Miscellaneous	804.14		
	16,383.77		
Less Amount Charged to "The Rotarian"	5,734.32	10,649.45	
Executive Service			
Salaries	10,561.77		
Weekly Letter	5,246.95		
Stationery and Supplies	623.86		
Miscellaneous	807.88		
	17,240.46		
Less Amount Charged to "The Rotarian"	3,448.09	13,792.37	
Service to Clubs—United States and Canada			
Salaries	12,794.73		
Postage	589.06		
Stationery and Supplies	1,167.91		
Pamphlets	1,362.51		
Letter of Welcome to New Members	1,138.28		
Miscellaneous	1,271.87		
	18,324.36		
Less Amount Charged to "The Rotarian"	1,832.44	16,491.92	

Extension Service—United
States and Canada

Salaries	10,444.21	
Postage	565.64	
Stationery and Supplies.	959.99	
Pamphlets	1,286.38	
Traveling	572.71	
Miscellaneous	905.96	14,734.89

Extension Service and Service
to Clubs—Other Coun-
tries

Salaries	4,204.67	
Postage	336.59	
Stationery and Supplies.	486.41	
Pamphlets	1,104.19	
Telephone and Telegraph	337.05	
Miscellaneous	607.20	7,076.11

Business Methods

Salaries	3,399.37	
Stationery and Supplies.	558.49	
Multigraph and Mimeo- graph	304.21	
Miscellaneous	275.31	4,537.38

Publicity

Salaries	5,974.36	
Postage	327.29	
Stationery and Supplies.	522.15	
Multigraph and Mimeo- graph	211.70	
Photographs	261.12	
Anniversary of Rotary..	1,544.67	
Miscellaneous	167.93	9,009.22

Boys Work

Salaries	7,286.82	
Postage	700.17	
Stationery and Supplies.	535.27	
Pamphlets	289.51	
Traveling	196.21	
Multigraph and Mimeo- graph	260.95	
Booking Dr. Chas. E. Barker	485.52	
Miscellaneous	233.14	9,987.59

General Office Service

Salaries	6,866.29	
Telephone and Telegraph	1,123.25	
Rent	11,628.26	
Light and Power	1,250.35	
Water, Ice and Towels..	465.76	
Insurance and Surety Bonds	358.71	
Depreciation Furniture and Equipment	3,565.34	
Addressopress Service ..	376.38	
Miscellaneous	2,124.36	

27,758.70

Less Amount Charged to

"The Rotarian" 9,715.55 18,043.15

Accounts and Collections		
Salaries	9,323.56	
Postage	235.44	
Stationery and Supplies.	614.13	
Auditing and Accounting		
Service	1,900.00	
Bank Exchange and Service	438.57	
Semi-Annual Reports ...	2,359.29	
Miscellaneous	108.98	
	<u>14,979.97</u>	
Less Amount Charged to		
"The Rotarian"	7,489.99	7,489.98
Supplies and Shipments		
Salaries	7,049.81	
Postage	856.83	
Stationery and Supplies.	275.59	
Express	340.49	
Miscellaneous	60.07	
	<u>8,582.79</u>	
Less Amount Charged to		
"The Rotarian"	1,716.56	6,866.23
Multigraph and Mimeograph		
Salaries	1,235.96	
Stationery and Supplies.	964.75	
	<u>2,200.71</u>	
Less Amount Charged to		
Other Departments ...	1,875.89	324.82
Filing and Indexing		
Salaries	3,359.37	
Stationery and Supplies.	242.45	
Miscellaneous	14.05	
	<u>3,615.87</u>	
Less Amount Charged to		
"The Rotarian"	903.97	2,711.90
Stenography and Typing		
Salaries	9,622.42	
Stationery and Supplies.	889.33	
Miscellaneous	14.31	
	<u>10,526.06</u>	
Less Amount Charged to		
Other Departments ...	7,097.18	3,428.88
Total Secretary-General's Office		
\$125,143.89		
District Governors' Expenses		
District		
No. 1 R. Downing Paterson....	558.75	
2 Herbert C. Wilson	1,863.69	
3 J. Lyle Kinmonth	2,035.11	
4 Hart Irving Seely.....	3,069.76	
5 Ed. L. Stock	4,113.92	
6 Roy Neville	2,134.49	

7	Joseph A. Turner	1,968.38	
8	John A. Turner	3,466.68	
9	Geo. E. Barnes	2,101.56	
10	Robert Patterson	1,633.01	
11	C. H. Wills	1,427.66	
12	Charles A. Taylor	1,798.23	
13	T. Graham Hall	993.14	
14	Carl Faust	1,982.96	
15	Alfred H. Zimmerman ..	2,438.00	
16	Luther A. Brewer	2,915.33	
17	Ross E. Burns	3,741.05	
18	George C. Holmgreen...	2,984.20	
19	James C. Caulder	3,096.10	
20	T. J. Davis	1,434.52	
21	Harvey D. Parker	1,175.24	
22	Ernest L. Skeel	1,904.52	
23	Charles B. Bills	3,796.31	
24	Wm. McConnell	1,001.58	
25	Carlos Alzuguay	373.97	54,008.16
Other International Officers			
	Past President	1,007.98	
	Vice-Presidents	681.02	
	Treasurer	45.66	
	Sergeant-At-Arms	52.14	1,786.80
<hr/>			
Board of Directors Meetings			5,873.88
Committees			
	Education	901.92	
	Publicity	643.45	
	Business Methods	872.92	
	Extension	1,167.82	
	Boys Work	639.75	
	Official Publication	330.47	
	Advisory on Classification	616.04	
	Advisory on Canadian National Matters	484.31	
	Clearing House .....	.24	
	Proposed Legislation .....	.26	5,657.18
<hr/>			
International Council Meeting at Chicago			
	Railroad Fares	3,919.02	
	Hotels	1,883.85	
	Clerical Assistance	200.00	
	Stenographic Report of Meetings..	476.70	
	Printed Council Handbook	148.48	
	Miscellaneous	519.51	7,147.56
<hr/>			
Protection of Name and Emblem			501.72
Constitution and By-Laws Committee.			11,942.77
Unbudgeted Expenses			
	Tokens and Gifts	203.41	
	Post Convention Expense in Europe	2,371.23	
	Memorials to Unknown Soldiers....	246.33	
	Commission on Redistricting.....	6,039.78	
	Miscellaneous	181.18	9,041.93
<hr/>			
Attendance of General Officers at Dis- trict Conferences			7,412.54
<hr/>			
Total Expenses			\$234,463.55
<hr/>			
Excess of Expenses over Income			\$10,532.23
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EXHIBIT C

"THE ROTARIAN" INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT

Year Ended June 30, 1922

Income

Subscriptions	\$113,811.78	
Advertising	60,331.58	\$174,143.36

Expenses

Editorial

Salaries	6,065.44	
Stationery and Supplies	226.57	
"The Rotarian" Magazine	367.08	
Manuscripts	379.52	
Miscellaneous	267.15	7,305.76

Business and Circulation

Salaries	8,957.18	
Postage	257.59	
Stationery and Supplies	758.70	
Miscellaneous	523.87	
Mechanical Production Costs—		
Composition	4,458.16	
Make Ready, Printing and Bind-		
ing	23,624.35	
Extra Color Ink	257.20	
Printing Paper Costs—		
Body Stock	28,486.24	
Cover Stock	7,473.26	
Storage and Cartage	131.81	
Insurance	38.00	
Mailing Costs—		
Mailing Charges	2,169.22	
Postage on Magazine	9,897.00	87,032.58

Advertising

Salaries	10,944.98	
Postage	570.03	
Stationery and Supplies	797.10	
Telephone and Telegraph	151.75	
Traveling	789.11	
Multigraph and Mimeograph	192.15	
"The Rotarian" Magazine	1,586.84	
Advertising in Other Magazines ..	1,258.00	
Discounts	719.36	
Commissions	9,517.63	
Advertising Directory Service	130.00	
Miscellaneous	440.68	27,097.63

Art

Pictures and Sketches	2,556.00	
Plates and Engravings	3,815.06	
Miscellaneous	1.30	6,372.36

Indirect Charges from the Association		
Secretary-General's Room	5,734.32	
Executive Service	3,448.09	
Service to Clubs	1,832.44	
General Office Service	9,715.55	
Accounts and Collections	7,489.99	
Supplies and Shipments	1,716.56	
Filing and Indexing	903.97	30,840.92
Bad Debts		1,018.41
Total Expenses		<u>\$159,667.66</u>
Excess of Income over Expenses		<u><u>\$14,475.70</u></u>

EXHIBIT D

STATEMENT OF THE ASSOCIATION'S SPECIAL FUNDS

Relief Fund

Balance June 30, 1921		\$5,809.66
Add:		
Balance of Donations Received for Pueblo Relief	3,955.18	
Interest Received on Investments	82.71	
Interest Accrued on Investments	39.69	4,077.58
		<u>9,887.24</u>
Deduct:		
Telegrams and Other Expenses—Pueblo Relief..	77.10	
Exchange on Pueblo Relief Checks	9.90	
Amount sent to Pueblo Rotary Club	7,071.72	7,158.72
		<u>2,728.52</u>
Disposition of Funds:		
Bonds	2,360.00	
Accrued Interest	39.69	
Cash in General Fund	328.83	2,728.52

Convention Fund

Balance June 30, 1921		3,217.62
Add:		
Interest Received and Accrued	613.32	
1921 Convention Loan	10,000.00	
Sundry Income	9.94	
Due from 1921 Convention	2,073.93	12,697.19
		<u>15,914.81</u>
Deduct:		
Expense Survey Des Moines, Iowa	39.44	
Repairing Convention Trophy Cup	4.50	
Wedding Present (W. A. Graham). Voted by previous Board	200.00	234.94
		<u>\$15,670.87</u>

Disposition of Funds:			
Cash in General Fund	12,389.72		
Due from 1921 Convention:			
Balance Due on Loan	1,207.22		
One half of excess of Receipts over			
Expenses 1921 Convention	2,073.93	\$15,670.87	
Endowment Fund:			
Balance June 30, 1921		374.19	
Add:			
Interest on Deposits	8.97		
Donations:			
American Legion Tour	11.00		
W. E. Shreve	5.00	24.97	
		399.16	
Deduct:			
Refund made to Rotary Club Ogdensburg, N. Y.		3.30	
		395.86	
Disposition of Funds:			
Cash in Savings Account		\$395.86	

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Rufus F. Chapin.

Chicago, June 30, 1922.

I submit herewith the Treasurer's report for 1921-1922.

As Treasurer of Rotary International, I have performed my duties imposed upon me by the By-Laws, received from the Secretary funds paid in to him and deposited the same in the banks approved by the Board of Directors, and all disbursements of such funds have been over my signature in accordance with the orders of the Board of Directors.

I hereby certify that there were in the custody of the Union Trust Company of Chicago, Illinois, or the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Fort William, Ontario, Canada, as indicated for each item below, on June 30, 1922, to the credit of Rotary International the cash and securities in the accounts as listed below, namely:

GENERAL FUND.

Securities:

\$32,300.00 Bonds in safekeeping of Union Trust Company, Chicago, Illinois: \$5,000 par value Iowa Electric Co. 1st Mtg. 6% Bonds, due July 1, 1934. A-213, A-314, A-326, A-346, A-372, \$1,000 each.
\$5,000 par value Salt Lake and Utah Railroad Co. 1st Mtg. 6% Bonds due Apr. 1, 1944. M-911, M-913, 2 @ \$1,000 each; D-275, D-279, 2 @ \$500 each; C-327, C-328, C-329, C-331, C-332, C-333, C-334, C-452, C-330, C-453, C-459, C-475, C-476, C-477, C-481, C-482, C-474, C-483, C-484, C-486, 20 @ \$100 each.
\$4,000 par value U. S. of America 4th Liberty Loan 4 1/4 % Bonds, due Oct. 15, 1938. H-00527598 to H-00527605, 8 @ \$500 each.
\$5,000 par value U. S. of America 2nd Converted Registered 4 1/4 % Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1942. 73079 to 73083, 5 @ \$1,000.
\$1,000 par value Dominion of Canada War Loan 5 1/2 % Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1933. T-Z-029672, T-Z-029673, 2 @ \$500 each.
\$200 par value U. S. of America 1st Liberty Loan 4 1/4 % Bonds, due June 15, 1947. C-00939053, C-00939054, 2 @ \$500 each; D-00810034, \$100.
\$100 par value U. S. of America 3rd Liberty Loan 4 1/4 % Bonds, due Sept. 15, 1928. 4531865, 4531866, 2 @ \$50 each.
\$12,000 par value Canadian Victory War Loan 5 1/2 % Bonds, due Dec. 1, 1922. V-155368-E, V-156987-E, V-157162-E, V-157163-E, V-157251-E, V-157252-E, V-157253-E, V-157254-E, V-157269-E, V-157270-E, V-157271-E, V-157621-E, 12 @ \$1,000 each.

Cash:

\$30,397.27 Cash in checking account in Union Trust Company, Chicago.
\$6,581.50 Cash in checking account in Canadian Bank of Commerce, Fort William.

RELIEF FUND.**Securities:**

\$2,500.00 Bonds in safekeeping of Union Trust Company, Chicago.
\$1,000 par value U. S. of America 4th Liberty Loan 4¼% Bond,
due Oct. 15, 1938. D-00144534, 1@\$1,000.
\$1,000 par value Southwestern Gas & Electric Co. 1st Mtg.
Refunding 5% Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1932. D-555, D-622, 2@\$500.
\$500 par value City of Winnipeg, Canada, 6% Bond, due
March 1, 1930. A-2480, 1@\$500.

ENDOWMENT FUND.**Cash:**

\$395.86 Cash in saving account 137906, Union Trust Company, Chicago,
@3% interest.

ROTARY 1922 CONVENTION INCOME ACCOUNT.**Cash:**

\$6,828.80 Balance in Citizens National Bank, Los Angeles.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) R. F. CHAPIN,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Chesley R. Perry

To render an accounting in ten minutes as the active managing officer of this great Association whose activities were so forcefully and eloquently outlined to us this morning, in that splendid analysis of Rotary as an organization made by Crawford McCullough,—to render an accounting of a year's activity of such an organization as this must require an amount of time commensurate with the extent of the various activities of the Association. Consequently, leave to print has been given to your General Secretary and at this time the program calls for but a very brief reference by him to some points of this report which may be of particular interest.

At the 20th June, 1921 meeting of the International Board in Edinburgh, Scotland, the undersigned was re-elected as Secretary-General and re-appointed as Editor and Business Manager of THE ROTARIAN for the year 1921-1922.

Post Convention Work

In accordance with understandings already or subsequently arrived at, he proceeded to London and Paris to participate in the post-convention ceremonies and festivities.

From Paris he went to Madrid and Barcelona and to Amsterdam, Antwerp and Brussels. At Paris he cooperated with President McCullough and other members of the Board in reorganizing the Paris Club and presented a Rotary flag to that club. In Madrid an address was made to the club and a Rotary flag presented on behalf of the Association. In Barcelona a conference was held with a group of prospective founder members. A similar conference was held in Amsterdam and in Antwerp and in Brussels—men were called upon and conferred with who are looked upon as prospective founder members of Rotary Clubs in these cities. The Margate and Southend-on-Sea Clubs in England were visited and addressed.

President McCullough was met with by appointment at Liverpool and accompanied on the S. S. "Empress of Britain" to Quebec. Conferences were held with the members or directors of the Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal Clubs. The Secretary-General arrived in Chicago on August 1st and since then has been at the Headquarters Office except as Board and Committee meetings and conferences have required his presence at Fort William, Ontario, Portland, Oregon, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Buffalo, New York, and other places.

"The International Council"

In August the International Officers, Committee Chairmen and Past Presidents met in Chicago. In accordance with the established custom the Secretary-General's office made the arrangements for the meeting and participated in it. Simultaneously with the meeting of the Council the various committees of the Association held meetings in Chicago and prepared their programs for the year which the respective Chairmen then presented to the Council.

Prior to the meeting of the Council President McCullough drafted for the consideration of the Board a complete program for the year embracing the six topics of: Attendance, Fellowship, Education in Rotary, Rotary and Modern Business, Good Citizenship, and International Good Will. This program was adopted by the Board and was presented to the District Governors and the clubs as the basis for the year's work.

Meetings of Club Executives.

Shortly after the Council Meeting each District Governor called a meeting of the club presidents and secretaries in his district, with all of which meetings we cooperated to a certain extent preparing suggested programs and furnishing desired data to the Governors. During the Spring some of the Governors also called meetings of the club executives.

1921 Convention Proceedings.

The proceedings of the Edinburgh Convention were edited, printed and distributed, one complimentary copy to each Rotary Club and to each International Officer and additional copies to those who subscribed. The total issue was over 4,000 copies. In this issue the "Manual of Procedure" was considerably enlarged and improved.

Constitution and By-Laws Committee.

This body, consisting of 31 members by special convention action, met in Chicago in November, and remained in session a whole week, drafting a complete revision of the Constitution and By-Laws of the organization, and the Standard Constitution for Rotary Clubs. Unusual activity on the part of the Secretary-General's office was required in preparing for the meeting and in being of service during the meeting. Subsequent to the meeting considerable work was entailed printing the draft Constitutions and By-Laws and distributing them to all the clubs.

Redistricting Commission.

The Redistricting Commission held several meetings in Chicago, and there were also meetings of Governors and Past Governors in various districts presided over by members of the Commission, all of which required cooperative service from the Secretary-General's office. Following the adoption of the Commission's report by the Board, considerable work was necessary in printing and distributing data concerning the new districts and the clubs contained in them.

District Conferences.

We assisted the District Governors in arranging their district conferences in the Spring, obtaining special railroad rates in some instances, furnishing a suggested program, arranging the itineraries of the General Officers in attendance at the conferences, publishing the reports in the Weekly Letter, etc.

International Board.

The meetings of the Board have been seven in number, requiring much hard work on the part of the Secretary-General's Office—arranging for the meetings, recording the minutes, following through on the decisions made and carrying on the voluminous correspondence between the meetings with the

members on problems which arise requiring their consideration. No body of men could have been more faithful in their service than the present Board and it has been an exceedingly great pleasure to serve them.

Association Committees.

Cooperation has been given to every committee, both in holding their meetings and through correspondence. Whenever possible, the Secretary-General has attended these meetings whether held in Chicago or other cities and in most instances has also arranged for the attendance of the Secretary at Headquarters whose particular assignment is the work for which the committee has been appointed. At no time has Rotary had a more active group of committees.

Boys Work.

This has continued to be one of the outstanding ways in which we have been of service to clubs this year. I have kept in close touch with the work of this department during the past year. Probably the outstanding feature of this work this year is the promotion of Boys Week which has been so successfully carried out that something like a hundred and fifty clubs have observed a Boys' Week to some extent. We have devised and furnished to clubs generally a new form of survey card for surveying the Boy Life in a community. We have encouraged many clubs in some form of "Back to School" activity.

We have printed and furnished many thousand copies, in pamphlet form, of Dr. Barker's Address to Mothers, in addition to his Address to Fathers. We have continued to book Dr. Barker among the clubs to the limit of his time.

If I may be permitted to express an opinion let me say that to my mind we have, to a considerable extent, accomplished what we had in mind for Rotary to do in connection with Boys Work. We have aroused practically every club to a consciousness of the challenge of the boy in his community. Ten Hundred and Eighty-Seven clubs have reported to us the existence of a Boys Work Committee. It may be safely assumed that these Boys Work Committees are active and will continue to be active. Probably all that they and the clubs will require henceforth will be a reminder in the Convention Program, in the annual program statement of the International President, and in the observations made by the District Governors in the International Council meeting and transmitted by them to the club executives at their meeting in each district. These suggestions, together with the stimulus of articles which will appear in THE ROTARIAN, will probably be sufficient to keep our clubs active in Boys Work, leaving each club to determine for itself in just what way it will engage in the work for or among boys in its community.

Our Boys Work Department should continue to be alert to learn what the various clubs are doing in the way of Boys Work, file and index the information received so that it can be made available for the help of other clubs, keep up-to-date a mailing list of Boys Work Committee Chairmen in the clubs, promptly answer inquiries from them and give them helpful information and occasionally write some inquiry to chairmen located in clubs from which we have had no news of any Boys Work activity. Other work to be done will be the revision from time to time of our Manual for Boys Workers and our Boys Week Program pamphlet. Assistance also should be given in securing articles and other contributions on Boys Work for THE ROTARIAN.

To this it should be added that should the plans of the present Boys Work Committee meet with the approval of the incoming Board, we will have considerable work to do in a broader field of activity during the coming year.

Rotary Publicity.

During the past year, the Secretary-General's staff has been augmented by the addition of a Publicity Secretary in the person of Rotarian Albert F. Ferguson, of Duluth. With his help, we have been able to comply with the program laid out by the Publicity Committee to a greater extent than ever before.

In advance of the District Conferences we gave the District Governors and the host clubs a much better publicity service than we have ever been able to do before, and likewise we were able to prepare in advance for the Anniversary Week publicity better than ever before, although this work has been rather thoroughly done for the past two years.

We have been able to revise several pamphlets which we have been using at Headquarters, notably the "General Suggestions for the Preparation of Newspaper Publicity" for chairmen of organizing committees, the Handbook on "How to Secure Publicity" for club officers and chairmen of club publicity committees.

The occasions of the meeting of the Constitution and By-Laws Committee, the placing of the memorial on the tomb of the Unknown American Soldier in Arlington Cemetery, the bill-board poster Prosperity Campaign of the New York Rotary Club, the annual Rotary Convention and other happenings in Rotary have given us special subjects to write about and to picture and to make public through various agencies which the skilled publicity man knows how to employ.

We have established in our office card files of newspaper editors, both Rotarians and non-Rotarians, and a card file of all club Publicity Committee Chairmen. In general, through the activities of the Secretary-General's Office, made possible through an appropriation for publicity work and the support of the advice and counsel of the Committee on Publicity, we have been able to bring Rotary much more definitely and favorably to the notice of the general public than in any other year of our existence.

Rotary Education.

This work was carried out the first part of the year by Secretary McClure, as part of his Service to Clubs. It has now been transferred to Secretary Ferguson on the theory that there is a close resemblance between the Education of Rotarians as to Rotary and the enlightenment of the general public as to Rotary. We have received the programs devised by the Committee on Education and distributed them to the clubs.

Business Methods.

It was found possible to engage the services of Russell V. Williams and assign him in part to co-operation in connection with the program outlined by the Business Methods Committee, which included Club meetings devoted to the discussion of the development of codes of standard practices for all businesses and trades, and to addresses by Rotarians on "How we put our own house in order," having reference to the relations between employers and employees. At every district conference a Business Methods discussion was provided for.

Some considerable correspondence has been carried on with Rotarians and others interested in the adoption of codes of standard practices. Secretary Williams attended the meeting of the Business Methods Committee in Philadelphia, in February.

Classifications.

The Advisory Committee on Classifications has been exceedingly active in gathering data as to how the clubs are handling the problems arising from classification of active members and in formulating statements which will clearly set forth the fundamental principles of Rotary Classification Work.

In these activities, it has been possible to permit Secretary Williams to have a working part and in view of his co-operation with this Committee, it has been decided advisable to place under his supervision the upkeep of the Classifications Card Index. In this manner there has come into existence another so-called Department of Business Methods and Classifications, representing the activities of Secretary Williams. Should the great analytical work on classifications now being done by the Advisory Committee on Classifications meet with the approval of this Convention and of the incoming Board and should it be decided that this committee shall continue its work and that the clubs generally shall cooperate with it, there surely will be a positive need for continued activity on the part of the Department of Classifications.

Extension in U. S. C. N. F.

As usual the greatest growth during the year has occurred where Rotary is most firmly established—in the United States and Canada. Over 200 clubs have been organized in these countries during the past year. The organization of a club in Saint Johns in the Dominion of Newfoundland gives us the grouping of the United States, Canada and Newfoundland for the handling of all matters of contact with the over one thousand clubs and thirty-seven districts in these three countries. To another department, as has been said before, belongs the work of extension and service to clubs in all other countries.

Extension in "Other Countries."

During the past year we have steadily developed and expanded the department of Extension for Countries Other Than the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, into a department of Extension and Service to Clubs for all the non-districted and the non-English-speaking clubs. As a result we have succeeded in proceeding in a more business-like and satisfactory manner than ever before with regard to the handling of correspondence with the British Isles, Cuba and other countries, the securing of information as to the status and activity of the clubs, and the furnishing of information and advice and helpful suggestions for club programs, inter-club meetings, etc.

During the past year additional clubs have been organized in the British Isles until there are now close to a hundred clubs there. Additional clubs have also been organized in Cuba, Spain and New Zealand and first clubs have been organized in Peru, at Lima, and in Norway, at Christiana. Clubs are also in process of organization in France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, China, Japan, Australia, South America and Chile.

In this department of work Mrs. Kidde has left us for an extended trip in Europe and Mr. Lester B. Struthers has joined us coming from the Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Weekly Letter.

The Weekly Letter has continued to be issued practically every week, sometimes as a two page circular but most of the time the official items have been so numerous or lengthy as to necessitate a four page circular. President McCullough has used the letter several times as a medium for conveying official messages to the clubs.

The Official Directory.

Two editions of the Official Directory have been gotten out. The general redistricting is necessitating quite an additional amount of work in connection with the preparation of the July, 1922, issue. With the January, 1922, issue we introduced a new style of make-up, arranging the clubs by districts and by states or provinces in each district, together with a complete alphabetical index.

Attendance Contest.

In accordance with the established policy of the year, special stress has been laid on attendance and through the efforts of the District Governors and the department of Service to Clubs, the importance of good attendance has been kept constantly before all Rotarians. During the past year we have made higher records than have been made in any previous year. The following are the averages for all clubs in the United States and Canada and Newfoundland by months:

July, 1921	69.45	January, 1922	83.52
August, 1921	67.58	February, 1922	82.79
September, 1921	72.14	March, 1922	83.62
October, 1921	78.50	April, 1922	84.35
November, 1921	81.23	May, 1922	83.40
December, 1921	82.77	June, 1922	78.52

A New Form of Reports

For years we have had a monthly report form on which the Secretary of each club reported to us changes in membership during the previous month, new members, members lost, changes in firm, classification, business or residence address. With the increased number of clubs we have had a great congestion of reports around the first of the month, causing a jam in the making and correcting of addressograph plates and in the typing and correcting of the classification cards. During the year we evolved the idea of furnishing the club Secretary little books of mailing cards so that without waiting for the end of the month he can report immediately to us with one of these cards any change of any sort regarding the membership of his club. The use of these cards distributes our work more evenly thru the month and lessens the danger of errors in the reporting or in the handling of the reports.

Handbook of Suggestions for Club Meetings.

During the year we have succeeded in getting out a 168 page revised edition of this handbook. One complimentary copy has been supplied to each Rotary Club and to each International Officer. This book has been received with great approval and it is generally considered as a real contribution of service to the clubs.

Memorials to Unknown Soldiers.

During the year International Rotary has placed permanent bronze memorials on the graves of the Unknown Soldiers of France, Great Britain and United States. In each instance appropriate ceremonies were conducted with representatives of the respective governments present to receive the memorials.

Billboard Prosperity Campaign.

While this campaign was not an official work of International Rotary, mention should be made of the great undertaking of the Rotary Club of New York which they successfully carried thru during the early months of 1922. This undertaking was to place upon many thousands of billboards thruout the United States and Canada optimistic messages to inspire the people generally with confidence that "Prosperity is Just Around the Corner." This undertaking involved the underwriting by the New York Rotarians of some \$60,000, a large part of which was subsequently subscribed by Rotary Clubs and individual Rotarians in Canada and the United States.

Aid to Crippled Children.

The movement to give aid to crippled children while not an official undertaking of International Rotary deserves mention because of the interest and accomplishments in this work by a great many Rotary Clubs, particularly those of Ohio, Michigan and New York.

The Rotarian.

Our official publication THE ROTARIAN has continued to make progress during the year. Many improvements in style and literary matter have been accomplished and many messages of commendation have been received. During the greater part of the year Emerson Gause has sat at the Managing Editor's desk, and the character of our magazine today is evidence that no mistake was made in assigning him to this responsible position.

Finances.

A tentative budget was prepared by the Secretary-General and submitted to the Board of Directors at the beginning of the Association year. Owing to the unfamiliarity of the majority of the Board (being new members) with the finances of the Association, a definite decision with regard to many features of the Association work was not arrived at until the August, and in some cases the November meeting of the Board, but finally a working budget for the year was completed, and the work of the year has been carried on in accordance with it.

Owing to the fact that the convention is held early in June it is necessary to make up the financial statement with such items as are available on the books April 30th and add to them as accurate as may be possible an estimate of both the income and expenses during May and June. This has been done and shows that there is a probably excess of income over expenses of about \$4,250.

The expenses of the various departments of the Secretary-General's office increased Forty-Three Thousand Dollars during the current year. The expenses of the President's Office, District Governors, Committees, etc., increased Fifty-two Thousand Dollars.

In every direction efforts were made to practice strictest economy in accordance with the instructions of the Board, but the natural growth of the

Association, together with the unusual work necessitated by the redistricting and the revision of the constitution and by-laws work caused an added expense that was unavoidable.

The increased subscription price voted us for *THE ROTARIAN* was a great help during the past year.

For the coming year we have prepared a budget setting forth in a most thorough manner the cause of every different item of work in the Secretary-General's Office. We have reached the point where it appears that with the work to be demanded of us during the coming year we will not have a large enough staff or sufficient appropriations to enable us to do all features of the work. Much of Rotary's work must be done well or not done at all. In other words, there is an expense to doing a piece of work in Rotary which cannot be cut down or reduced but can be only incurred as a whole, or not incurred at all. From this new form of budget we hope that the incoming Board will be able to indicate to us just what phases of work shall be continued and what shall be discontinued.

During the convention there will be distributed a pamphlet containing the report of the President, this report of the Secretary, the report of the Treasurer and the report of the Auditors. In conclusion let me say that the auditors employed by the Board of Directors have completely audited the books as at 30th April and to the figures thus obtained they have added carefully made estimates as to the probable income and expense for the months of May and June. The report is necessarily so voluminous that it is inadvisable to attempt to print it in full at this time in the pamphlet which is about to be distributed but we believe that in its condensed form it will be intelligible and be a clear outline of the finances of the Association.

To each member of the Board of Directors there has been delivered a complete copy of the full report and another copy is on file in the Secretary-General's office in this building.

During the month of July the Auditors will make their final examination of the accounts for the entire fiscal year and their final statement will be printed in detail in the Proceedings of this Convention.

Other Matters.

Various other elements of our work might be recited in this report but they all appear of record in *THE ROTARIAN* or in the Weekly Letter and in order to shorten this report no effort will be made to mention them here.

Development of Headquarters Office.

In the Secretary-General's office six or four people are required at the present time to carry on our regular work, and additional help is required around July 1st and January 1st to handle the semi-annual reports of membership and at other times during the year when there are occasions for unusual work. Twelve of us are here for service at this convention. The rest of the staff are equally busy at the Chicago headquarters under the supervision of Secretary Roger H. Motten as Secretary-in-Charge.

In the evolution of our Headquarters Office the work of the General Secretary has had to be divided up and assigned to associates who specialize in some particular phase of the service rendered by our great central service station, as President McCullough has called it.

Some phases of the work, as thus divided up, are the Extension (or organization of new clubs) in North America which, because of its volume, over two hundred clubs now being organized each year, requires a specialized service; the enlightenment of the general public and the education of our own Rotarians as to Rotary is a field where highly specialized service can produce the most satisfactory results; the great interest of Rotary Clubs in ascertaining the best methods of manifesting an interest in Boys Work again calls for the service of someone who can specialize in this work; the steady extension of Rotary to countries far distant from the central headquarters and to countries where languages other than the English language are in common use manifestly calls for a special handling of correspondence and all other matters which have to do with the organization of new clubs or the stimulating and assisting of the clubs already formed in such countries.

These are only four out of twelve specializations of work including those having to do with our magazine THE ROTARIAN—only four out of the twelve so-called departments in the Secretary's Office. Each of these departments now has a Secretary or other executive charged with his particular responsibility under the Secretary-General's supervision.

Office Organization.

The Headquarters Office at 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, is in charge of the Secretary-General (or General Secretary), who according to the constitution is the active managing officer of the organization. He is also ex-officio editor and business manager of THE ROTARIAN. With him as private secretary is John M. Bechtold, former Secretary of the Rotary Club of Muscatine, Iowa. Associated with the Secretary-General are various secretaries and other assistants including:

Secretary Roger H. Motten (former President of the Rotary Club of Colorado Springs and former Governor of the 21st District in Rotary) handles particularly matters that have relation to the International Officers and International Committees, work preliminary to the District Conferences, and contact of Rotary with similar organizations and other organizations with national or international purpose. His head assistant is Rose Wandell.

Secretary Richard M. McClure, (former member of the Rotary Club of Joliet and former director of the Rotary Club of Morris, Ill.) looks after the matters that have to do with service to the clubs, which is so broad a field that no attempt to outline it can be made here. Among his activities is the direction of the Attendance Contest. He is also the editor of "Stunts" and "The News Bureau" publication. M. Shea is his head assistant.

Secretary Cecil B. Harris (member of the Rotary Club of Chicago and one of the charter members of the Buffalo, N. Y. club) specializes in cooperating with the District Governors in the United States, Canada and New Foundland, and their special representatives and the chairmen or organizing committees in the establishment of new clubs. Alma V. Keeler is head assistant in this work.

Secretary Lester B. Struthers gives attention to the extension work in all countries other than the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, and likewise looks after all phases of service to clubs in these countries and to the British Association of Rotary Clubs and to the 25th District (Cuba). Sarah A. Mal' is his head assistant.

Secretary W. A. Graham, Jr., (member Rotary Club of Chicago and former

Secretary of the Rotary Club of Seattle, Wash.) is in charge of matters relating to the annual convention of the Association. He is assisted by Mildred A. Trosin. Usually from January to July Secretary Graham is on duty at the convention city. He is now in Los Angeles preparing for the 1922 Convention.

Secretary Russell V. Williams is cooperating with the Advisory Committee on Classifications and the Committee on Business Methods and supervising the upkeep of the classifications index card file. He is assisted by Norine Jenkins.

Secretary Albert F. Ferguson (former member of the Rotary Club of Duluth, Minn.) is cooperating with the Committees on Publicity and Education. Mabel S. Kernahan is his assistant.

Secretary Walter W. Strong is the Boys Work Secretary and cooperates with the Boys Work Committee and counsels and advises the clubs with regard to the work among boys. Howard R. Hancox is his head assistant.

Emerson Gause (member of Rotary Club of Chicago) is Managing Editor of THE ROTARIAN. He is assisted by A. J. Follows.

Frank J. Morard is Assistant Business and Circulation Manager of THE ROTARIAN and has as his head assistant Ruth Geldert.

Frank R. Jennings (member of the Rotary Club of Chicago) is Advertising Manager of THE ROTARIAN with Edythe Carr as his head assistant.

Secretary Walter B. Kester is the Office Management Secretary and attends to all general office matters including the supervision of the Sections of Account and Collections, of Supplies, Purchases and Shipments, of Indexing and Filing and of Stenography and Typing, the respective Chiefs of which are: Robert C. Hilkert, Tom L. Brown, ** Catherine McNulty and Helen Knouse.

Other members of the Staff in the order of the seniority of service are:

Edna H. Cullison	George Meucci	Roy Bethke
*Margaret M. Pomeroy	Elizabeth Vandenberg	Louise Freimuth
Mary Rausch	James McMahon	Marie Hydell
Ruth E. Lieberstein	Katherine Faber	Stella F. Badger
Isabelle E. Mahoney	Helen Smutny	Vera Trosin
Katherine McCaughey	Mary A. Creagh	Gertrude Mullot
Janet Yoder	Henry Nowak	Robert Chambers
Anita Yampolsky	Nida Kothe	Harriet Trebing
Alice Thoresen	Frank J. Keenan	Joseph A. Morin
Mae Cole	Thomas Sherlock	Lorraine Wagenseller
William Lemke, Jr.	Gertrude Smith	Peter Smith
Kamilla Fjeld	Willard F. Moss	
Esther Anderson	Clyde Kelly	

In all our work we try to realize that the clubs themselves have elected a Board of Directors to be their governing body and that the Board of Directors has chosen and organized us to carry into effect so far as lies within our power the things which the Board, by decision or interpretation, set up as the program of activity for the year.

We try to realize that while we are the employes of the governing Board of Rotary, we are at the same time the happy servants of twelve hundred and

*On leave—Secretary to President McCullough at Fort William.

**On leave—Assistant to Convention Secretary at Los Angeles.

fourteen Rotary Clubs in twenty-four countries of the world and thru them likewise the servants of over eighty thousand Rotarians.

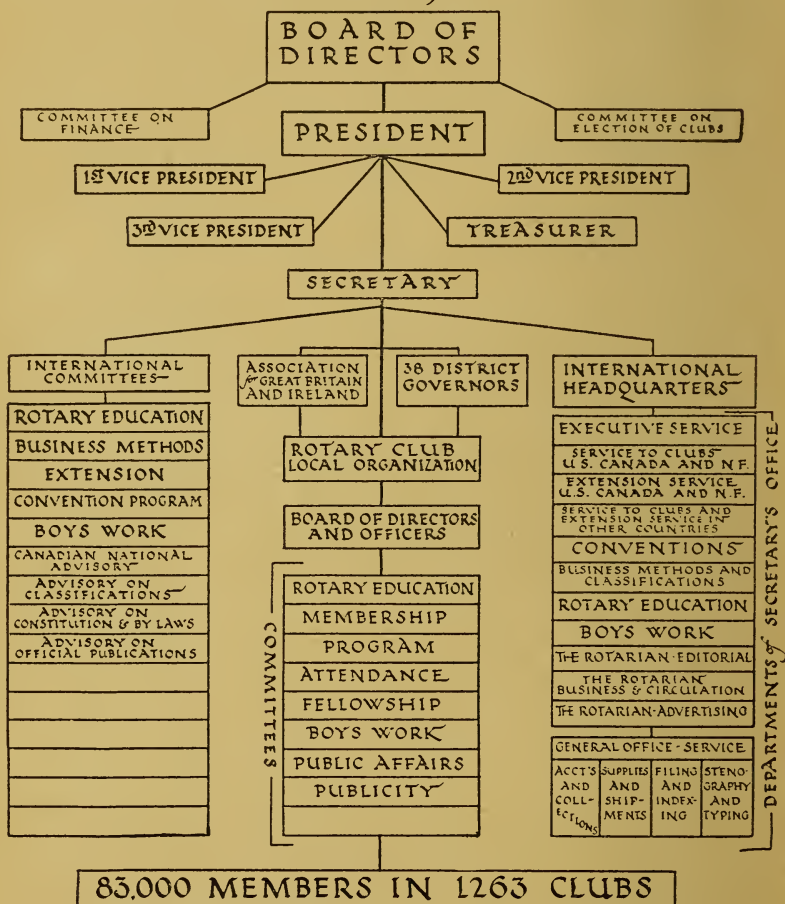
Now, just let me attempt, in conclusion, a limited but none the less sincere expression of appreciation on behalf of all the members of my staff as well as in my own behalf, of the great privilege and pleasure it has been for us to serve Rotary during the past year. For some of us it has been the first year, and a happy one. For others of us it has been a repetition of many other happy years of service for Rotary. We know that we are guilty of both sins of commission and sins of omission. We cannot claim to be perfect in our service. We can only claim that we are earnestly striving to be so.

We are deeply grateful for the many kind and encouraging words and expressions and messages that have been delivered and sent to us from everywhere in Rotary during the past year.

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

ORGANIZATION OUTLINE

JULY-1922



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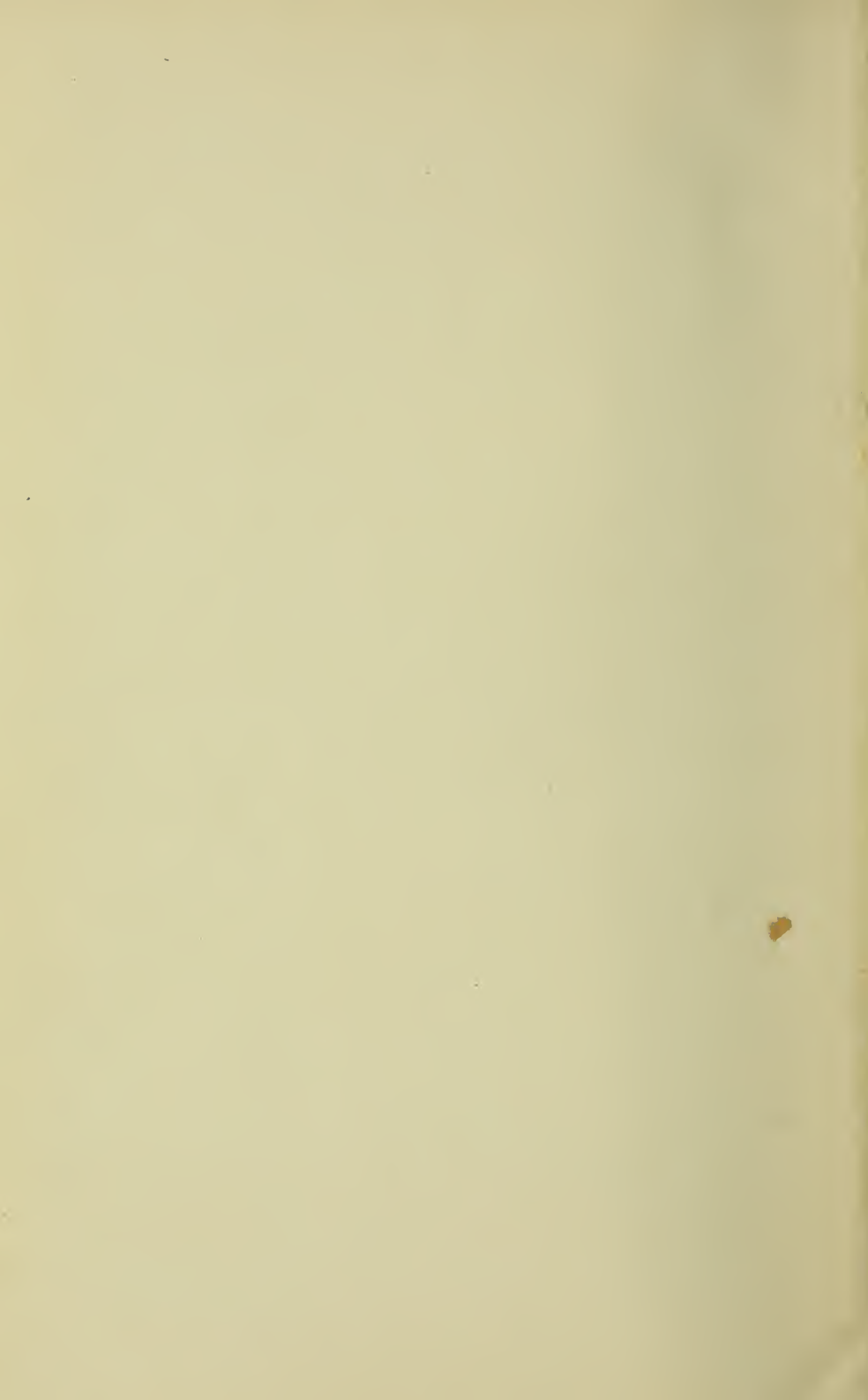
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